Introduction and aim of the work

Pre-eclampsia, idiopathic fetal growth retardation and habitual abortion (at least three consecutive miscarriages) are known as the pregnancy maladaptation syndrome, (Christian et al., 1990).

Recent reports state that elevated levels of antiphosphlipid (anticardiolipin) antibodies have been reported to occur in varying proportion of habitual aborters, (Tulppala et al., 1993).

Anticardiolipin antibody seems to play an important role in venous and arterial thrombo-embolism. However, the exact mechanism through which it mediates its procoagulant activity remains uncertain.One of the proposed mechanisms is through the inhibition of vascular prostacyclin synthesis (Carreras et al., 1987).

Whilst other investigators implicated defective endothelial dependent fibrinolysis (Francis et al., 1988). The association of ACA with coagulation abnormalities lead to the hypothesis that late abortion can result from a coagulopathy within the placenta.

This work aims to determine the correlation of ACA (anticardiolipin antibodies) and LDLc (low density lipoprotein - cholesterol) in women with a history of habitual abortion.