

112 Evaluation of teratological effects of drugs prescribed during pregnancy and its accuracy. K.Sato, M.Horiguchi, T.Kozima, M.Izuta, T.Miyakawa, H.Shiotsu, K.Takahashi, K.Andou, S.Tametika, T.Kasai, K.Ogawa, Dept. Obst. and Gynec. Toranomon Hosp., Tokyo.

Toranomon Hospital has been providing a counselling program on drug information with special reference to the teratological effects as a co-operation with Dept. Obst. Gynec. and Dept. Pharma. Six hundreds and twenty cases who visited the clinic between April 1, 1988 and March 31, 1990 were studied in the present study. Five hundreds and sixty two cases were pregnant at the booking, and outcome of the pregnancies could be followed in 415 cases out of the 562. The teratological risk was evaluated from the point of drug category itself and the period of exposure during pregnancy and divided into four groups (group A: 290 cases, no teratological effect, Group B: 103 cases, some possibility of teratogenicity but minimal, Group C: 8 cases, obvious possibility of teratogenicity, Group D: 2 cases, high risk for teratogenicity). Eight neonates with congenital anomalies was born among group A and B. No significant difference was observed in the incidence of congenital anomalies between the present study and general population study in Japan. It was suggested that the risk evaluations had been able to be carried out at a satisfactory level.

113 Significance of TAT on the anti-coagulant therapy to the pregnant woman in habitual abortion. A.Koja, K.Inafuku, K.Sakumoto, T.Yamashiro, Y.Honma, M.Tokashiki, M.Higasi, M.Nakayama, Dept. Obst. and Gynec., Ryukyu Univ. Okinawa,

The excessive hyperactivity of blood coagulation is considered as one of a causes of habitual abortion. On the other hand Thrombin-antithrombin complex (TAT) is used as one of a diagnostic criterion of DIC because it express hyperactivity of blood coagulation more acute than FDP which is previously used as a criterion. We studied effectiveness of TAT for judging a effect of the anti-coagulant therapy. Objects of our study were 12 women who had a history of habitual abortion from Dec.'89 to Feb.'91. They were measured amount of blood TAT level by EIA-method every week from the first stage of pregnancy. And then they were given Heparin-sodium about 20000IU per day by an intravenous durative infusion, and were increased quantity of Heparin as TAT level increased. In 12 patients, ten were noted abnormally high TAT level before the treatment had begun. Among them, seven had over a measurable limit of TAT (>60ng/ml). After the Heparin-infusion had started, those ten patients were noted decreasing TAT level normally. And seven has got a healthy baby, and two are continuing pregnancy. Such results suggests that the anti-coagulant therapy is effective for habitual abortion, and change of blood TAT level in those patients reflects the effect of this therapy.

114 Role of Fibronectin receptor in the maintenance of pregnancy. K.Yokosawa, T.Asahina, N.Kanayama, T.Kobayasi, T.Terao, Y.Kawasima, Dept. Obs. and Gynec., Hamamatu Univ. Sch. of Med. Sizuoka pref.

The patient was administered of fresh blood transfusion and ligation of uterine artery because of hypermenorrhea which amounted to 10000ml at the age of 18. The cause of these symptoms were unknown. She became pregnant at 25 years of age, but uterine bleeding continued from 7th weeks' gestation. At last she aborted in the 19th weeks. When she became pregnant again at 26 years of age, she admitted at 7th weeks for prevention of abortion. To maintain pregnancy, she needed FFP transfusion until 32th weeks. Cesarean section was performed for uterine bleeding and contraction. The attachment of her fibronectin (FN) to normal fibroblasts was normal. However, the degree of attachment between normal FN and her fibroblasts decreased compared to that between normal FN and normal fibroblasts. Therefore we stained FNR in placenta and decidua by immunohistochemistry. In normal placenta, surface of syncytium cells and decidual cells was stained intensively. On the other hand, in her placenta at 1st pregnancy, decidual cells weren't stained. In her placenta at 2nd pregnancy decidual cells were moderately stained. IL-1 was incubated with her fibroblasts and then FNR in medium was determined. The concentrations of FNR in patient was less than that of control. These results suggest that appearance of FNR on cell surface is disturbed and so that her fibroblasts don't attach FN in stroma.