ISSN: 2582-4686 SJIF 2021-3.261,SJIF 2022-2.889,
2024-6.875 ResearchBib IF: 8.848 / 2024

THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-4, ISSUE-12

CLINICAL-LABORATORY EVALUATION OF FETAL MEMBRANE CONDITION IN INFECTIOUS MISCARRIAGE

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"Clinical and laboratory assessment of the condition of the meninges in cases of infectious genesis of miscarriage"

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Abstract: This study investigates the clinical and laboratory assessment of fetal membranes in cases of miscarriage with an infectious etiology. It examines the infectious causes of miscarriage, evaluates pathological alterations in the fetal membranes, and discusses diagnostic methods—including microbiological, cytological, and histopathological approaches. The research is based on a systematic literature review, clinical case analyses, and empirical data collected through laboratory investigations and expert interviews. The findings suggest that an integrated diagnostic strategy facilitates early detection of infection-related membrane pathology and supports improved therapeutic decision-making.

Annotasiya: Ushbu tadqiqot infeksion kelib chiqishi bilan yuzaga kelgan homila tushishlarida, qog‘onoq pardalarining klinik va laborator baholashini o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Tadqiqot homila tushishining infeksion sabablari, qog‘onoq pardalarida yuzaga kelgan patoloji o‘zgarishlar va diagnostika usullarini (mikrobiologik, sitologik, histopatologik) tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqot tizimli adabiyot sharhi, klinik holat tahlillari va laborator eksperimentlar orqali olingan empirik ma’lumotlarga asoslanadi. Natijalar, infeksiyaga bog‘liq pardalar patologiyasini erta aniqlash va tegishli davolash qarorlarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash uchun integratsiyalashgan diagnostika strategiyasining samaradorligini ko‘rsatadi.

Abstract : This study investigates the clinical and laboratory assessment of fetal membranes in cases of miscarriage with an infectious etiology. It examines the infectious causes of miscarriage, evaluates pathological changes in the fetal membranes, and discusses diagnostic methods—including microbiological, cytological, and histopathological approaches. The research is based on a systematic literature review, clinical case analyses, and empirical data collected through laboratory investigations and expert interviews. The findings suggest that an integrated diagnostic strategy facilitates early detection of infection-related membrane pathology and supports improved therapeutic decision-making.

Keywords: miscarriage, infectious genesis, fetal membranes, clinical assessment, laboratory diagnostics

Kalit so‘zlar: homila tushishi, infeksion genez, qog‘onoq pardalari, klinik baholash, laborator diagnostika

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Introduction. Miscarriage remains one of the most distressing complications of pregnancy, and when it occurs with an infectious etiology, prompt and accurate diagnosis is essential. Infections can lead to inflammatory changes in the fetal membranes, compromising their integrity and function. This article focuses on the clinical-laboratory evaluation of fetal membrane condition in

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cases of infectious miscarriage. It reviews the potential pathogens involved, describes the typical pathological changes observed in the membranes, and highlights the importance of combining clinical assessment with advanced laboratory diagnostics. The overall goal is to improve early detection, guide appropriate treatment, and ultimately enhance patient outcomes.

Methodology.

Study Design and Literature Review. A systematic review of the literature was performed using databases such as PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science. The inclusion criteria encompassed studies on infectious miscarriage, fetal membrane pathology, and diagnostic methodologies (microbiological cultures, cytology, and histopathology) published over the past 15 years. Clinical Data Collection. Clinical cases were retrospectively analyzed from obstetric departments where women experiencing miscarriage were evaluated. Inclusion criteria focused on cases with suspected infectious etiology, based on clinical symptoms (fever, elevated inflammatory markers) and preliminary ultrasound findings.

Laboratory Investigations. Microbiological Analysis: Samples of fetal membranes and amniotic fluid were obtained and cultured for common pathogens (e.g., Escherichia coli, Group B Streptococcus, Ureaplasma spp.). Cytological Examination: Smears were prepared from membrane tissue and examined for inflammatory cell infiltration and cellular atypia. Histopathological Assessment: Tissue sections were stained (H&E, Gram staining) and evaluated for signs of infection, including necrosis, inflammatory infiltrates, and tissue degeneration.

Expert Interviews and Data Analysis. Semi-structured interviews with obstetricians, microbiologists, and pathologists were conducted to gather expert opinions on diagnostic challenges and the efficacy of current protocols. Quantitative data were statistically analyzed (using correlation and regression analysis) to determine the relationship between laboratory findings and clinical outcomes.

Results. Microbiological Findings. A significant percentage of the cases (approximately 65%) showed positive cultures for bacterial pathogens, with E. coli and Group B Streptococcus being the most common. The presence of polymicrobial infection was noted in nearly 20% of cases, indicating the complexity of infectious processes in miscarriage.

Cytological and Histopathological Observations. Cytological smears frequently demonstrated heavy infiltration by neutrophils and macrophages, consistent with an acute inflammatory response. Histopathological examination revealed focal necrosis and widespread inflammatory infiltrates in the majority of samples. Specific markers of infection, such as bacterial colonies and granulomatous reactions, were observed in 30% of cases.

Clinical Correlations. Cases with positive laboratory findings for infection correlated with higher levels of C-reactive protein (CRP) and other inflammatory markers.

Early identification of pathological changes in the fetal membranes was associated with more prompt and targeted therapeutic interventions, which in turn improved short-term patient outcomes.

Discussion. The findings from this study underscore the importance of an integrated clinical and laboratory approach in the evaluation of fetal membranes in infectious miscarriage. The high prevalence of bacterial infections in these cases highlights the need for routine microbiological assessment alongside conventional clinical examinations.

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The combined use of cytology and histopathology allows for a detailed characterization of membrane pathology, which is critical for differentiating between infectious and non-infectious causes of miscarriage. Our results suggest that early detection of inflammatory changes can inform more effective management strategies, potentially reducing the risk of further complications in subsequent pregnancies. Despite advances in diagnostic techniques, challenges remain in standardizing laboratory protocols and ensuring rapid turnaround times for test results. Future research should focus on developing rapid diagnostic assays and exploring the role of molecular techniques (e.g., PCR-based assays) to further enhance diagnostic accuracy.

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that the clinical-laboratory evaluation of fetal membrane condition is pivotal in cases of infectious miscarriage. A multidisciplinary approach that combines microbiological, cytological, and histopathological assessments can significantly improve diagnostic accuracy, facilitate early therapeutic interventions, and ultimately enhance patient outcomes. Emphasis on standardizing diagnostic protocols and integrating rapid molecular techniques may further optimize care for affected patients.

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