

/ /
E-mail: luayhelaly@yahoo.com

/ /
E-mail: smartchem@yahoo.com

(2018/ 12 / 3 2018/ 10 /24)

(75)

(45-16)

.(45-36)

(78)

(35-26)

(25-16)

:

A Study of Heavy and Essential Metals in the Amniotic Fluid for Pregnants Associated with High Blood Pressure

Eman S. Mahmood

Department of Biology/ College of Education for Girls/ University of Mosul

Luay A. Al-Helaly

Department of Chemistry/ College of Science/ University of Mosul

ABSTRACT

The research includes studying of some heavy metals and metal elements in amniotic fluid for pregnant associated with high blood pressure, which includes these metals: Lead (Pb), Cadmium(Cd), Chromium(Cr), Aluminum(Al), and essential metals for Magnesium(Mg), Calcium(Ca), Zinc(Zn), Iron(Fe), Copper(Cu) and Manganese(Mn). The study was done in Mosul city on (75) samples that had hypertension, and (78) with healthy pregnancies as control group, the age of pregnant women with hypertension and control group ranged from (16-45) year, then specimens divided into three age groups: The first group (16-25) year, the second group (26-35) year and the third group (36-45) year.

The results showed that there was a significant increase in heavy metals in pregnant women associated with high blood pressure in the levels of Pb, Cd, Cr and Al compared with the group of normal pregnant women, as well as a significant increase in the levels of essential metals of Cu and Fe and a significant decrease in levels: Mg, Ca, Zn and Mn.

Moreover, it was noted that there is a significant increase in the levels of heavy metals for Pb, Cd and Cr in pregnant women smokers with the pressure associated with pregnant women compared to non-smokers group and a significant decrease in essential metals for both Zn and Mn levels.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Hypertension, Amniotic fluid, Heavy metals, Essential metals.

(Wasi and Ahmad, 2013)

(Morais *et al.*, 2012)

(Sherene, 2010)

()

(Sahni, 2011)

.(Jaishankar *et al.*, 2014)

(Freeland *et al.*, 2015)

.(Kumar, 2011)

%(10-6)

Hypertension

:

Gestational hypertension

Chronic hypertension

.(Magee *et al.*, 2014) Clampsia

Preeclampsia

(3-2)

(140/90)

(Somerset, 2014)

.....

.(Eze *et al.*, 2018)

(Vest and Cho, 2014)

(Darnton-Hill and Mkpuru, 2015)

(Redman and sargent,2010)

(Kumar, 2011)

.(Kintiraki *et al.*, 2015)

Hui and)

(Bianchi, 2010

:

(Brace and Cheung, 2014)

(Hattori *et al.*, 2014)

%98

/ (500-200)

(Silberstein *et al.*, 2015)

2018

2017

(78)

(75)

(1)

(45-16)

.(±)

:1

| | | |
|------------|------------|-----|
| | | |
| 2.8 ± 29.5 | 2.5 ± 28.3 | () |
| 1.8 ± 38.8 | 1.2 ± 39.4 | () |
| 2.4 ± 98.3 | 2.3 ± 79.1 | () |
| 2.7 ± 146 | 2.6 ± 108 | () |

Trans vaginal

Sims speculum

(20) 3000 x g

(10)

.(Soydinc *et al.*,2013)

-20

:

(Biolabo)

(Biolabo)

.(Kohn, 1969)

(Di-Br- PAESA)

.(Tetsuo-Makino, 1991)

(Biolabo)

.(Hennesy *et al.*, 1984)

) Atomic absorption spectrophotometer

(1) (/

(60)

(1)

(20) 3000 g

(3)

(15)

.(Parsons and Slavin, 1993)

Standard Deviation (SD)

Mean

SPSS-17

P- P

(t-test)

(P ≥0.05)

Significant

(P ≤0.05)

(value)

.(Hinton, 2004)

.....

