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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ «УРАЛЬСКИЙ НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
ОХРАНЫ МАТЕРИНСТВА И МЛАДЕНЧЕСТВА МИНЗДРАВА РОССИИ»

A photograph of a woman with dark hair, seen from the side, holding a baby. The woman is wearing a white, textured garment, possibly a towel or blanket. The baby is looking towards the camera. The background is a plain, light color.

**МАТЕРИАЛЫ ВСЕРОССИЙСКОЙ
НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ
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В ОХРАНЕ РЕПРОДУКТИВНОГО
ЗДОРОВЬЯ ЖЕНЩИНЫ»**

Екатеринбург-2003

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Редакционная коллегия: д. м. н. Г.А.Черданцева (ответственный редактор), д. м. н. Н.В.Башмакова, д. м. н. А.П. Червякова, засл. врач РФ, к. м. н. О.И.Якубович, к. м. н. В.И.Брыксина, к. м. н. Г.Б.Мальгина, к. м. н. В.В.Якушева, к. м. н. В.Ю.Бруснигина. Оформление Л.Л.Рожко.

МЕДИЦИНСКИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ОХРАНЕ РЕПРОДУКТИВНОГО ЗДОРОВЬЯ ЖЕНЩИНЫ

Сборник подготовлен Государственным учреждением «Уральский научно-исследовательский институт охраны материнства и младенчества Минздрава России» (директор — д.м.н. Г.А.Черданцева).

В сборник включены статьи, посвященные современным аспектам охраны репродуктивного здоровья девочки, девушки, женщины; новым медицинским технологиям в прогнозировании, диагностике и терапии нарушений репродуктивной функции женщины; тактике современного ведения беременности, родов, послеродового периода у женщин и больных с генитальной патологией после восстановления фертильности.

Представленные статьи отражают тематику научных исследований ГУНИИ ОММ МЗ РФ (г.Екатеринбург); НИИ акушерства и гинекологии РАМН им.Д.О.Отта (г.Санкт-Петербург);ГУ «Эндокринологический научный центр РАМН» (г.Москва); НИИ морфологии человека РАМН (г.Москва); Института мозга человека, ЗАО «Биосвязь» (г.Санкт-Петербург); НИИ эпидемиологии и микробиологии им.Пастера, НТФФ «Полисан» (г.Санкт-Петербург); кафедр акушерства и гинекологии Уральской государственной медицинской академии (г.Екатеринбург); Алтайского государственного медицинского университета (г.Барнаул); Медицинской академии последипломного образования (г.Санкт-Петербург); Башкирского государственного медицинского университета (г.Уфа); Омской государственной медицинской академии (г.Омск); Владивостокского государственного медицинского университета (г.Владивосток); Департамента здравоохранения мэрии (г.г.Тольятти и Ханты-Мансийск); Управления здравоохранения г.Екатеринбурга и Министерства социальной защиты населения Свердловской области (г.Екатеринбург); практических врачей г.Екатеринбурга и Ямало-Ненецкого автономного округа (г.Ноябрьск).

Сборник предназначен для врачей акушеров-гинекологов, неонатологов, педиатров, анестезиологов, организаторов здравоохранения, терапевтов и других специалистов, работающих в области перинатологии.

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НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

УДК 616.2+616-053.31:577.4

**THE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OF WOMEN AND THEIR NEWBORNS
IN THE FAR NORTH**

G.A.Cherdantseva, T.P.Gorunova

The authors retrospectively analyzed 1032 labor and newborns charts during the year 2002. Reproductive health was evaluated according to the frequency of extragenital pathology, pregnancy and labor complications and the newborns' health. The data revealed the dependence between the women's and their newborns health and the duration of living in the Far North and defined the Noyabrsk region as the ecologically unfavourable one.

УДК 616.8-053.31+613

**NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES IN THE NEWBORNS: THE UNSOLVED
ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEM**

R.T.Babina, O.V.Lukin

According to the results of the prophylactic medical examination of the children of the Sverdlovsk region in 2002 the data about the absence of the unified approach to the diagnosis of the perinatal damage of the newborns nervous system were revealed. The part of the diseases, especially on the second stage of the newborns' care, is encoded from the «Nervous system disease» class and thus the morbidity of «Some states of the perinatal period» class is understated. This does not allow to evaluate the dynamics and evolution of the nervous system damages in the process of the child development and leads to inadequate treatment and prophylactic medical examination.

УДК 616-036.88+312

**WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY
IN THE URAL FEDERAL OKRUG**

N.V.Bashmakova, G.B.Malgina, V.V.Yakousheva, N.B.Davidenko, L.V.Zainoullina

The retrospective analysis of 60 lethal escapes among the women who lived in the Ural federal okrug. Medico-social, medico-biological and organizational risk factors were revealed and the ways of maternal loss prophylaxis in the Ural okrug were proposed.

OPTIMIZATION OF THE CONSULTING AID FOR THE WOMEN FROM HIGH RISK GROUP IN THE PERINATAL CENTER

N.V.Bashmakova, N.V.Poutilova, I.V.Dankova

Now the out-patient aid plays the main role in the improvement of the quality of work in obstetrical institutions. The consulting and diagnostical departments of new perinatal centers where screening of the patients from the high risk groups is performed are of great significance. The one-day diagnostic clinic and day clinic are the effective forms of the dynamic screening of the pregnant women and prognosis and prophylaxis of gestational complications. The use of the standards of screening-diagnosis of perinatal pathology in these clinics will allow to manage parameters of the mother's health effectively and to get the medico-economical effect.

УДК 617.734-053.32

RISK FACTORS OF THE RETINOPATHY DEVELOPMENT IN PREMATURE CHILDREN

S.A.Korotkikh, E.A.Stepanova, E.N.Danilova

The retrospective analysis of 100 clinical charts of the premature children who were born in Ekaterinburg and region in 2001.

The study results confirmed the fact that retinopathy of the premature children is the multifactorial disease and its prevalence and severity degree depend on the simultaneous influence of many facts. Retinopathy of the premature children is not an isolated pathology, it is the local symptom of the total organism disease.

