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TITLE

INHERITED THROMBOPHILIAS IN GEORGIAN WOMEN WITH UNEXPLAINED RECURRENT PREGNANCY LOSS

AUTHOR/S

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ABSTRACT

Context: Inherited thrombophilias are implicated as a possible cause of RPL. Prevalence of each hereditary thrombophilia varies in different ethnic groups.

Objective: Detection of frequency and types of thrombophilia gene mutations (GM) in Georgian women with unexplained RPL with and without personal or/and family history of thrombosis.

Methods: In all cases, common causes of RPL and the following thrombophilia GM were detected by PCR method: FVL GM G1691A, FII GM G20210A and MTHFR GM C677T.

Patient(s): 191 Georgian women with different number and trimester of pregnancy loss (PL) were investigated. They were divided into I group (130) with and II group (61) without personal and/or family history of thrombosis. Control group (CG) - 72 women with > 2 livebirths, without any pregnancy complications, miscarriages and/or history of thrombosis.

Result(s): Prevalence of all GM (separately or in combination) was nearly the same in both groups (76,1% and 78,6%). In common investigated group GM prevalence (77%) was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) than in CG (40,3%).

Prevalence of FVL GM was higher in I group (10,8%) compared to II group (4,9%) (CG – 2,8%). Prevalence of FII GM – 6,15% in I group and 8,2% in II group, (CG - 4,2%). Prevalence of MTHFR-homozygote – 12,3% in I group and 11,5% in II group (CG – 2,8%). Prevalence of combined mutations didn't differ significantly between groups – 9,2% in I group and 8,2% in II group (CG – 1,4%).

After investigation, 23 women with GM became pregnant and by adequate treatment delivered successfully.

Conclusions:

Prevalence of investigated thrombophilia GM in Georgian women is quite similar to Caucasian population. Received results indicate on reasonability of thrombophilia GM investigation in all Georgian women with unexplained RPL, especially taking into account that timely started adequate treatment is very successful.

INSTITUTE

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