Abstract

Molar pregnancy or hydatidiform mole is a branch of pregnancy's trophoblastic disease(PTD). The PTD is referred to a specific group of diseases with a different tendency to superficial invasions and metastases. Hydatidiform mole size is increased in two groups of age over 35 and under 20 years of age. The symptoms of the disease often occur at the end of the first 3 months and during the second 3 months. The clinical symptoms of the disease are vaginal bleeding (97% in the past but today 84%), Anemia (50%), excessive uterus which is characterized by classic mole symptoms (50%), loss of embryonic heart activity, preeclampsia (27%), severe vomiting of pregnancy (25%), embolization trophoblastic (2%). According to studies, high levels of B-HCG in patients with molar pregnancy can lead to hyperthyroidism. Congenital infections are the most important risk factors for human embryo's health, most of which are caused by viral agents. Viruses are among the most contagious infectious agents and the Catching the mother before or during pregnancy to one of these embryos at risk of developing it puts Since the diagnosis and treatment of the problem, prevention is vital in maintaining the health of the mother and the fetus. Cytomegalovirus(CMV) is the most common cause of congenital infection and is the leading cause of congenital depression. 12% live babies around the world are infected with CMV. Viruses can cause abortion, intrauterine death, and many other complications such as growth retardation, amniotic fluid volume changes, hepatosplenomegaly, jaundice, intracranial calcification, hydrocephalus and microcephaly, ascites, decreased plueral fluid and pericardium. Several methods of molecular biology have been used to diagnose infectious agents, including CMV, such as ELISA and PCR techniques. In the PCR method which was performed on 30 samples, 4 positive samples and 26 negative samples. In this study, the correlation between CMV-IgM and CMV-IgG antibodies titer was investigated that the findings showed the relationship between these two diagnostic methods was not significant, the Kappa agreement coefficient was equal to zero, indicating that the rate the agreement between the PCR method and CMV-IgM and CMV-IgG antibodies was very weak in determining the rate of infection with cytomegalovirus. (P =1/0 , k = 0)

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