: .1

(P ≤ 0.05) (2)

(Dawson *et al.*, 1999) Preeclampsia

(Flora *et al.*, 2012)

(Sherene, 2010; Sahni, 2011)

(Kim *et al.*, 2015)

(Memon *et al.*, 2016)

(Ugwuja *et al.*, 2011)

(Caserta *et al.*, 2013)

(Gulson *et al.*, 2016)

.(Lin *et al.*, 2010; Ugwuja *et al.*, 2011)

:2

| (±) | | | | | | (100 /) |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| (45-36) | | (35-26) | | (25-16) | | |
| n=27 | n=27 | n=22 | n=28 | n=26 | n=23 | |
| 1.6±30.0** | 2.1±10.4 | 1.9 ± 20.0* | 1.8±7.3 | 1.1±18.9* | 1.6±7.0 | (Pb) |
| 0.07±1.7* | 0.04± 0.5 | 0.03 ± 1.4* | 0.05±0.4 | 0.03 ±0.8 | 0.07±0.4 | (Cd) |
| 0.4±5.2* | 0.05±1.3 | 0.07± 3.4* | 0.09 ± 1.3 | 0.1±2.1* | 0.2 ±0.8 | (Cr) |
| 0.4±7.8* | 0.1± 3.1 | 0.1± 5.1* | 0.03± 2.1 | 0.09±4.8* | 0.1± 1.4 | (Al) |

. P ≤ 0.05 *

. P ≤ 0.001 **

Reactive oxygen species (ROS)

()

(Lopes *et al.*, 2016)

(Ikechukwu *et al.*, 2012)

(Poropat *et al.*, 2018)

ONOO⁻

NO[•]

ATPase

(Yazbeck *et al.*, 2009; Ikechukwu *et al.*, 2012)

II

(Bayat *et al.*, 2018)

(Kennedy *et al.*, 2012)

100/ 10

(Taylor *et al.*, 2015)

(Xie *et al.*, 2013)

(3)

(Apostolou *et al.*, 2012 ; Chelchowska *et al.*, 2012)

:3

| (±) | | | (100 /) |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| n=19 | n=26 | n=30 | |
| 1.4± 26.3* | 1.9± 23.6 | 1.7 ±22.9 | (Pb) |
| 0.02± 2.3* | 0.05± 2.0 | 0.08± 1.1 | (Cd) |
| 0.03± 4.8* | 0.09± 4.1 | 0.12 ± 3.5 | (Cr) |
| 0.14± 5.9 | 0.12± 5.8 | 0.13 ± 5.9 | (Al) |

. P ≤ 0.05

*

: .2

(P ≤ 0.05)

(2)

(45-36)

.....

(Ebrahim and Ashtrinezhadi, 2015)

DMT-1

(Divalent metal transporter 1(DMT-1)

CaBP

.(Kippler, 2010)

. (Adams *et al.*, 2015)

Oxidative stress

(Cuypers *et al.*, 2010)

.(Angeli *et al.*, 2013)

.(Suliburska *et al.*, 2016)

(3)

Menai *et al.*, (2012)

(Piade *et al.*, 2015)

/ 0.2 0.1

.(Kosanovic *et al.*, 2002)

: .3

(P ≤ 0.05)

(2)

(Suliburska *et al.*, 2016)

(Banu *et al.*, 2017)

)

(Singh *et al.*, 2015)

(

.(3)

()

SOD

·OH

C

(Banu *et al.*, 2016)

(Yang *et al.*, 2013)

: .4

($P \leq 0.05$) (2)

(3)

(Suliburska *et al.*, 2016)

(Ruiperez *et al.*, 2012)

(Exley, 2013)

)

(Fe²⁺

NADH

(NADH)

(Konior *et al.*, 2014)

Zhang *et al.*,(2016)

Konior *et al.*,(2014)

NO·

NO·

ONOO

Fe²⁺ Fe³⁺

(Hernaz *et al.*, 2014)

: .1

($P \leq 0.05$) (4)

(45-36) (35-26)

(5)

(Al-Jameil *et al.*, 2017)

(Suliburska *et al.*, 2016)

(Kharitonova *et al.*, 2015)

(Biswas *et al.*, 2016)

(Kassie *et al.*, 2014)

(Elind, 2016)

(Shaikh *et al.*, 2017)

ROS

(Laires *et al.*, 2004)