УДК 618.3-008.6

GESTOSIS: THE PROBLEMS AND THE WAYS OF THEIR SOLUTION IN THE STANDARD OBSTETRIC HOSPITAL

V.V.Limaev

The analysis of the prevalence of gestosis in Noyabrsk, Yamalo-Nenetskii autonomic region, during the period of 4 years (1999-2002) was performed. The rise of its prevalence from 8,7% in 1999 to 21,1% in 2002, especially of the severe forms (severe preeclampsia and eclampsia), was registered.

Retrospective analysis of 50 charts of the women with gestosis who were delivered by cesarean section was made.

The mistakes in gestosis therapy were analyzed and steps for their correction were proposed.

THE USE OF CAPOTHEN IN THE COMPLEX THERAPY OF BRONCHO-PULMONARY DISPLASIA IN PREMATURE CHILDREN

A.M.Litvinova, L.G.Silatcheva

Broncho-pulmonary displasia (BPD) is defined as the chronic lung disease of children who underwent ALV in the neonatal period. Kapoten helps to minimize the symptoms of chronic heart insufficiency in BPD that is proved by clinical signs according to the preliminary analysis of 10 cases.

УДК 618.1:577.4

THE GYNECOLOGICAL MORBIDITY IN THE LARGE INDUSTRIAL CENTER

T.A.Oboskalova

The statistical analysis of the typical and specially elaborated forms of reports is presented in the article. An improvement of the diseases registration in the hospitals of Ekaterinburg during 2002 is noted.

УДК 616.8-053.2+616-053.2-089.5

AN INFLUENCE OF THE ARTIFICIAL LUNG VENTILATION ON THE HEMODYNAMICS OF THE PREMATUTRE NEWBORNS WITH RDS

S.S.Olkov, G.A.Cherdantseva, S.Iu.Rusanov, E.V.Hudyakova

The results of the hemodynamics changes on the background of the respiratory support of 52 newborns with respiratory distress syndrome at gestational age 29-32 weeks and body weight 800-2500 gr. are discussed in the article. 21 of them were under PTV and 31 were under artificial lung ventilation UMV. Changes of the cardiac eject and blood circulation speed in lung arteries were investigated. The advantages of PTV as the method of respiratory support of the newborns with RDS were revealed.

УДК 618.3+616-056.52+613.24

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE ALIMENTARY BEHAVIOR OF THE PREGNANT WOMEN WITH OBESITY

V.N.Prohorov

During the investigation of 123 primary obese pregnant women the following disturbances of the alimentary behavior were revealed: increased appetite and the tendency to eating the delicious food rich in calories. The author concludes that these disturbances of the alimentary behavior are the signs of neurosis and these patients need the psychotherapeutic aid.

EXPERIMENTAL MOTIVATION OF USING LOW-POWER LASER IRRADIATION IN OBSTETRICS

E.G. Sudarikova, O.Yu. Sevostyanova, L.D. Sheiko

The purpose of this study was to find out effects of low-power laser irradiation on pregnant rats, fetus. Data of experiment show absence of the disadvantage influence upon the current of pregnancy, damaging effect on internal organs of rats. Low-power laser irradiation did not exercise embryonic damage. According to this study, low-power laser irradiation may be used in obstetric practice.

УДК 616-053.2-084+616-036.865

THE ANALYSIS OF THE INVALIDITY OF CHILDREN'S POPULATION OF THE SVERDLOVSK REGION

V.F. Turinsky, G.Z. Filippova, N.A. Tourikova, E.S. Volkova

The total number of the children-invalids in the Sverdlovsk region came to 2,3% among the children's population in 2002. The prevalence of children with congenital anomalies had risen (21,0%). Blood circulation defects are on the first place in their structure (23%). The individual rehabilitation programs were used for 26% of the children-invalids only.

УДК 614.2: 618.29

ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL OF PERINATAL SERVICE

T. Yu. Filippova

The article deals with the perinatal service in a big industrial city of Samara Region Togliatti.

The author presents the complex of modern medical organizational technologies and its structures to prevent reproductive losses and to improve both the mothers and newborn babies health.

УДК 612.017-053.31+616.003.96

THE LEVEL OF PROINFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES IN THE SERUM OF MATURE CHILDREN DURING THE PERIOD OF EARLY NEONATAL ADAPTATION

G.A. Cherdantseva, A.M. Litvinova, G.V. Andreeva

The levels of IL-1bb, IL-6 and TNF α in the serum of umbilical cord were examined in 65 mature newborns in the dynamics of the early neonatal period using the solidphase immunoenzyme assay produced by «Daco» company. The starting levels of proinflammatory cytokines are connected with the levels of maternal cytokines so the levels of the above mentioned cytokines in the umbilical blood of the newborns are not significant.

The adaptation of the newborns from the group of risk for perinatal pathology development is accompanied by the increase of the level of proinflammatory cytokines. The reliable changes of TNF α level and to less extent — IL-6 level were revealed. The decrease of IL-6 and TNF α levels was the positive diagnostic criteria.

THE PREVALENCE OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION OF THE MOTHERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF NEWBORNS' PATHOLOGY IN THE PERINATAL CENTER

L.V.Iusoupova, A.M.Litvinova, T.Iu.Iurieva

The patients from postpartum rehabilitation department of the perinatal center were investigated with the help of the hospital anxiety and depression scale and the method of psychological diagnosis of the personality types according to the attitude to disease. It was discovered that the definite number of women who delivered premature babies or babies with the perinatal problems needs not only psychological but psychotherapeutically aid in such departments.

УДК 618.1+616.43./45

HYPERANDROGENIA SYNDROME IN THE WOMEN: MODERN METHODS OF THE DIAGNOSIS AND CORRECTION

E.N.Andreeva, E.A.Karpova

Combined oral contraceptives Diane-35 and Janine were prescribed to 39 women of reproductive age with polycystic ovaries syndrome and dermopathy without insulin resistance. In case of normal plasma testosterone level Janine is preferable.

