

ELISA was used for the estimation of Interleukin-10 (IL-10), IL-8 and IFN- γ level in the sera. This ELISA is a two immunological step sandwich type assay. In the first step the cytokine is captured by a monoclonal antibody bound to the wells of amicrotiter plate. In the second step a monoclonal antibody linked to abiotynylated monoclonal antibody is added together with streptavidine.

Monoclonal antibody to IL-10 (mAb9D7, Biotinylated monoclonal antibody 12G8.), IFN- γ (monoclonal antibody 1-D1K and Biotinylated monoclonal antibody 7-B6-1) and IL-8 (monoclonal antibody IM2237) were used in this study; the procedure was

according to Cell Com (cellular communication investigations) kit. France.

Statistical Analysis

The ANOVA analysis program was used to calculate the values, Mean, Median, Standard deviation and standard error were all used in the analysis.

The chi-square used for the qualitative data.

Results

As shown in table 1 a significant correlation between gestational age and IFN- γ (in circulation detected by ELISA) in group A women. There were no significant correlation among the other combination between gestational age and cytokines.

Table 1: Correlation between gestational age and cytokine tested in this study in sera of group A.

^aG.A= gestational age

Variables		Correlation Coefficient r =	P value
^a G.A – IL-8		0.027	>0.05
G.A – IL-10		0.297	>0.05
G.A – IFN- γ		0.228	<0.05

Based on ANOVA test analysis (Table 2) shows, the mean value of serum levels of these cytokines .The results revealed that there was a highly significantly difference ($p<0.001$) in the mean percentage of IL-8; IFN- γ and IL-10 between group A and group B (865.7 ± 81.3 versus 190.5 ± 19.5 ; 1850.3 ± 311.4 versus 186.3 ± 14.7 and 9.4 ± 1.4 versus 70.1 ± 5.1 , respectively) . But the difference was not significant ($p>0.05$) when we compared the mean

value of IL-8 between group A and B with group C; and it was found highly significant difference ($p<0.001$) in the mean value of IL-10 in sera of women in group C (553 ± 58.9) compared with that of group A (9.4 ± 1.4), and highly significant difference between group C and group B (70.1 ± 5.1). In addition, highly significant difference ($p<0.001$) was found in the mean value of IFN- γ in sera of women in group A and group C. as shown in (Figure 1).