Conclusions
6. Conclusions

➢ TLR4, TLR7 and TLR8 are associated with recovery in the non-ANC-patients.
➢ The normal pregnancy among rural Indian women from Maharashtra, India is associated with lower TLR response at both protein / gene levels and pro-inflammatory plasma cytokine response.
➢ Higher plasma pro-inflammatory cytokines are associated with recovery in the non-ANC patients.
➢ The disease in pregnancy could not alter the diminished TLR response and induces lower pro-inflammatory response.
➢ Except for the robust type-I-interferon response, HEV infection could not modulate pregnancy-related diminished immune response.
➢ On contrary to the classical activation of CD14+monocytes in the non-ANC-patients, impaired response was evident in the ANC-patients while the CD4+T cell populations were similar in the patient groups.

These results have important implications in the understanding of HEV pathogenesis and form basis for further, most needed, evaluation of the fulminant hepatitis E patients with and without pregnancy and leading either to recovery or death