УДК 618.3-039.11

PROBLEMS OF THE YOUNG MOTHERHOOD IN THE MODERN CONDITIONS

V.V.Arhipov, G.F.Kayupova

The prevalence of preeclampsia has risen recently and there is no tendency towards its decreasing. Young primigravida women are the group of high risk of gestosis development. Though the total number of pregnancies falls down the prevalence of pregnancies among the young women steadily rises. The pregnancy of a young woman is always a problem because of the immaturity of her organism that causes a lot of problems and gestosis is the most serious one.

200 young pregnant women with gestosis were examined. 68% of them had severe gestosis in combination with some other complications. The authors published the data concerning hospitalization, delivery, postpartum period and newborns health. It was proved that pregnancy, delivery and postpartum period in the young women and teenagers proceed under unfavorable conditions which cause many complications. Special preventive and rehabilitation measures are discussed in the article.

УДК 618.14-006.36+618.3

THE EXPERIENCE OF CONSERVATIVE MYOMECTOMY DURING PREGNANCY

K.M.Atayants, T.A.Kuznetsova, A.V.Zhilin

The successful experience of conservative myomectomy in 7 women at 16-24 weeks of pregnancy is described in the article. In 5 cases surgery was indicated because of the necrosis in the node combined with the pain syndrome where conservative treatment was not effective and in 2 cases big subserosal nodes were the indication for surgery. The use of modern technologies allows providing pregnancy progression with following delivery at term.

MODERN SURGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN PREGNANCY COMBINING WITH UTERINE MYOMA

N.V.Bashmakova, A.V.Zhilin

The modern opinions of the domestic and foreign authors concerning the tactics of pregnancy with uterine myoma management are discussed in the article, stress the surgical technologies.

УДК 618.1-053.7

ESTIMATION OF «MASTODINON» CLINICAL EFFICACY IN THE COMBINED THERAPY OF MENSTRUAL CYCLE ABNORMALITIES IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS

N.V.Bashmakova, G.A.Cherdantseva, O.Iu.Kouchoumova, L.I.Matkovskaya

Abnormalities of menstrual cycle are the main pathology of the adolescent girls. Age-specific immaturity of the regulatory system of menstrual function urge the necessity of accurate choice of the medical rehabilitation in this group of patients.

Indications for the hormonal therapy and its duration in the adolescent girls ought to be exact. The use of «Mastodinon» in the combined therapy help to improve the results of rehabilitation and to treat 60% of the patients without hormonal therapy.

УДК 616.14.146-008.-072.7

REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTION IN THE WOMEN WITH THE PATHOLOGY OF THE UTERINE CERVIX

G.B.Beznoshenko, L.V.Nesterenko

The material of the examination of 896 women with the pathology of the uterine cervix, that was performed during pregnancy, labor or in the postpartum period, is submitted in the article. Most of the patients underwent different types of treatment in the past. On the basis of the received results the recommendations concerning the risk groups formation, peculiarities of pregnancy progression, labor and postpartum period management were given in this group of patients.

УДК 616.6+618.1-079.89

ENDOSCOPIC MANIPULATIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF PUERPERAL DISEASES

E.Iu.Gluhov, T.A.Oboskalova, N.V.Sherbakova

The efficacy of the endoscopic methods of treatment in the department of puerperal diseases in 1998-2002 was studied. Laparoscopy was performed in 19 puerperants and hysteroscopy — in 104 women.

According to the authors' opinion, the puerperal complications often combine with the organic pathology of pelvis and uterus preceding labor or caused by them.

Low-invasive surgical methods allow performing minimal surgery, preserving the women's reproductive function and reducing hospitalization.

LAPAROSCOPY IN THE TREATMENT OF PURULENT INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE UTERINE ADNEXA

E.Iu.Gluhov, E.E.Plotko, E.L.Mamin

The authors analyzed the results of the laparoscopic surgical treatment of 60 patients with the different forms of the purulent inflammatory diseases of the uterine adnexa. The possibility and expediency of the laparoscopy use in complex treatment of such patients and the variants and results of the performed surgery depending on the degree of the disease are showed. The more often use of the endoscopic approach in the treatment of this pathology provided good technical basis and surgeon's skill is recommended.

УДК 618.14:616-006.33.36:616

THE COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF UTERINE MYOMA TREATMENT

V.A.Gurieva, A.A.Karpenko, O.G.Borisova, I.V.Molchanova

Alternative methods of treatment (uterine artery embolization (UAE), conservative myomectomy, cyclical hestagen therapy) were performed to 80 patients with uterine myomas. High efficiency of UAE (97,5 %) was found in patients who needed an operative treatment. After conservative myomectomy every third woman (30,0 %) had a recurrence and indication for a recurrent surgical procedure with an extended volume. Hormone therapy was conducted by a low rate of tumor degeneration (15,0 %) and finished with reproductive organ loss almost in every second patient (45,0 %).

УДК 618.173+616.441

THE SUBSTANTIATION OF THE NECESSITY OF THE THYROID DISEASES SCREENING IN THE PERIOD OF MENOPAUSE AMONG WOMEN LIVING IN THE IODINE DEFICIENT REGION

E.G.Deryabina, N.V.Bashmakova

165 working women aged 45-55 years who live in the iodine deficient region were examined. Clinical, laboratory (plasma levels of TSH, antibodies to thyroid peroxidase and free thyroxin), sonographical and surgical (thyroid puncture in case of nodular goiter) were used.

According to the preliminary data the prevalence of the thyroid pathology in the examined population come to 54,5%. Nodular goiter (34,5%) and hypothyrosis (22,4%) are the most often pathologies. The authors recommend obligatory examination of the thyroid in all perimenopausal women living in iodine deficient region because of the high prevalence of the thyroid pathology that has no specific clinical features but decreases the life quality. The proposed screening includes the examination by the physician of any specialty and, then, the endocrinologist consultation and further investigation of the patient.