:4

| (±) | | | | | | (100 /) |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| (45-36) | | (35-26) | | (25-16) | | |
| n=27 | n=27 | n=22 | n=28 | n=26 | n=23 | |
| 0.02± 0.71* | 0.05± 1.3 | 0.03± 0.7* | 0.08± 1.6 | 0.17± 0.8 | 0.09 ± 1.5 | (Mg) |
| 1.1 ± 7.5* | 1.7 ± 10.1 | 1.2 ± 7.8* | 1.4 ± 9.8 | 1.1 ± 7.3* | 0.8± 9.6 | (Ca) |
| 1.3± 8.0* | 1.2 ± 9.8 | 1.4 ± 9.6* | 1.1± 10.1 | 1.8 ± 8.1* | 1.3 ± 9.5 | (Zn) |
| 2.2 ± 63* | 1.8± 51 | 2.1± 61.8* | 1.6± 53.8 | 11.9 ± 59* | 1.7 ± 50 | (Fe) |
| 1.1± 11.6* | 1.1± 9.8 | 1.5± 10.9* | 1.3± 9.0 | 2.1± 11.4* | 1.6± 9.3 | (Cu) |
| 0.021±0.53* | 0.07± 0.63 | 0.01± 0.35* | 0.13±0.58 | 0.015±0.31* | 0.02± 0.6 | (Mn) |

. P ≤ 0.05

*

:5

| (±) | | | (100 /) |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| n=19 | n=26 | n=30 | |
| 0.03± 0.77 | 0.01± 0.75 | 0.02± 0.78 | |
| 0.13± 7.1 | 0.11± 7.3 | 0.2± 7.5 | (Ca) |
| 0.12± 6.9* | 0.11± 7.1 | 0.12± 8.5 | (Zn) |
| 1.2± 57.2 | 1.4± 60.1 | 1.3± 61.2 | (Fe) |
| 0.13± 11.6 | 0.21± 11.7 | 0.3± 11.3 | (Cu) |
| 0.03± 0.23* | 0.01± 0.34 | 0.02± 0.39 | (Mn) |

.P ≤ 0.05

*

: .2

(P ≤ 0.05) (4)

(Dawson *et al.*, 1999)

Biswas *et al.*,)

(2016

Parathyroid

hormone

(Selina *et al.*, 2011)

Renin

Indumati *et al.*) NO

II

(*al.*, 2011

(Jain *et al.*, 2010 ; Farzin and Sajadi, 2012 ; Biswas *et al.*, 2016)

.(Elind, 2016)

(5)

: .3

(4)

(25-16)

(P ≤ 0.05)

(45-36)

(Ahmad *et al.*, 2011; Ozdamar *et al.*, 2014)

(Lui *et al.*, 2010)

.(Dawson *et al.*, 1999)

.(5)

(Fenzl *et al.*, 2013; Biswas *et al.*,2016)

(Al-Jameil *et al.*, 2017)

SOD

(Superoxide dismutase-Zn) Zn- SOD

(Al-Jameil *et al.*, 2017; Ahmad *et al.*, 2011)

.....

Metallothionine

Memon *et al.*)

(*al.*, 2017

.(Elind, 2016)

: .4

($P \leq 0.05$)

(4)

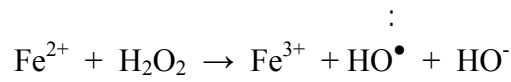
(Dawson *et al.*, 1999 ; Hattori *et al.*, 2014)

.(5)

(Fenzl *et al.*, 2013)

(Elind, 2016) Fenton reaction

$\cdot\text{OH}$



: .5

(4)

(45-36)

(25-16)

(5)

(Dawson *et al.*, 1999)

(Ahmad *et al.*, 2011)

(Fenzl *et al.*, 2013)

Cu- SOD

Ceruloplasmin

.(Elind, 2016)

: .6

(4)

($P \leq 0.05$)

(Sarwar *et al.*, 2013; Al-Jameil *et al.*, 2014)

(Lewicka *et al.*, 2017)

Mn-SOD

(Lewicka *et al.*, 2017)

SOD

(5)

(Aguirre and Culotta, 2012)

(Ahmad and Al-Helaly, 2009)

DMT-1

(Kayaalti *et al.*, 2015)

