

another dimension was added to the results of this study when it examined the ratio of IFN- γ /IL-10 in women with RSA which was 1.97 and about three times that of women with first abortion which lends further support to the findings of our study as it was in consistence with the previous studies (1,14,16,18).

Although this study showed that the expression of the Type 1 cytokine (IFN- γ) in women with recurrent miscarriage was significantly higher than that of normal pregnancy or first abortion groups, the current study, like many of the studies on human pregnancy failure, has not addressed a direct cause-and-effect relationship between Th1-type reactivity and pregnancy loss. However, there are many evidences support this suggestion such as, the administration of one of the Th1 cytokines like IFN- γ , TNF- α or IL-2 to normal pregnant mice causes abortion⁽³⁸⁾. IFN- γ and TNF- α inhibit the proliferation of human trophoblast cells *in vitro* (39) and are toxic to human trophoblast cells⁽⁴⁰⁾. Uterine resorption sites in a murine model of recurrent abortion were infiltrated by NK cells⁽⁴¹⁾; given the fact that the activation of NK cells has been shown to be detrimental to murine pregnancy and that NK cells are activated by the Th1 cytokine; IFN- γ ⁽⁴²⁾. Furthermore, strong Th1-dominant responses against pathogens compromise pregnancy; for example infection by *Leishmania major* results in resorptions, with a concurrent increase in the concentrations of IFN- γ in the placenta⁽⁴³⁾.

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