THE USE OF CYCLOFERON LINIMENT IN THE THERAPY OF HERPES GENITALIS

V.A.Isakov, Iu.V.Aspel, D.V.Isakov, D.K.Ermolenko

Cycloferon liniment (CFL) — instillation into urethra and vagina — was used as the monotherapy of herpes genitalis in 60 women. It was showed that CFL therapy accelerated clinical healing and prolonged remission periods.

УДК 618.1-055.25-07-85.849.19:612.017

THE IMMUNOCYTOLOGIC DIAGNOSTICS OF THE LOCAL DEFENSE DISORDERS OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM IN GIRLS AND ADOLESCENTS OF THE PREPUBERTAL AND PUBERTAL AGE

G.Ju.Ischpakhtin, A.Ju.Osin

The aim of this investigation was the study of the local defense system of the reproductive organs and the elaboration the diagnostic criteria of the local immunocytologic disorders in girls and adolescents of the prepubertal and pubertal age. Under our observation there were 97 healthy girls and adolescents and 118 patients with the various reproductive disorders aged from 7 to 18 years. On the base of the obtained results 2 concepts were worked out: the 1-st is the concept of the stage development of the local defense system of the reproductive organs in girls and adolescents, the 2-nd is the concept of the cytogenesis of the local defense defects and it's role in the formation of the inflammatory-dysplastic pathologies.

УДК 618.1-055.25:616.89-008.19-085.851:613.88

THE DIAGNOSTICS AND THE CORRECTIONS OF THE PSYCHOSOMATIC DISORDERS IN GIRL-ADOLESCENTS WITH EARLY SEXUAL CONTACTS

G.Ju.Ischpakhtin, E.G.Kondyakova, A.Ju.Ossin

The aim of this investigation was the study of the psychosomatic disorders (PSD) and the elaboration of the diagnostics and the corrections of these PSD in girl- adolescents with early sexual contacts. The obtained results showed the PSD of the mild, moderate and severe degrees in the major of the patients. These data were the basis for the elaboration of the correction techniques, which include the hypnosuggestive therapy, the autogenic training and the dosed interrupted normal pressure hypoxytherapy. The differential and individual psychocorrections were of the positive significance and should be used in a clinical practice to save the reproductive health in girl-adolescents.

УДК 618.15-089

THE NEW LESS TRAUMATIC METHOD OF CRYODEINNERVATION OF SACROUTERINE LIGAMENT IN TREATMENT OF PAIN-SYNDROME IN GYNECOLOGY

V.A.Kozlov, V.I.Konovaiov, A.A.Shakmakov

In this work the new less traumatic method of cryodeinnervation of uterine was experimentally proved. This method was established in clinic in the treatment of pain-syndrome in endometriosis and other gynecological problems.

IMMUNOLOGIC AND HORMONAL PARAMETERS IN THE WOMEN WITH PREMATURE MENOPAUSE

O.A.Korshukova

Women with the premature menopause (38-43 years) with severe climacteric syndrome (CS) are especially interesting for investigation. 38 patients with premature menopause were examined. It was established that the group with surgical menopause is the most vulnerable one. Activation of the immune-hormonal system in women with premature menopause of different origin is needed because of the disbalance of this system in this group of patients. This allows to prepare the organism to the existing changes and to improve the life quality.

УДК 618.1-002-084

THE ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF THE INFLAMMATORY DISEASES PROPHYLAXIS IN THE WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE

V.A.Kulavsky, S.F.Nasirova, A.P.Sidorov

The actual problems of the prevention of the inflammations in the reproductive age women have been presented in this article. The questions of etiopathogenesis, the general factors of risk of the appearance of chronic salpingoophoritis and endometritis have been considered in detail. We have presented the questions of prevention of the diseases in women with intra uterine contraceptive (IUC), before destructive methods of treatment and the most effective usage of some drugs.

УДК 618.146-073.48

THE ROLE OF SONOGRAPHY AND DOPPLEROMETRY IN THE ESTIMATION OF THE UTERINE CERVIX

V.A.Kulavsky, S.F.Nasirova, F.M.Khakimov

Complex estimation of the state of cervix of the uterus with posttraumatic violation in women of the reproductive age is the stage inspection including colposcopy, cytological screening, ultrasonic and doppler echography and morphological research. Now there is an opportunity to appreciate not only the structure but the functional activity of the organ in virtue of the study of the intensity of supply of the blood. Transvaginal ultrasonic echography with dopplerometry is exceptionally valuable method, the usage of which in complex estimation of the state of the deformed cervix of the uterus promotes lowering of relapses of diseases and improves the quality of the treatment considerably.

УДК 618.31-07-08

EXTRAUTERINE PREGNANCY: THE PROBLEMS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

V.A.Kulavsky, N.A.Safronova, S.M.Zharinova

The results of the scientific publications about some aspects of the diagnostics and treatment of the extrauterine pregnancy have been presented in this article. The data of etiology, risk factors and consequences of the given pathology in 103 patients have been considered. The modern principles of endosurgery treatment have been presented.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE SURGERY VOLUME ON THE PSYCHOSOMATIC CORRELATION IN THE PATIENTS WITH UTERINE MYOMA

V.N.Kustarov, N.V.Kulagina, E.D.Semenova

Purpose: study of psychosomatic correlations of women before and after radical and reconstructive plastic operations on uterus.

Subjects: 170 patients aged 30-49 years old after radical and reconstructive plastic operations on uterus without ablation of ovaries.

Methods: gynecological examination, including Pap-test, colposcopy, hormonal profile, ultrasonic examination of the organs of minor pelvis and mammary glands, morphological examination, experimental psychological examination, classical sexual parameters

Results: 78% of patients after radical operations have disorders in hypothalamus-pituitary-ovaries system. Patients after radical operations have estrogen deficiency 4,5 times more often than patients after reconstructive plastic operations. 87,6% of patients after radical operations showed affective, somatic and vegetative disorders. Experimental psychological examination established that women after radical operations 5 times more often have signs of disadaptation than women after reconstructive plastic operations.

