THE PREVALENCE OF ANTI-2MICROGLOBULIN I VERSUS ACL ANTIBODIES IN APL SYNDROME

Tutunaru D, Avram SI, Lebit FD, Alexandru B.

Elias Universitary Emergency Hospital, Obstetrics - Gynecology Clinic, Bucharest, Romania

Objective: To review the role of anti-2micro. antibodies in the pathogenesis of APL syndrome.

Material and Method: A study was designed as case-control study. Two study groups were formed. Group I included 43 women who experienced one miscarriage. Group II included 27 women who have experienced over two miscarriages. A control group of 40 first trimester pregnant women was formed. We investigated the prevalence and compared it in the control and both study groups. Serum levels of ACL antibodies and of anti946;2GPI antibodies were measured on antenatal visit and on first postconception visit. All patients were screened for anatomic, infectious, hormonal and genetic causes of misscarriage.

Results: From the first group 19 of them were positive for anti946;2GPI antibodies (IgG, IgM) and 25 for ACL antibodies (also IgG, IgM). The second group had 17 cases positive for anti946;2GPI antibodies and 21 for ACL antibodies. In the control group only 4 patients were positive for anti946;2G I antibodies and 7 for ACL antibodies. From the first group there were 22 spontaneous abortions (all positive for anti946;2GPI antibodies, but only 12 positive for ACL antibodies). From the second group there were 21 misscarriages (16 positive for anti946;2GPI antibody and 13 for ACL). Control group had 8 spontaneous abortions (3 positive for anti946;2GPI antibodies and 2 for ACL antibodies).

Conclusions: The study showed a better prevalence of anti946;2GPI and ACL antibodies over control group in predicting spontaneous abortion. Also anti946;2GPI antibody titer has a better prevalence over ACL antibodies in predicting reccurent misscarriage.

email: dan.tutunaru@spaceage.ro