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EFFECT OF TBG ON FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY OF MACROPHAGES IN PERITONEAL FLUID DURING ENDOMETRIOSIS

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Objectives: Is surveyed 32 women with normal by reproductiv function, from them 23 - healthy, 9 - with external genital endometriosis, and 73 infertily women with external genital endometriosis.

Methods: The peritoneal fluid got during diagnostic and medical laparoscopy. The citologic structure and functional activity of macrophages of a peritoneal liquid was estimated. In preparations counted up total of macrophages, macrophages with attributes of phagocity activity. For an estimation of a functional condition of peritoneal macrophages carried out their short-term cultivate in presence geterological spermatozoons with addition of placental pronein TBG in physiological dozes and in large dozes (1,5 and 3 mkg/ml) in cultural environment.

Results: At research of citological structure of a peritoneal liquid increase in 3,5 times of quantity phagocity macrophages at the women with external genital endometriosis in comparison with the control was revealed. In group of the healthy women the quantity phagocity macrophages of a peritoneal liquid has made $6,46 \pm 0,77$ %, at the fruitless women with endometriosis - $23,1 \pm 2,31$ %.

By the purpose of an estimation of phagocity activity of peritoneal macrophages by us was spent their short-term cultivate in presence geterological spermatozoons in vitro. At endometriosis increase in 2-2.5 times of quantity phagocity macrophages 1, 2 and more spermatozoons and in 3 times - autological eritrocity is found out.

There is the question: with than raised functional activity macrophages and amplification phagocity of spermatozoons is connected? Taking into account our data on significant increase of the contents TBG in of a peritoneal liquid at the women with endometriosis and data of Posiseeva L.V. (1991), showing that TBG has immunomodulation action, we have studied influence these proteins on process phagocity peritoneal macrophages of spermatozoons.

Is established, that TBG renders dose-dependent braking influence on phagocity process. The phagocity activity of macrophages is reduced in 2-4 times. For the proof of specific of ingibitor action TBG on phagocitosis of spermatozoons by peritoneal macrophages in vitro we investigate influence to this process of antibodies to TBG. Substantial growth of phagocity activity of peritoneal macrophages is revealed. This increase was dose-dependent and has made on different parameters from 1,5 to 4 times.

Conclusions: Results of our research and available data that TBG has immunomodulating properties. Taking into account our data on action TBG, we have offered a new method of treatment infertility at endometriosis. This approach consists in running a preparation TBG with the purpose of suppression phagocitosis of spermatozoons in a doze 3 mkg/ml.

THE INFLUENCE OF INSULIN RESISTANCE ON TOTAL RENIN LEVEL IN POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME: PROSPECTIVE- CONTROLLED STUDY

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Twenty-five women with polycystic ovary syndrome and eleven control women with regular menstrual cycles were enrolled in a study to determine the influence of insulin resistance on serum total renin level in polycystic ovary syndrome. Serum total renin level were estimated by immunoradiometric assay method in early follicular phase of menstruation and at the same phase; Insulin resistance was investigated by using Continuous infusion of glucose with model assessment method. Total renin in serum was higher in PCOS women than in healthy women independently of age, body weight, and insulin resistance. Measurement of serum total renin, as a diagnostic marker in PCOS, was calculated to have a sensitivity of 80 %, and specificity of 71.4 %. Serum total renin level which is independent of body weight, age and insulin resistance is a diagnostic marker in PCOS.

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