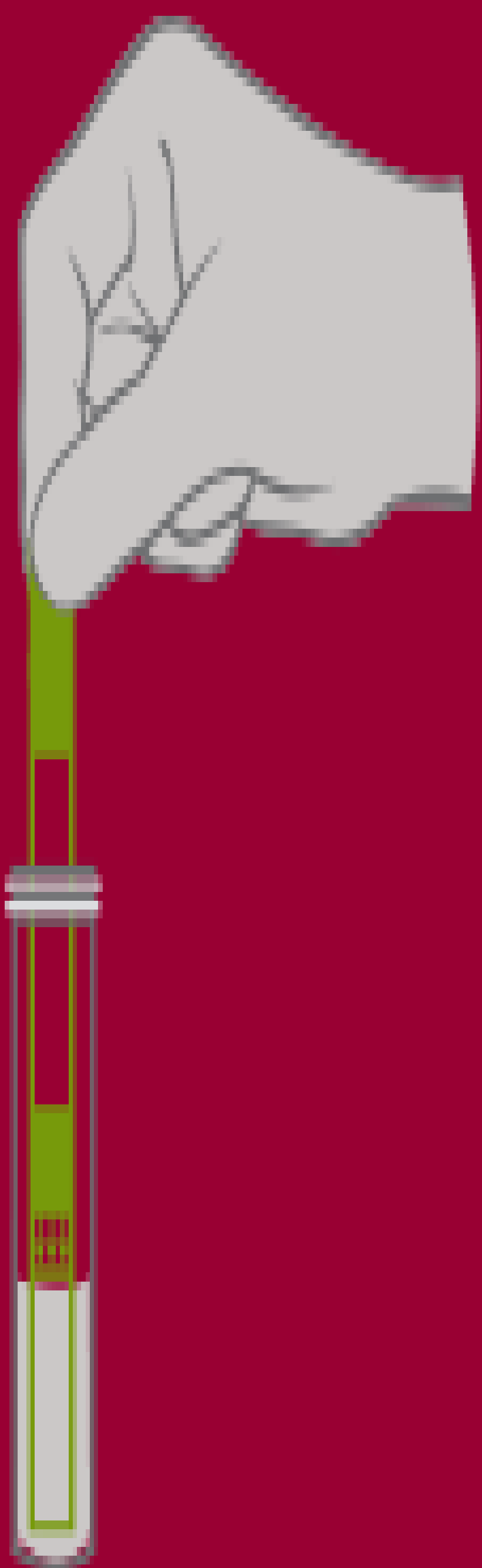


To determine the specificity of the Partosure test in the prediction of premature births

Stefanija A., Mr MD ; Jovanovska V.. AssMD; Zlateska S, MD; Kjaev I PHd MD; Lazarova A. Ass MD; Zlateska A MD; Asani P MD

INTRODUCTION

The partosure test is a noninvasive method for prediction of premature delivery which implies a fast, noninvasive test that detects placental alpha microglobulins - 1 in patients with clinical signs and subjective symptoms for threatening premature delivery.

