

IMMUNOLOGICAL CORRECTION BY TREATMENT OF INFERTILITY IN WOMEN WITH AUTOIMMUNE THYROIDITIS

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Purpose: to improve effectiveness of infertility treatment in women with autoimmune thyroiditis (AIT).

Materials and methods: 84 women with infertility and autoimmune thyroiditis, 42 women with infertility and normal function of the thyroid were examined (levels of TPO-ab - thyroperoxidase antibodies and TG-ab-thyroid globulin antibodies in blood, AS-ab - antisperm antibodies in the cervical canal) and treated. Women with autoimmune thyroiditis were additionally treated by i.v. human immunoglobulin 300 µg / kg № 3 with interval of 3 weeks and diet with increased selenium supply.

Results. The level of TPO-ab in the main group was 283.1 ± 37.8 U / ml and was significantly higher (10.9 times) than in the control group 25.9 ± 1.8 U/ml ($p < 0.05$). The level of TG-ab was also significantly increased in the study group (169.8 ± 16.4 IU/ml), 2.6 times higher than in the control group 66.0 ± 4.7 IU/ml ($p < 0.05$). Increased AS-ab level in the cervical canal was detected in 26 (61.9%) women of the main group, in 6 (14.3%) – in the control group ($p < 0.001$). Significant differences were found in the average level of ASA: in the study group $68,83 \pm 4,29$ U/ml, in the control group $37,7 \pm 3,3$ U/ml ($p < 0,05$). The level of ASA in the study group and the comparison group was 1.8 times higher than in the control group.

Conclusion. Thus, the use of the treatment regimen developed by us contributed to a better ovarian response to the stimulation of CC: in the study group, 31 (73.8%) women, in the comparison group – only 21 (50.0%) women ($p < 0.05$), as well as an increase in the incidence of pregnancy in women with AIT 2.3 times.