УДК 612.82.014.424

THE NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TREATMENT OF DISFUNCTIONAL UTERINE BLEEDING

V.N.Kustarov, I.I.Chernichenko, R.A.Funden

Subject of thesis is devoted to the study of efficiency of brain influence transcranial electrostimulating (TES) for the treatment of dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB).

Methods are based on the observation of the 59 women having been taken to hospital with DUB. Medical curettage was made on their entering.

On the next day all the patients underwent TES. The course of therapy was made up of 10 sets per 30 minutes each with the help of polyprogrammed apparatus «Transair-01».

Results of research. TES-therapy turned to be efficient for 58 women.

Conclusion. The received data justify the perspective use of TES for the treatment of DUB.

УДК 618.1-053.7

NEURO-ENDOCRINE AND CLINICO-IMMUNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE JUVENILE UTERINE BLEEDINGS

O.Iu.Kouchoumova, N.V.Bashmakova

The juvenile uterine bleedings are not the local endometrium reaction to the hormones decrease. They are accompanied by the changes in vegetative nervous system and immune status. It must be taken into account in the treatment at the stage of the menstrual cycle rehabilitation after bleeding.

THE PECULIARITIES OF UTERINE MYOMA SURGICAL TREATMENT IN REPRODUCTIVE DISFUNCTION

E.A.Markova, T.A.Kuznetsova

The analysis of 89 cases conservative myomectomies in infertile patients is presented. Among them 20 underwent laparotomy and 69 — laparoscopy. The differential approach to a choice of access for operation, the use of modern suture materials, engineering of operations and careful hemostasis provide the successful result of the restoration of reproductive function.

УДК 618.1-053.2

THE PECULIARITIES OF PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS WHO WERE BORN PRETERM

L.I.Matkovskaya, N.V.Bashmakova, G.A.Cherdantseva, S.Iu. Zaharova, G.E.Stotskaya

Physical and sexual development of the premature born adolescent girls (65) in comparison with those who were born at term (75) are discussed in the article. Somatic and reproductive health of the girls from both groups are compared.

УДК 618.173+616-005.2-08

THE EVALUATION OF THE AGE CHANGES OF HEMOSTASIS SYSTEM AS THE INSTRUMENT OF THE INDIVIDUALIZATION OF THE TREATMENT TACTICS OF MENOPAUSAL DISTURBANCES

O.A.Melkozerova, N.V.Bashmakova, L.N.Iurchenko, A.D.Mazourov

Clinical efficacy of the individualized program of the menopausal syndrome therapy, that is based on the evaluation of the aging pace and microcirculation system status, is discussed in the article. It is shown that the individualized program dynamically blockades the clinical signs of the menopausal disturbances and positively influences the functional status of the hepato-biliary system and the blood lipid profile. This system allows to avoid the thrombophilic complications of the hormone replacement therapy and decreases the patient's biological age, that testifies to its efficacy for the prophylaxis of preterm aging.

УДК 618.146+616.9+615.1

INFECTION OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM AS THE RISK FACTOR OF THE DISEASES OF UTERINE CERVIX DEVELOPMENT

G.V.Parphenova, V.V.Tsutsor, V.B.Tsutsor

145 women, suffering from the diseases of the cervix of uterine and 90 men-their sexual partners were investigated. Women complained on the inflammatory changes in the generative system in 72% of cases and only 7 men complained, other men considered themselves healthy.

The conclusion is that, treating the women with the diseases of the uterine cervix, it is necessary to investigate and treat then sexual partners.

NEW METHODS IN THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF THE UTERINE CERVIX

G.V.Parphenova, V.V.Tsutsor, V.B.Tsutsor

The scheme of complex conservative pathogenetic therapy of women with the diseases of the uterine cervix was offered. 92 women were treated according to this scheme.

The positive effect was achieved in all cases.

УДК 618.39

THE PROBLEM OF «SAFE ABORTION»

E.E.Plotko, O.Iu.Polonskaya, V.N.Haiutin

The experience of the ambulatory medication pregnancy interruption up to 5 weeks in 460 women using mifepriston is presented in the article. The high efficacy and safety of this technology is proved. The authors recommend more wide medication method use as the alternative to the abortion by vacuum-aspiration first of all in primigravida women and in the high infectious risk group.

УДК 618.14-002-084-053.7

THE INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE UTERUS ADNEXA IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS AS THE FACTOR OF REPRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL DECREASE

E.B.Roudakova, S.A.Moukanova, O.N.Bogdanova, E.Iu.Mishkina

According to the increase of number of inflammatory diseases more and more attention is paid to the search of the optimal ways of solving problems, connected with inflammation. The peculiarities of the flow of inflammatory process at the present stage (the increase of the role of relative-pathogenic flora, the prevalence of mixed infection, the development of medicinal stability, the alteration of immunological reactivity of the organism) cause untypical clinical symptoms and flow of a disease.

The girls, who are not sexually active, also can suffer from the pelvic inflammatory diseases. The majority of them (89 %) have extragenital centers of the chronic infection, 19 % in children's age have transferred vulvovaginitis and 23 % — acute appendicitis. In 97,1% of the cases of pelvic inflammatory disease the process was primary chronic, in 42% the specific activator is revealed, in 50% the adhesions appeared in the pelvis and in 54 % the pathology of menstrual cycle was diagnosed.

Thus, it is necessary to reveal girls who have complicated somatic and gynecological anamnesis in time and then they should get adequate treatment to preserve their reproductive potential.

УДК 618.14+615.37

THE USE OF CYCLOFERON IN EXTERNAL GENITAL ENDOMETRIOSIS

S.A.Selkov, M.I.Yarmolinskaya

The positive experience of CF use in the treatment of 133 women with endometriosis allows to recommend the use of interferon inductor cycloferon as the effective medicine of the pathogenetic therapy of external genital endometriosis.