SOD

(Yoon, 2011; Sarwar *et al.*, 2013; Eum *et al.*, 2014)

- Adam, K.; Abdallam, S.; Noreldeen, A.; Alseed, W. (2015). Relationship between maternal blood Cadmium, lead and Zinc levels and spontaneous abortion in Sudanese women. *Public Health Research*. **5**(6), 171-176.
- Adams, S.V.; Newcomb, P.A.; Shafer, M.M.; Atkinson, C.; Bowles, E.J.A. (2015). Sources of cadmium exposure among healthy women. *Sci. Total. Environ.* **409**, 1632-1637.
- Aguirre, J.D; Culotta, V.C. (2012). Battles with iron: manganese in oxidative stress protection. *J. Biol. Chem.*, **287**(17), 13541-13548.
- Ahmad, T.Y.; Al-Helaly, L.A. (2009). Oxidative stress for smoking persons in suburbs Mosul City. *Raf. J. Sci.* **20**(1), 22-32.
- Ahmad, T.Y.; Al-Helaly, L.A.; Mla-Alw, F.Y. (2011). Follow-up oxidative stress in pregnant women. *Raf. J. Sci.* **22**(4), 88-106.
- Al-Jameil, N.; Tabassum, H.; Ali, M.; Abdul Qadeer, M.; Khanf, F.; AL-Rashed, M. (2017). Correlation between serum trace elements and risk of preeclampsia: A case controlled study in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, Saudi. *J. Biol. Sci.* **24**(6), 1142-1148.

- Al-Jameil, N.; Tabassum, H.; Al-Mayouf, H.; Aljohar, H.I.; Alenzi, N.D.; Hijazy, S.M. (2014). Analysis of serum trace elements-copper, manganese and zinc in preeclamptic pregnant women by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry: "A Prospective case controlled study in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia." *International J. Clin. and Experimental Pathol.*, **7**, 1900–1910.
- Angeli, J.; Pereira, C.; de oliveira, T.; Sterfanon, I.; Padiha, A.; Vassall, D. (2013). Cadmium exposure induced vascular injury due to endothelial oxidative stress: The role of local angiotensin II and Cox-2. *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* **65**, 838-48.
- Apostolou, A.; Garcia-Esquinas, E.; Fadrowski, J.J.; McLain, P.; Weaver, V.M.; Navas-Acien, A. (2012). Secondhand tobacco smoke: a source of lead exposure in US children and adolescents. *Am. J. Publ. Health.* **102**, 714-722.
- Banu, S.; Stanley, J.; Sivakumar, K.; Taylor, R.; Arosh, J.; Burghard, R. (2017). Exposure to Cr VI during early pregnancy increases oxidative stress and disrupts the expression of antioxidant proteins in placenta compartments. *Toxi. Sci.*, **155**(2), 497-511.
