3. Hypothesis and Objectives

Hypothesis:

We hypothesize that “deregulation (s) in folate and progesterone pathway, the abnormality and alterations in the immunological response during pregnancy along with the pathogenic infections especially HEV infection can be the underlying mechanism for the complications during the pregnancy and preterm delivery.”

Objectives:

On the basis of above background study and the hypothesis the following objectives were formulated to carry out the experimental work:

1. Study the role of deregulation(s) in folate and progesterone pathways in preterm delivery and outcome.
2. Evaluate the role of differential immuno-modulatory and Th1/Th2 profile in predisposition to preterm delivery and outcome.
3. Screening the association and correlation of altered folate and progesterone pathways and immune status in deciding the fate of delivery and outcome in Hepatitis E virus infected pregnancy cases.