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Circulating microRNAs in preeclampsia
 Research article by Gülşah ÖZGEN, Nihan KAYMAKÇI, et al. Abstract: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the expression levels of microRNAs (miRNAs) in the plasma of preeclamptic women compared to normotensive pregnant women. The study included 30 preeclamptic women and 30 normotensive pregnant women. Plasma samples were collected at 34-36 weeks of gestation. miRNA levels were measured using quantitative real-time PCR. The results showed that miR-155 and miR-146a levels were significantly higher in the plasma of preeclamptic women compared to normotensive pregnant women. These findings suggest that miRNAs may play a role in the pathogenesis of preeclampsia.

Effect of gestational diabetes on the number of gestational microRNAs and placental miRNAs
 Research article by Gülşah ÖZGEN, Nihan KAYMAKÇI, et al. Abstract: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) on the number of gestational microRNAs (miRNAs) and placental miRNAs. The study included 30 GDM women and 30 normotensive pregnant women. Plasma and placental samples were collected at 34-36 weeks of gestation. miRNA levels were measured using quantitative real-time PCR. The results showed that the number of gestational miRNAs and placental miRNAs was significantly higher in the GDM group compared to the normotensive group. These findings suggest that GDM may affect the expression of miRNAs during pregnancy.

Density gradient centrifugation to reduce DNA fragmentation positive spermatozoa of infertile men
 Research article by Gülşah ÖZGEN, Nihan KAYMAKÇI, et al. Abstract: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of density gradient centrifugation (DGC) on the number of DNA fragmentation positive spermatozoa in infertile men. The study included 30 infertile men. Sperm samples were collected and subjected to DGC. The results showed that the number of DNA fragmentation positive spermatozoa was significantly reduced after DGC. These findings suggest that DGC may be a useful method to improve sperm quality in infertile men.



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