- Banu, S.; Stanly, J.; Sivakumar, K.; Arosh, J.; Taylor, R.; Burghard, R. (2016). Chromium VI induced development toxicity of placenta in mediated through spatiotemporal dysregulation of cell survival and apoptotic protein. *Repro-Toxicol.* **16**, 30363-30265.
- Bayat, F.; Akbari, S.; Dabirioskoei, A.; Nasiri, M.; Mellati, A. (2018). The relationship between blood and lead and preeclampsia. *Electron Physician.* **8**(12), 3450-3455.
- Biswas, S.; Roy, A.; Biswas, S. (2016). Comparative study of Copper, Zinc, Iron, Ferritin, Calcium and Magnesium levels in pregnancy induced hypertension and normotensive Primigravida, mothers. *Int. J. Med. Sci.* **4**(6), 1879-1883.
- Brace, R.A.; Cheung, C.Y. (2014). Regulation of amniotic fluid volume: evolving concepts. *Adv Exp. Med. Biol.*, **814**, 49–68.
- Caserta, D.; GRaziano, A.; Monte, G.; Bordl, G.; Moscarini, M. (2013). Heavy metal and placenta fetal-maternal barrier: amini- review on the major concerns. *Eur. Rev. Med. Pharmacol. Sci.* **17**(16), 2198-206.
- Chelchowska, M.; Jablonka-Salach, K.; Ambroszkiewicz, J.; Maciejewski, T.; Gajewska, J.; Bulska, E.; Laskowska-Klita, T.; Leibschang, J.; Barciszewski, J. (2012). Effect of cigarette smoking on blood lead levels in pregnant women. *Med Wieku Rozwoj.* **16**, 196-204.
- Cuypers, A.; Plusquin, M.; Remans, T.; Jozefczak Keunen, E.; Gielen, H. (2010). Cadmium stress: An oxid challenge. *Biometals*, **23**, 927-940.
- Darnton, H.I.; Mkperu, U.C. (2015). Micronutrients in pregnancy in low-and middle-income countries. *Nutrients*, **7**, 1744-1768.
- Dawson, E.B.; Evans, D.R.; Nosovitch, J. (1999). Third-trimester amniotic fluid levels associated with preeclampsia. *Arch. Environment. Health.* **54**(6), 412-5.
- Ebrahim, K.; Ashtrinezhadi, A. (2015). The association of amniotic fluid cadmium level risk of preeclampsia prematurity and low birth. *Iranian J. Neonatology.* **6**(2), 1-9.
- Elind, A. (2016). Trace element as potential Biomarkers of preeclampsia. *Ann. Res. Biol.* **9**(1), 1-10.
- Eum, J.H.; Cheong, H.K.; Ha, E.H.; Ha, M.; Kim, Y.; Hong, Y.C.; Chang, N. (2014). Maternal blood manganese level and birth weight: A MOCEH birth cohort study. *Environmental Health.* **13**(31), 1-7.
- Exley, C. (2013). Human exposure to aluminum. *Exp. Toxicol.* **32**, 24-30.
- Eze, E.; Barasa, A.; Adams, M.; Rabi, K.; Ezekiel, L.; Sulaiman, Sh.; Pansiano, N. (2018). Determination, knowledge and prevalence of pregnancy-induced Hypertension / Eclampsia among women of child bearing age at some district hospital in Tanzania. *Int. S. Med. Sci.*, **10**(2), 19-26.