THE PROPHYLAXIS OF ADHESIVE DISEASE DURING PELVIC SURGERY

I.F.Sufiyarov, L.A.Sheida, R.R.Fayazov

The authors used the films of the chemically modified hyaluronic acid with 5-aminosalicylic acid (5-ASA) in 60 white female rats of «Wistar» line. All animals were operated in order to induce adhesions in the abdomen. The received data showed the reliable decrease of the postoperative adhesions formation in the abdomen.

УДК 618.1-053+612.014.46

THE CLINICO-PATHOGENETIC SIGNIFICANCE OF ENDOINTOXICATION IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF THE DISTURBANCES OF THE REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTION DEVELOPMENT

G.A.Cherdantseva, L.V.Filonova, L.A.Pestryaeva

The degree of the endointoxication (lipid metabolism parameters, status of the lipid peroxide oxidation and MMM level) was estimated in the adolescent girls with different types of the disturbances of the reproductive function development.

Dislipidemic changes, manifesting by the decrease of the total lipids and cholesterol levels and intensification of the LPO-AOS processes, were revealed in the main group. The reliable rise of MMM level on the erythrocytes of the girls with the disturbances of the reproductive function development in comparison with the control group was registered.

УДК 618.2+615

CLINICO-PHARMACOLOGICAL SUBSTANTIATION OF THE COMPLEX MEDICINES' PREPARATION FOR LABOR IN THE PREGNANT WOMEN (PART 1)

V.V.Abramchenko, B.A.Ubaidatova, R.R.Karagulyan, N.V.Polyanskaya, O.I.Sikalchuk, O.Iu.Subbotina, V.Ya.Semenov, O.N.Arzhanova

The authors have worked out the complex preparation of the pregnant women for labor, including the use of estrogens, adrenoceptive medicines and calcium channel blockers, xanthins, antioxidants, spasmolytics and benzodiazepin medicines. The clinical and pharmacological substantiations of this preparation use are presented.

УДК 618.4+615

PECULIARITIES OF THE LABOR COURSE IN THE UNIPAROUS WOMEN WHO WERE PREPARED FOR LABOR BY THE MEDICINES (PART 2)

V.V.Abramchenko, B.A.Ubaidatova, R.R.Karagulyan, N.V.Polyanskaya, O.I.Sikalchuk, O.Iu.Subbotina, V.Ya.Semenov

The clinical-physiological examination of 52 pregnant women and their newborns was performed using the objective methods (sonography, dopplerometry, CTG, direct ECG and amnioscopy).

It was established that the complex medicines' preparation to labor leads to the optimal biological readiness to labor, decrease of the labor duration and operative delivery frequency, low level of the newborns' hypoxia and asphyxia and mothers' and fetal traumatism and diminution of the pathologic blood loss in labor.

THE RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF SEXUAL PARTNERS OF WOMEN WITH UNFAVOURABLE PREGNANCY DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER

S.R.Belomestnov, G.B.Malgina, L.D.Sheiko, T.Iu.Starikova, G.N.Chistyakova

The differences of ejaculates parameters in standard spermogram and flow cytometry were diagnosed in the sexual partners (n=31) of women who were treated for threatened abortion in the first trimester of pregnancy.

PECULIARITIES OF THE SPERMATOOZOA CHROMATIN STATE IN NORMOSPERMIA AND ASTENOZOOSPERMIA

S.R.Belomestnov, T.Iu.Starikova, L.D.Sheiko, G.N.Chistyakova, G.B.Malgina

The comparative study of the ejaculates of 48 men suffering from infertility with normozoospermia and idiopathic astenozoospermia was performed using flow cytometry method. The reliable difference in the state of spermatozoa chromatin was revealed in the compared groups.

RESULTS OF THE TREATMENT OF EXTERNAL GENITAL ENDOMETRIOSIS IN THE PATIENTS WITH INFERTILITY

V.Iu.Brusnitsina, N.V.Bashmakova, T.A.Kuznetsova

Problems of the management of the patients with external genital endometriosis and reproductive problems are discussed in the article. The authors compared the influence of different types of hormonal therapy on the distant disease recurrence and fertility.

PSYCHOSOMATIC CORRECTION OF WOMEN WHO ARE PLANNING THE PREGNANCY

E.G.Vetchanina, G.B.Malgina

The patients with the history of primary or secondary infertility, perinatal loss or pregnancy miscarriage who plan the pregnancy show the high level of personal anxiety, irritability, fatigue and emotional lability. These women need the pregravidal course of psychotherapy or psychocorrection. The methods of psychocorrection are aimed to the decrease of the anxiety level, emotional lability, mental rigidity and change of the personality structure.

**PARTICULARITY OF THE THYROID MORPHOLOGY
DURING PREGNANCY AND LABOUR IN WOMEN WITH NONTOXICAL IODINE
DEFICIENCY NODULAR GOITER**

A.V.Vozovik, V.I.Konovalev

We have examined 92 pregnant women with nontoxic iodine deficiency nodular goiter (NIDNG) and revealed that one of three women had subclinical hypothyroidism. During pregnancy gestosis, anemia, fetoplacental deficiency, threatened abortion were observed. One of two women was operated by Cesarean section due to complications (the weakness of uterine contractile activity, cervix immaturity or increasing of waterless period).

In newborns during neonatal period we observed neurological disorders, cardiopathy, anemia and hyperbilirubinemia.

Pregnant women with NIDNG require the observation of both obstetrician and endocrinologist and individual prognosis of labor. The newborns require qualified aid of neonatologist, experienced in particular pathology.

УДК 618.3-008.6+618.36+615.273

**THE EXPERIENCE OF CARBOHEMOSORPTION USE IN THE COMPLEX THERAPY
OF GESTOSIS AND FETOPLACENTAL INSUFFICIENCY**

E.N.Erofeev, N.V.Bashmakova, O.I.Yakubovich, L.A.Pestyayeva, A.V.Kaumova

The method of carbohemisorption was used in 4 pregnant women at 31-32 weeks of pregnancy in complex therapy of gestosis and fetoplacental insufficiency. This allows to prolong pregnancy for 4-8 weeks and perform normal labor and delivery.

