

THE IMPORTANCE OF CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN IN THE BODY IN  
DETERMINING THE OF THE FETUS

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Objective: To determine the concentration of chorionic gonadotropin in determining the gender of the embryo.

Materials and methods of the study: in pregnant women in the presence of a female fetus, the concentration of HG in serum and urine during the third trimester of pregnancy is significantly higher than in the male field. However, this provision is no generally accepted. A study was conducted to assess the level of HG in the serum of a woman in the third trimester of pregnancy as a possible indicator of the sex of the fetus. In 246 women with uncomplicated pregnancy, 451

blood serum samples were obtained. During the first and second trimesters of pregnancy, the content of CG was approximately the same and did not depend on gender of the fetus. Differences in the concentration of HG associated with the fetal sex began to appear in the third trimester of pregnancy and became most pronounced in 37-40 weeks.

Results of the study: in pregnant women, a significantly higher HG content indicated the presence of a female fetus. An attempt was made to create tables for prenatal fetal sex prediction, based on a single determination of serum HCG concentration. However, the use of the tables was limited due to the small number of pregnant women, in whom the HG concentration was sufficiently significant, in order to predict the sex of the fetus with a high degree of certainty.

Conclusion: This method is technically simple and safe for the mother and fetus, can be used in some circumstances to determine the sex of the fetus during pregnancy.