CONCLUSION

- Serumresistincanbeconsideredapromisingmarkerindiagnosis ofPEwithanexcellentdiagnosticefficiency.
- ResistincanalsobeusedindiscriminatingpatientswithmildPEfr ompatientswithseverePE,thereforeitiscloselyrelatedtotheprog ressofthedisease.
- Elevatedserumresistinlevelsmayrepresenttheexaggeratedinsu linresistanceinpreeclampsia.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.

Prospectivelongitudinalstudiesformeasuringserumresistin levelsinpregnantfemales,especiallythoseatriskofpre-eclampsia,arerecommendedtoevaluateitsclinicalutilityasam arkerforpredictionofthedisease.Thiswillhelpindevelopingno velstrategiesforearlymanagementofpre-eclampticpatients.

2.

Furtherevaluationofresistinanditsrelationshiptouterinearte ryDopplerandothermaternalserummarkersisalsorecommen ded.

3.

Furtherstudiesareneededtoclarifytheoriginoftheelevations inresistininpatientswithpreeclampsiaandtheroleofresistinint hepatho-physiologyofpreeclampsia.

4.

Futureinvestigationisneededtodeterminewhetherthediffer entgeneticexpressionofmonocytesisrelatedtocirculatingresi stinconcentrationsinwomenwithpre-eclampsia.

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الملخص العربي

يعتبر مرض تسمم الحمل من أخطر الأمراض التي تسبب الوفاة للمرأة الحامل و الأطفال حديثي الولادة علي مستوي العالم، كما يؤثر هذا المرض سلباً علي جميع أجهزة الجسم.

تسمم الحمل هو أحد الأسباب الرئيسية للوفاة في الفترة المحيطة بالولادة للأمهات،و يحدث في ٦-٨ ٪ من حالات الحمل، ويسبب تسمم الحمل في الام اختلالا وظيفيا متعددا بما في ذلك الفشل الكلوي و الفشل الكبدي و أمراض تجلط الدم واضطرابات الجهاز العصبي المركزي،أما في الجنين فإنه قد يؤدي إلى تقليل نمو الجنين أوالولادة المبكرة أوالوفاة قبل الولادة.

وقد اثبتت الابحاث أن مجموعة الأديبوكين لها دورا هاما في حدوث تسمم الحمل من خلال دورها في حدوث إلتهابتصلب الشرايين ومقاومة الأنسولين. ولذلك فان مجموعةالأديبوكين يكون لها تأثير مباشر أو غير مباشر على وظيفة الخلايا المبطنه للاوعية الدموية فى المشيمة.

يتم تعريف مقاومة الانسولين علي انه عدم قدرة كمية محددة من الانسولين علي زيادة امتصاص الجلوكوز والاستفادة منه وتتحدد علاقة توازن الجلوكوز للأنسولين بمجموعة من المعادلات الغير خطية البسيطة.يعبر عنها رياضيا بالمعادلة الاتية : الجلوكوز(صايم) × الانسولين(صايم) / ٢٢,٥.

يعتبر الرزيستين هو احد البروتينات التي تنتمي الي عائلة الاديبوكين وهو من الهرمونات الغنية بالسيستين والذي يفرز بشكل رئيسي من قبل الخلايا الدهنية للإنسان وهذا الهرمون يقلل ادخال الجلوكوز للخلايا الدهنية ويزيد تركيز الجلوكوز في البلازما وبالتالي يقلل من حساسية الأنسولين. ويفرز رزيستين من

المشيمة البشرية ويزداد مستواه في مصل الام في الثلث الثالث من الحمل ، مما يشير إلى دور المشيمة في حدوث مقاومة للأنسولين أثناء الحمل. ومع ذلك فإن التغيرات في مستوى مصل رزيستين في الحمل السكري تزال غير واضحة.

