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Features of the biochemical status of blood in women with the threat of miscarriage

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An unfavourable demographic situation is one of the most important social problems. Therefore, increasing fertility and reducing reproductive losses are the priorities of modern reproductive medicine.

Aim: to reveal the correlation between the parameters of the biochemical status of blood in various terms of the pregnancy at threat of miscarriage.

Materials and methods: 68 conclusions of the biochemical analysis of blood in women with threat of miscarriage were investigated in terms of 16-36 weeks.

Results: relationship between AlAT and AsAT ($R=0.88$, $p<0.05$) was established in women up to 20 weeks gestation.

Women with gestational age from 20 to 30 weeks had following relationships: total protein with bilirubin ($R=0.4$, $p<0.05$) and AsAT ($R=0.55$, $p<0.05$), creatinine and urea ($R=0.72$, $p<0.05$), bilirubin with AsAT ($R=0.5$, $p<0.55$) and AlAT ($R=0.5$, $p<0.05$), AsAT and AlAT ($R=0.7$, $P<0.05$).

The relationship between the total protein and AsAT ($R=0.5$, $p<0.05$), urea and creatinine ($R=0.73$, $p<0.05$), bilirubin with AsAT ($R=0.6$, $p<0.05$) and AlAT ($R=0.8$, $p<0.05$), AsAT and AlAT ($R=0.7$, $p<0.05$) was established in term after 30 weeks.

Conclusion: women with a threat of miscarriage had a high positive correlation in biochemical analysis between the six most commonly identified and informative laboratory indicators. At the time of pregnancy with the threat of interruption to 20 weeks, the highest correlations are noted between transaminases of the blood. After 30 weeks, it is necessary to pay attention to the "liver diagnostic panel", since there is a high correlation between bilirubin and AlAT, which is an organ-specific enzyme of the liver.