THE IMMUNOPHENOTYPE OF WOMEN WITH UNEXPLAINED PREGNANCY FAILURE

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The purpose of the study was to estimate the alterations in the immunophenotype of women with unexplained pregnancy failures in comparison with healthy women. Fourteen women with unexplained pregnancy failure and 18 healthy, fertile women with the history of successful pregnancies were included in the study. The lymphocytes were isolated from peripheral blood and stained with monoclonal antibodies. The expression of selected surface molecules was estimated using the flow cytometric method. We found that the percentage of T CD 4+ lymphocytes, CD3-16/56+ cells, T CD 8+11b+ lymphocytes and B-1 CD19+5+ cells was significantly higher in patients with recurrent pregnancy loss in comparison with healthy women. Furthermore, we found higher expression of CD 25 molecule and HLA-DR antigen on T CD 3+ and T CD 4+ lymphocytes in the study group when compared to controls. Moreover, the percentages of B CD 19+ and T suppressor CD 8+11b+ lymphocytes were lower in women with pregnancy failures in comparison with the control group. Our results can suggest that the immunological alterations may be involved in the etiopathogenesis of unexplained recurrent pregnancy failure.