Blood rheological status during pregnancy

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The aim of the present study is comparison of changes of hemorheological functional condition responsible for blood flow disorders in the microcirculation in physiology pregnancy and control group (women without pregnancy). The principal factor of hemoreological was monitored RBC aggregation with the ‘´Georgian technique´´ that is sensitive and provided us with direct and quantitative data and RBC deformability (filtration methoth). We investigated 25 subjects with mean age 25.5±3.4 (physiological first pregnancy, 21 weeks, n=25). The analysis of the data was performed using statistical programs “Origin 4.1” (Microsoft. Software, Inc) and Microsoft Excel, evaluated Student and criteria Pearson. Protocol of research was adequate Helsinki Declaration. We found that the RBC aggregability was higher by about 20%, in the blood flowing in women with physiology pregnancy than in the systemic circulation women without pregnancy; RBC deformability was decrease by about 15%. Our previous research provides practical recommendations. Therefore, it is especially important to monitor the agregability and deformability of erythrocytes at a pregnancy of any form. A correct diagnosis of hemorheological parameters is particularly important for correcting the violations of separate links of the homeostasis, which is an unavoidable cause of pregnancy.