

ROLE OF INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES AND IMMUNE REACTIVE MOLECULES IN PATHOGENESIS OF STREPTOCOCCUS AGALACTIAE IN ABORTED WOMEN

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S. *agalactiae* has been appearing as a vital human pathogen and a gradually important cause of aggressive infections in immunocompromised adults and older. The aim of the study was to find the effect of inflammatory cytokines (interleukin 2 and 8) and immune reactive molecules (CD79 and CD54 molecules) on pathogenesis of *S. agalactiae* which was isolated from aborted women. A total of 100 aborted women aged between (16-42) years, were involved in this study. Placentas specimens were cultured to isolate the Streptococcus agalactiae. The level of cytokine in the serum was measured by commercial ELISA tests while CD molecules were estimated by immunohistochemistry assay. Our results showed that there was streptococcal isolates from placenta specimens, specific isolation and identification were done for *S. agalactiae*. Significant difference could be found in serum levels of inflammatory cytokines ($P \leq 0.05$) between these two investigated groups (infected and uninfected with *S. agalactiae*) in addition to high expression for CD79 and CD54 in infected women as compare with non *S. agalactiae* infected women.

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