وفى محاولة لتقييم الدور الذي يلعبه الريزستين الموجود في بلازما الحوامل المصابات بمرض تسمم الحمل، فقد تم قياسه باستخدام الطريقة الإنزيمية المناعية فى بلازما ستين سيدة حامل مصابة بمرض تسمم الحمل وقد تم تقسيم المرضى إلى مجموعتين، الأولى ثلاثون سيدة حامل مصابة بتسمم الحملبدرجة بسيطة والمجموعة الثانية تتكون من ثلاثين سيدة حامل مصابة بتسمم الحمل بدرجة حادة وقد تمت مقارنة النتائج مع خمسة عشر سيدة حامل من الأصحاء وخمسة عشر من الإناث الأصحاء غير الحوامل مطابقات لمجموعة المرضى من حيث السن.

وقد أظهرت النتائج وجود زيادة ذات دلالة إحصائية كبيرة في نسبة كلا منالريزستينوعلاقة توازن الجلوكوز للأنسولين في البلازما في حالات تسمم الحمل مقارنة بالحوامل الأصحاء، كذلك اظهرت النتائج ارتباط زيادة الريزستين و علاقة توازن الجلوكوز للأنسولين ارتباطاً طردياً مع شدة المرض، حيث كان مستوى الريزستين و علاقة توازن الجلوكوز للأنسولين أعلى كثيراً فى الحالات الشديدة مقارنة بالحالات البسيطة. كما أثبتت النتائج وجود إرتباط إيجابى بين نسبة كلا من الريزستين و علاقة توازن الجلوكوز للأنسولينوكلا من ضغط الدم الإنبساطى و ضغط الدم الإنقباضى وذلك فى الحالات المصابة بمرض تسمم الحمل.

وتبين أن أفضل قيمة للريزستين لتحديد ظهور المرض فى السيدات الحوامل هى١٠نانوجرام/مل، فهذه القيمة لها حساسية تشخيصية تصل ٨٨% وخصوصية تشخيصية تصل إلى ٩٧% وقيمة توقع إيجابية تساوى٩٨% وقيمة

توقع سلبية تساوى ٨٠% ، بينما افضل قيمة لعلاقة توازن الجلوكوز للأنسلولين لتحديد ظهور المرض فى السيدات الحوامل هي ٢ ، فهذه القيمة لها حساسية تشخيصية تصل ٩٨% وخصوصية تشخيصية تصل إلى ٩٤% وقيمة توقع إيجابية تساوى٩٨% وقيمة توقع سلبية تساوى ٩٦%.

وأيضاً تبين أن أفضل قيمة لتحديد شدة المرض للريزستينهي١٧نانوجرام/مل، فهذه القيمة لها حساسية تشخيصية تصل إلى ٩٦% وخصوصية تشخيصية تصل إلى ٧٠% وقيمة توقع إيجابية تساوى٧٦%وقيمة توقع سلبية تساوى٩٥ %. بينما افضل قيمة لعلاقة توازن الجلوكوز للأنسلولين لتحديد شدة المرض هي ٣,٧، فهذه القيمة لها حساسية تشخيصية تصل ٩٣% وخصوصية تشخيصية تصل إلى ٤٠% وقيمة توقع إيجابية تساوى٦١% وقيمة توقع سلبية تساوى ٨٦%.

وعلى ذلك نستنتج أن هرمون الريزستين يعد مؤشراً معملياً جيداً من حيث الحساسية والخصوصية والكفاءة ليس فقط لتشخيص حالات تسمم الحمل و لكن أيضاً لتحديد درجة شدة المرض مما يساعد فى إتباع إستراتيجيات جديدة فى علاج المرض وبالتالى خفض نسبة الوفيات بين الأطفال والأمهات.

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فى الباثولوجيا الإكلينيكية والكيميائية

مقدمة من

الطبيبة/ صفية حمدي زكريا حسن

بكالوريوس الطب والجراحة

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أستاذ الباثولوجيا الإكلينيكية والكيميائية

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الدكتور/ منال محسن محمد كمال الدين

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