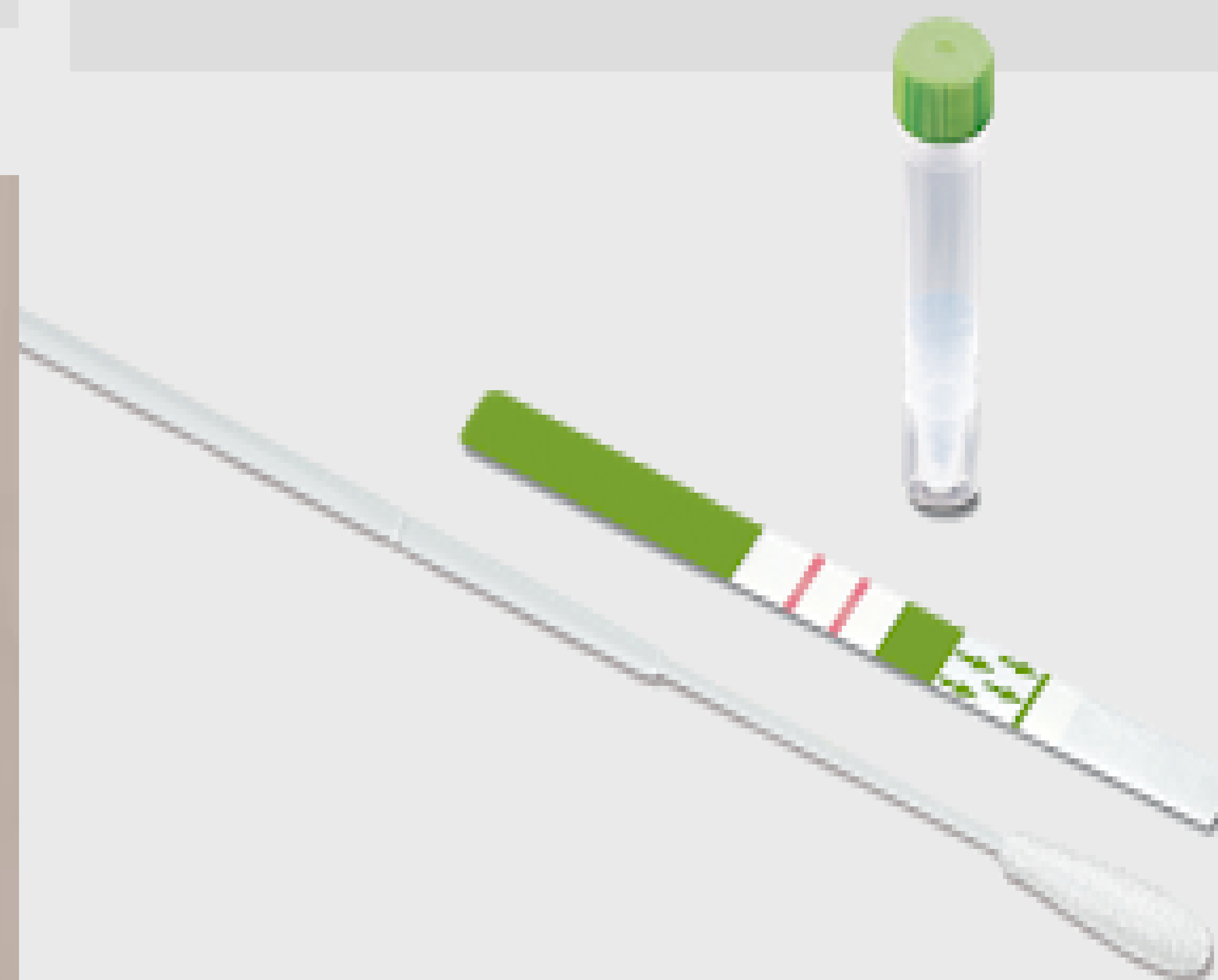


DISCUSSION

In our study, a total of 38 patients with sterile microbiological swabs, with no infections and associated clinical comorbidities of 20 - 35 + 6 gestational weeks were examined. This test group was divided into 2 subgroups according to their gestational week and treatment with 19 patients each. The first group was with a smaller gestational age in which gestagen and tocolytic therapy were given, while in the second group, which was above 34 gestational age, therapy was not performed. The obtained results from the testing were 37 negative and 2 positive tests in total. Patients from the first responded group were born in term, with exception of 4 patients who were preterm born before their 33rd gestational week despite of their negative partosure test. The patients from the second group were born in a term, other than those 2 patients with positive partosure test which were born preterm in 35th gestational week.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the results of our study, we came to the conclusion that the test has 89.5 specificity in the prediction of premature delivery within 7-14 days, and it is non-invasive, quick and easy to make, and available for the patient, and it can be applied in patients who are into the high-risk pregnancy group.



	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
GROUP 1	0	19
GROUP 2	2	17