- Farzin L.; Sajadi, F. (2012). Comparison of serum trace element levels in patients with or pre-eclampsia. *J. Res. Med. Sci.* **17**(10), 938-41.
- Fenzl, V.; Mestric, Z.; perkov, S.; Andrisic, L.; Talzbev, F. (2013). Trace element and oxidative stress in hypertension disorelers of pregnancy. *Arch. Gynecol. Obstet.* **287**, 19-24.
- Flora, G.; Gupta, D.; Tiwari, A. (2012). Toxicity of lead: A review with recent updates. *Interdiscip. Toxicol.* **5**, 47–5866.
- Freeland, J.H.; Sanjeevi, N.; Lee, J. (2015). Global prespectives on Trace element requirements. *J. Trace Elem. Med. Biol.*, **31**, 135-141.
- Gulson, B.; Mizon, K.; Korsch, M.; Taylor, A. (2016). Revisiting mobilisation of Skeletal lead during pregnancy based on monthly sampling and sampling and cord/maternal blood lead relationships confirm placenta transfer of lead. *ARCH. Toxicol.* **90**(4), 805-816.
- Hattori, Y.; Takahiro, M.; Jiang, K.; Hiroyuki, T.; Yukio, M.; Siji, S.; Hirayama, T.; Nagasawa, H.; Kikkawa, F.; Toyokuni, Sh. (2014). Catalytic ferrous iron in amniotic fluid As a Predictive marker of human maternal-fetal disorder. *J. Clin. Biol. Nutr.* **56**(1), 57-63.
- Hennesy, D.J.; Gary, R.R.; Smith, F.E.; Thompson, S.L. (1984). Ferene: a new spectrophotometric reagent for iron. *Can. J. Chem.* **62**, 721-724.
- Hernaz, R.; Briones, A.; Satatces, M.; Alonso, M. (2014). New roles for old pathways. A circuitous relationship between reactive oxygen species and cyclo-oxygenase in Hypertension. *Clin. Sci.* **126** (2), 111-121
- Hinton, P.P. (2004). "Statistics Explained". 2nd ed. by Routledge printed in the USA and Canada. pp. 85-125.
- Hui, L.; Bianchi, D.W. (2010). Cell-free fetal nucleic acids in amniotic fluid. *Hum. Reprod. Update.* **17**, 362-371.
- Ikechukwu, I.C.; Ojareva, O.I.A.; Ibhagbemien, A.J. (2012). Blood lead, Calcium, and Phosphorus in women with preeclampsia in Edo state, *Nigeria. Arch. Environ. Occup. Health.* **67**(3), 163-169.
- Indumati, K.; Kodliwadmth, M.V.; Sheela, M.K. (2011). The role of serum electrolytes in pregnancy induced hypertension. *J. Clin. Diagnose Res.*, **5**(1), 66-9.
- Jain, S.; Sharma, S.; Kulshreshtha, S.; Mohan, G.; Singh, S. (2010). The role of calcium, magnesium, and zinc in preeclampsia. *Biol. Trace Element Res.*, **133**(2), 162-70.
- Jaishankar, M.; Mathew, B.B.; Shah, M.S.; Gowda, K.R.S. (2014). Biosorption of few heavy metal ions using agricultural wastes. *J. Enviro. Pollution and Human Health.* **2**(1), 1–6.
- Kassie, G.M.; Negussie, D.; Ahmed, J.H. (2014). Maternal outcomes of magnesium sulphate and diazepam use in women with severe pre-eclampsia and eclampsia in Ethiopia. *Pharm. Pract. (Granada)* **12**,400.
- Kayaalti, Z.; Akyüzlü, D.K.; Söylemezoğlu, T. (2015). Evaluation of the effect of divalent metal transporter 1 gene polymorphism on blood iron, lead and cadmium levels *Environ. Res.*, **137**, 8-13.
- Kennedy, D.A.; Woodland, C.; Koren, G. (2012). Lead exposure, gestational hypertension and pre-eclampsia: a systematic review of cause and effect. *J. Obstet. Gynaecol.* **32**, 512-517.
- Kharitonova, M.; Iezhitsa, I.; Zheltova, A.; Ozerov, A.; Spasov, A.; Skalny, A. (2015). Comparative angioprotective effects of magnesium compounds. *J. Trace Elem. Med. Biol.* **29**, 227–234.
- Kim, Y.M.; Chung, J.Y.; An, H.S.; Park, S.Y.; Kim, B.G.; Bae, J.W. (2015). Bio-monitoring of lead, cadmium, total mercury and methylmercury levels in maternal blood and in umbilical cord blood at birth in South Korea. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health.* **12**(10), 13482-93.
- Kintiraki, E.; Papakatsika, S.; Kotronis, G.; Goulis, D.G.; Kotsis, V. (2015). Pregnancy-Induced hypertension. *Hormones.* **14**(2), 211-223.
- Kippler, M. (2010). Accumulation of cadmium in human placenta interacts with transport of micronutrients to the fetus. *Toxicol. Iett.*, **192**, 162-168.