УДК 612.64+618.2

**THE EXPERIENCE OF APPLICATION
OF FETUS ELECTROCARDIOGRAM AT DELIVERY**

*R.R.Karagulyan, N.V.Polyanskaya, B.A.Ubaidatova, V.V.Abramchenko, V.I.Kurchishvili,
O.U.Subbotina, O.I.Sicalchuk*

For last years was established, that the most precise method of supervision of a fetus condition at delivery is the direct electrocardiogram by means of imposing of electrodes on a skin of the head of fetus.

Widespread is the opinion, that fetus electronic monitoring, samples of capillary blood from the head of the fetus for the definition of blood gases and pH, the parameters of the newborn condition according to Apgar scale and measurement of lactate from the blood of umbilical cord are not sufficient for the definition of the actual dangers for the fetus and newborn.

58 women in childbirth with a pathology of the umbilical cord underwent fetal electrocardiogram during deliveries and the changes were investigated after therapy by antihypoxants and antioxidants (actovegin, gynipral and verapamil combination).

It was established, that the used therapy results in improvement of the fetal condition at delivery, and that this fact is visible at the analysis of the fetus electrocardiogram.

ANTENATAL PROPHYLAXIS OF THE HYPOXIC DAMAGE OF CNS IN THE NEWBORNS IN HIGH RISK OF FUNCTIONALLY NARROW PELVIS

V.V.Kovalev, O.P.Kovtun, S.Iu.Lazarev

200 pregnant women with risk of the functionally narrow pelvis development (100 in the main group and 100 in the control group) and their children after birth and up to 12 months were examined in order to evaluate the efficacy of the antenatal medicines' prophylaxis of the hypoxic CNS damages in the newborns. The course of prophylaxis included pyracetam i.v. (5,0 gr.) and ginipral 500 mcg twice daily for 4-5 days. It was established that reliably more children in the main group were healthy on the first days of life in comparison with the control group. Catamnestic investigation showed that the use of nootropes in the high risk of functionally narrow pelvis allow to avoid severe CNS damage in the newborns and provide more successful development. At the end of the first year of life 52,7% of the children in the main group and 19,2% in the control group were healthy, $p < 0,05$.

УДК 618.3-039-11

THE CORRECTION OF METABOLIC PROCESSES IN YOUNG PREGNANT WOMEN

T.N.Kolesnikova, I.A.Loubimova

The results of the use of the nutritive support preparation «Berlamin-Modular» for the prophylaxis and correction of metabolic disbalance in 40 young pregnant women are presented in the article.

The use of the nutritive support prevents pathology in the system «mother-placenta-fetus».

УДК 618.77+615.1+618.1-089

UTROGESTAN CORRECTION OF HORMONAL DISTURBANCES IN COMBINED FORMS OF INFERTILITY AFTER SURGICAL TREATMENT

V.I.Konovalov, G.V.Bragina

58 women with different forms of infertility after endoscopic treatment were treated with Utrogestan (orally end vaginally) during 4-6 menstrual cycles. Full menstrual cycle was restored in all of them and 35 women became pregnant.

УДК 618.39 + 613.2

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF UTROGESTAN IN THE TREATMENT OF ABORTION

V.I.Konovalov, I.H.Byramova, M.K.Kiselova, G.V.Bragina

The results of Utrogestan effectiveness in the treatment of abortion are given. 26 pregnant women in 12 weeks of gestation were observed, in 22 of them the result was positive (84,6%).

MORPHOLOGY OF THE MEMBRANES IN CHRONIC POLYHYDRAMNIOS

E.V.Kulavsky, F.A.Kaumov

Placental exchange plays a significant role in the relations between maternal and fetal organisms. Complex clinical and laboratory inspection of 44 women with pregnancy complicated by chronic polyhydramnios was carried out. The morphological changes of membranes were found out in the given quota of the women, that matters in the choice of medical measures and management tactics.

УДК 618.3-039.11

PECULIARITIES OF COURSE OF PREGNANCY AND LABOR IN YOUNG WOMEN

L.A.Lyubimova

The authors studied the course of pregnancy and labor in 230 women aged 15-18 and 100 women aged 19-24 (control). It was stated that complications of pregnancy (toxicosis, threatened abortions, anemia) and those of labor (anomalies of labor activities, premature rupture of membranes, increased blood loss, birth traumatism) appeared more often in young primiparas. So this contingent can be considered as a high risk group.

УДК 618.3+615.83+615.851

THE EFFICACY OF ELECTROCEREBRAL TREATMENT IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH THREATENED MISCARRIAGE AND CHRONIC PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL STRESS

G.B.Malgina, T.A.Pronina

The authors of the article proved the improvement of electroencephalogram parameters, psychological tests and reliable decrease of threatened miscarriage manifestations under the influence of interference current using the fronto-occipital method.

УДК 618.255+618.36

PECULIARITIES OF PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY MANAGEMENT IN WOMEN WITH MULTIPLE PREGNANCY AND MONOCHORIAL PLACENTATION IN THE PERINATAL CENTER

T.V.Markova, N.V.Bashmakova, O.L.Selivanov, N.M.Panacheva

The multiple pregnancy, especially its monochorial variant is the factor of high risk for the fetuses and newborns. The early diagnosis of monochorial placentation, sonographic monitoring and complications prophylaxis from the early terms of pregnancy are necessary for the decrease of perinatal morbidity. Hospitalization for labor into the high level hospital with the intensive resuscitation aid for the mother and newborns is recommended.

THE RESULTS OF XENONE USE IN GYNECOLOGY AND THE BEGINNING OF ITS USE IN OBSTETRICS

A.A.Matkovsky, E.K.Nikolaev, O.I.Yakubovich, S.M.Vovk

The influence of gas anesthetic xenone on the main body systems during anesthesia in the women who underwent the gynecological operations is discussed in the article.

