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Expression levels and clinical significance of serum Incrna h19 and linc02527 in intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy

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Objective: To investigate the expression of lnc RNA H19 and linc 02527 in serum of patients with intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP) and their relationship with pregnancy outcome. Methods: 90 ICP patients admitted to our hospital from March 2021 to March 2022 were selected as the observation group, and 80 healthy pregnant women who underwent prenatal examination during the same period were randomly selected as the control group. The expression levels of lnc RNA H19 and linc 02527 in serum were detected by fluorescence quantitative PCR, and the functional indices of total bile acid (TBA), total bilirubin (TBil), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were detected by automatic biochemical analyzer. The correlation between serum lnc RNA H19 and linc 02527 and liver function indexes in ICP patients was analyzed by Pearson correlation analysis. The factors affecting adverse pregnancy outcomes in ICP were analyzed by Logistic regression, and the predictive value of serum lnc RNA H19 and linc 02527 levels in adverse pregnancy outcomes in ICP patients was analyzed by receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC). Results: The contents of lnc RNA H19 and linc 02527 in serum and liver function indexes TBA, TBil, ALT and AST in observation group were significantly higher than those in control group, and the levels were gradually increased with the increase of ICP severity ($P<0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that serum lnc RNA H19 and linc 02527 were positively correlated with liver function ($P<0.05$). In the observation group, 38 patients had poor pregnancy outcome and 52 patients had

good pregnancy outcome. The proportion of patients aged ≥ 35 years, the proportion of severe ICP, the levels of TBA, TBil, ALT, AST, serum lnc RNA H19 and linc 02527 in the adverse outcome group were higher than those in the good outcome group ($P<0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that ICP severity and serum lnc RNA H19 and linc 02527 elevation were independent risk factors for adverse pregnancy outcomes in ICP patients ($P<0.05$). ROC curve analysis showed that the AUC of serum lnc RNA H19 and linc 02527 combined to predict adverse pregnancy outcomes in ICP patients was 0.895, which was greater than 0.637 and 0.712 predicted by alone ($P<0.05$). Conclusion: Serum lnc RNA H19 and linc 02527 levels are related to the severity of ICP, and are influential factors for adverse pregnancy outcomes in ICP patients, and they have certain predictive value for adverse pregnancy outcomes.

Biography

Xiong Yan is a medical researcher and clinician affiliated with The People's Hospital of Tongliang District, Chongqing City, China. Specializing in hepatology and obstetrics, Xiong Yan focuses on molecular and clinical aspects of pregnancy-related liver disorders, including intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy. With expertise in the expression and clinical implications of serum long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) such as H19 and LINC02527, Xiong Yan contributes to advancing diagnostic and therapeutic strategies for improving maternal and fetal health outcomes. The research efforts include investigating biomarkers that may aid in better management of intrahepatic cholestasis during pregnancy.