- Kohn, R. (1969). Spectrophotometric determination of Magnesium, Calcium, Strontium and Barium present in pairs by use of tetra methyl murex ide. *Chem. Zvesti*, **23**, 721-735.
- Konior, A.; Sharman, A.; Czesnikiewicz, M.; Guzil, T. (2014). NADPH oxidase in Vascular pathology. *Antioxid. Redox. Signal.* **20**(17), 2794-2814.
- Kosanovic, M.; Jokanovic, M.; Jevermovic, M.; Dobric, Bokonjc, D. (2002). Maternal and fetal cadmium and selenium status in normotensive and Hypertensive Pregnancy. *Biol. Trac. Elem. Res.*, **89**(2), 97-103.
- Kumar, S. (2011). Occupational, environmental and lifestyle factors associated with spontaneous abortion. *Reprod. Sci.*, **18**, 915-930.
- Laires, M.J.; Monteiro, C.P.; Bicho, M. (2004). Role of cellular magnesium in health and human disease. *Front Biosci.* **9**, 262-276.
- Lewicka, L.; Kocylowski, R.; Grzesiak, M.; Gaj, Z.; Oszukowski, J.; Suliburska (2017). Selected trace element concentration in pregnancy and their possible role – *Literature Review. Ginekologia Polska.* **88**(9), 509-511.
- Lin, C.; Doyle, P.; Wang, D.; Hwang, Y.; Chen, P. (2010). The role of essential metal in the placenta transfer of lead from mother to child. *Reprod. Toxicol. J.*, **29**(4), 443-446.
- Lopes, A.C.; Peixe, T.S.; Mesas, A.F.; Paolietio, M.M. (2016). Lead exposure and oxidative stress a systematic review. *Rev Environ Contam Toxicol.* **236**, 193-238.
- Lui, J.; Yang, H.; Shi, H.; Shen, C.; Zhou, W.; Dai, Q. (2010). Blood Copper, Zinc, Calcium, and Magnesium levels, during different duration of pregnancy in Chines. *Biol. Trace. Elem. Res.* **135**(1-3), 31-7.
- Magee, L.A.; Pels, A.; Helewa, M. (2014). Diagnosis, evaluation and management of the hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. *Pregnancy Hypertens.* **4**, 105–145
- Memon, A.; Memon, F.; Akram, M. (2017). Association of serum zinc level with preeclampsia . *J. Liaquat Uni. Med. Helth Sci.* **16**(10), 58-61.
- Memon, N.; Narejo, T.; Vasandani, A.; Kunbhar, J.S.; Khan, P. (2016) . Determination of lead in blood amniotic Fluid and umbilical cord in women living near lead recycling smelter. *Int. J. Inno. APPI: Res.* **4**(1), 5-9.
- Menai, M.; Heude, B.; Slama, R.; Forhan, A.; Sahuquillo, J. (2012). Associated between maternal blood cadmium during pregnancy and birth weight and the risk of fetal growth restriction: The EDEN mother- child cohort study. *Reprod. Toxicol.* **34**, 622-627.
- Morais, S.; Costa, F.G.; Pereira, M.L. (2012). "Heavy Metals and Human Health, in Environmental health". Emerging issues and practice (Oosthuizen J ed), pp. 227–246, In Tech.
- Ozdamar, O.; Cun, I.; Mungen, E.; Atay, V. (2014). The assessment of relationship between amniotic fluid matrix metaloproteinase-9- and zinc level with adversity. *Abstract Outcome. Arch. Cyne. Obstract.* **290**, 59-64.
- Parsons, P.J.; Slavin, W. (1993). A rapid Zeeman graphite furnace atomic absorption spectro metric method for the determination of Lead blood spectro chimicca. *Acta part B: Atomic spectro scopy.* **48**, 925-939.
- Piade, J.; Jaccard, G.; Dolka, C.; Belushkin, M.; Wajrock, S. (2015). Differences in cadmium transfer from tobacco to cigarette smoke, Compared to arsenic or lead. *Toxicol. Reports.* **2**, 12-26.
- Poropat, E.; Laidlaw, M.; Lanphear, B.; Ball, A.; Mielk, H. (2018). Heavy, H., Blood lead and preeclampsia: A meta-analysis and review of implications. *Environmental Research.* **160**, 12-19.
- Redman, C.W.; Sargent, I.L. (2010). Immunology of pre-eclampsia. *Am. J. Reprod. Immunol.* **63**, 534-543.
- Ruiperez, F.; Mujika, J.; Ugalde, J.; Exley, C. (2012). Pro-oxidant activity of aluminum promoting the Fenton reaction by reducing Fe (III) to Fe (II). *J. Inorg. Biochem.* **117**, 118-123.

