



**Tipo de trabalho:** RESUMO SIMPLES (MÁXIMO 2 PÁGINAS)

## **INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES IN MATERNAL SERUM IN HIGH-RISK PREGNANCIES AND RELATION WITH OBSTETRIC RESULTS<sup>1</sup>**

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**INTRODUCTION:** High Risk pregnancies are those in which maternal conditions and / or acquired during pregnancy may increase the risks of gestational adversities with consequent maternal and perinatal morbidity, and inflammatory process seems to influence such outcomes, however, specific markers to prevent the resulting gestational complications are not fully described. **OBJECTIVES:** The objective of the present study was to characterize High Risk pregnancies in relation to uninterrupted pregnancies to the sociodemographic and gestational outcome with the presence of inflammatory mediators in maternal serum. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** Were included 63 pregnant women in the High Risk Clinic and 65 low-risk pregnant women, attended at Family Health Strategies, included as a control group, gestational age matched of each High Risk sample. Personal, sociodemographic and obstetric data were compared. Maternal peripheral blood was collected during obstetric consultation, and analyzed for the presence of inflammatory cytokines, interleukin (IL) -1 $\beta$ , IL-6, IL-8 and tumor necrosis factor (TNF) - $\alpha$  by the ELISA technique. **RESULTS:** The median maternal age was statistically higher in High Risk pregnant women, as well as the number of women declared non-white (brown and black), with higher socializing with smokers, with the presence of previous diseases, multiparous and with abortions was statistically higher in this group, the gestational age at childbirth of High Risk pregnancies was lower in relation to the Low Risk group, the type of birth, sex, birth weight and newborn apgar variables did not differ between groups the concentration of all cytokines evaluated was statistically lower in the High Risk pregnant group, in relation to the Low Risk group ( $p < 0,05$ ). **CONCLUSION:** This study analyzed serum cytokines in a heterogeneous sample group and demonstrated important characteristics of the studied population, as well as raising questions about the sampling and methods of mediators related to gestation