- Sahni, S.K. (2011). "Hazardous Metals and Minerals Pollution in India: Sources, Toxicity and Management". A position paper. Indian National Science Academy, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi, 29 p.
- Sarwar, M.; Ahmed, S.; Ullah, M. (2013). Comparative study of serum Zinc, Copper, Manganese, and Iron in preeclampsia pregnant women. *Biol. Trace. Elem. Res.*, **154**(1), 14-20.
- Selina, A.; Sheline, B.; Suitana, F. (2011). Calcium and Zinc deficiency in preeclampsia women. *J. Bangladesh Soc. Physiol.*, **6**(2), 94-9.
- Shaikh, F.; Shaha, T.; Anseri, Sh.; Dahri, S. (2017). The determination the role of Co-enzymeQ10 and trace element in patient with preeclampsia. Cross Section Study in Hyderabad. *J. Liaquat Uni. Med. Health. Sci.*, **16**(2), 86-92.
- Sherene, T. (2010). Mobility and transport of heavy metals in polluted soil environment. *Biological Forum – An International J.*, **2**(2), 112-121.
- Silberstein, T.; Saphier, M.; Mashiach, Y.; Paz-Talo, O.; Saphier, Q. (2015). Element in maternal blood and amniotic fluid determined by ICP-MS. *J. Matern Fetal Neonatal Med.* **18**(1), 88-92.
- Singh, L.; Agarwal, P.; Anand, M.; Taneja, A. (2015). Toxic and essential metals in placenta nd its relation with lipid peroxides / glutathione stats in Pre-term and full term deliveries. *Asian. Med. Sci.*, **7**, 34-39.
- Somerset, D. (2014). Diagnosis, evaluation, and management of the hypertensive disorders of pregnancy: executive summary. *J. Obstet. Gynaecol. Can.*, **36**, 575.
- Soydinc, H.E.; Sak, M.E.; Evliyaoglu, O.; Evsen, M.S. (2013). Prolidase, atrix Metalloproteinases and activity, Oxidative-antioxidative status as a marker of preterm premature rupture of membranes and chorioamnionitis in maternal vaginal washing fluids. *Int. J. Med. Sci.*, **10**, 1344-1351.
- Suliburska, J.; Kocylowskicz, C.M.; Bogdaski, P.; Baralkiewicz, C. (2016). Concentration of mineral in amniotic fluid and relation of selected maternal and fetal Prameters. *Biol. Trace. Elem. Res.*, **172**, 37-45.
- Taylor, G.M.; Golding, J.; Emond, A.M. (2015). Adverse effects of maternal lead levels on birth outcomes in the ALSPAC study: A protective birth cohort study. *BJOG.* **122**(3), 322-328.
- Tetsuo-Makino, F. (1991). Colorimetric determination of Zinc. *Chimica. Clinica Acta.*, **197**, 209-220.
- Ugwuja, E.L.; Ejikeme, B.; Obuna, J.A. (2011). Impacts of elevated prenatal blood lead on trace element status and pregnancy outcomes in occupationally non-exposed women. *Int. J. Occup. Environ., Med.*, **2**(3), 143-156.
- Vest, A.R.; Cho, L.S. (2014). Hypertension in pregnancy. *Curr. Atheroscler. Rep.* **13**(6), 95-98.
- Wasi, S.T.; Ahmad, S. (2013). Toxicological effects of major environmental pollutants: an overview. *Environ Monit Assess*, **185**, 2585-2593.
- Xie, X.; Ding, G.; Cui, C.; Chen, L.; Gao, Y.; Zhou, Y.; Shi, R.; Tian, Y. (2013). The effects of low-level prenatal lead exposure on birth outcomes. *Environ. Pollut.*, **175**, 30-34.
- Yang, Y.; Liu, H.; Xing, X.; Liu, F. (2013). Out line of occupational chromium poisoning in China. *Bull. Environ. Contain. Tox: Col.*, **90**, 742-749.
- Yazbeek, C.; Thiebaugeorges, O.; Moreau, T.; Goua, V.; Debotte, G.; Sahuquillo, J. (2009). Maternal blood lead levels and the risk of pregnancy-induced Hypertension: the EDEN cohort study. *Environ. Health Perspect.*, **117**(10), 1526-1530.
- Yoon, M. (2011). Physiologically based pharma cokinetic modeling of Fetal and neonatal. Manganese exposure in Human-describing manganese homeostasis during development. *Toxicol. Sc.*, **122**, 297-316.
- Zhang, Q.; Cao, Z.; Sun, X.; Zuang, G.; Huang, W.; Li, Y. (2016). Aluminum trichloride induces by pretension and disturbs the function of erythrocyte membrane in male rats. *Bio. Trac. Elem. Res.*, **171**(1), 116-123.