УДК 618.27.3-07-084:612.821:615.851.1

NEW APPROACH TO PRE-NATAL PREPARATION BASED ON BIOFEEDBACK USE

M.N.Osepaishvili, V.V.Abramchenko, D.L.Spivak, A.A.Smetankin

The authors propose a program of prenatal psycho physiologic preparation that is based on non-medicine biofeedback (BFB) method. The method is physiologic as it is based on activation of reserve possibilities of the organism.

The objective of the preparation is to assist in good progress of pregnancy and delivery and in good development of a fetus.

The essence of the method is that a patient is trained in controlling and changing the trend of disordered physiologic function that influences the patient's condition and the progress of pregnancy (respiration, muscle and vascular tonus, psycho emotional condition).

The principle procedures are as follows:

1. Training in controlling the cardio-respiratory system with the help of RSA-BFB (biofeedback for respiratory sinus arrhythmia).

2. Correction of the patient's psycho emotional condition with the help of EEG-BFB.

3. Training in controlling muscle activity with the help of EMG-BFB.

After the course of pre-natal psycho physiologic preparation not only do the expectant mothers gain a general impression of how the delivery goes on, but they also acquire the practical habits to behave during delivery. It is very good that they feel less fear of delivery, less fear for their infant's life and health in comparison with the control group. The authors' studies have shown that the frequency of premature and delayed births decreased by more than 1,5 times in comparison with the control group, usage of medicinal stimulation of delivery, analgesic and spasmolytic medicaments decreased, the quantity of injuries of soft tissues decreased two times.

УДК 618.3+612.013.1+616-056.52+616-007.17

THE METABOLIC REACTIONS AND PREGNANCY ESCAPE IN WOMEN WITH OBESITY AND BODY MASS DEFICIENCY

A.D.Popov

The dynamic clinical and laboratory study of 297 pregnant women with neuroendocrine problems. They were obese or had body mass deficiency. 107 pregnant women with normal mass/growth index were the comparison group.

The compensatory reactions and gestation complications were the same in the pregnant women with hypothalamic obesity and body mass deficiency (pregnancy miscarriage, preeclampsia, abnormal labor activity and reproductive loss).

УДК 618.3+616-056.52:616.45-001.1/3

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE PSUCHOSOMATIC APPROACH USE IN THE TREATMENT OF THE PREGNANT WOMEN WITH OBESITY

V.N.Prohorov

The algorithm of the management of pregnant women with obesity using the principles of the psychosomatic approach was worked out. This algorithm includes the use of the psychotherapeuthical methods, rational diet, physical culture, metabolic therapy and the treatment of obstetrical complications and extragenital pathology. The use of this algorithm in 780 pregnant women with alimentary-constitutional obesity leads to the reliable improvement of the main obstetrical parameters.

УДК 618.7+615.244

THE USE OF CHOPHYTOL IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE PUERPERANTS WITH CHOLESTATIC HEPATOSIS

M.Iu.Poungina, N.V.Bashmakova

30 pregnant women with cholestatic hepatitis at term 32-38 weeks were examined and chophytol was prescribed for them after labor. 14 pregnant women with cholestatic hepatitis who were not treated with chofitol made the control group.

The control of the main hepatocyte's functions was performed during the third trimester, on the 3-5th and 20th days post partum.

According to the results of the performed study the use of chophytol in the puerperium in the women with cholestatic hepatitis allows to achieve the definite remission of the chronic liver disease and improves the quality of life of the puerperants.

УДК 612.017+618.2

IMMUNE COMPENSATORY REACTIONS IN THE NEWBORNS FROM THE MOTHERS WITH CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

I.I.Remizova, G.A.Cherdantseva, V.V.Bazarnii, G.N.Chistyakova

The immune compensatory reactions of the newborns from the risk group of the chlamydial infection development were studied. The different reactivity of the newborns from the mothers with chlamydiosis was revealed.

In the newborns with the signs of intrauterine infection the decrease of immune resistance — non-specific (CH50 and SC neu.) and specific (IgG to chlamydial LPS) factors that lead to the decrease of the infectious agent elimination, is proved by the high level of total and pathogenic (low-molecular) CIC.

The balanced status of the immune system, that provided good immune defense, is typical for the children with normal progress of the early adaptation period.

METABOLIC DISBALANCE CORRECTION IN THE COMPLEX THERAPY OF GESTOSIS

O.Iu.Sevostyanova, K.M.Atayants

The performed study showed the mechanism of the consecutive «Chophytol» and «Actovegin» use in the complex therapy of gestosis associated with hypocoagulation changes due to liver disfunction and with placental insufficiency. The positive medical effect was achieved when the lipid distress and hepatocyte synthetic function deficiency were stopped, cell membranes function and fetal-placental complex action became normal. These results allow to decrease prevalence of moderate gestosis by 29,4%, preterm delivery — by 53%, postpartum bleedings decreased 3,3 times and the frequency of chronic intrauterine hypoxia of the newborns — by 62,5%.

УДК 612.013+612.017+618.2

THE RESULTS OF THE CORRELATIVE ANALYSIS AS THE FUNCTIONAL MODEL OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN IMMUNE CELLS AND OTHER IMMUNE FACTORS IN NONCOMPLICATED PREGNANCY

O.Iu.Sevostyanova, T.Iu.Starikova, I.I.Remezova, K.M.Atayants

The dynamics of the correlations spectrum during pregnancy shows that, depending on the conditions, the connections, optimal for the function realization, appear. That allow to interpret the data according to the hypothesis of the adequacy of the adaptive mechanisms that provide the immune homeostasis, under the conditions of mosaic function of different parts of the system.

УДК 618. 36

UTEROPLACENTAL INTERACTIONS IN PLACENTA PREVIA AND MIGRATION

E.I.Fokin, T.V.Fokina

We studied 115 women with the embryo located in the upper segment of the womb — comparison Group I, and study Group II (352 women) — with placenta previa. All the afterbirths, and endometrium, myometrium following cesarean operations were examined.

148 women (42,0%) of Group II had developed full migration of the placenta into the upper uterine segment. Similar to Group I, good compensatory reactions of the placental villi were noted. All in all, 124 (83,8%) mature neonates were born, with the lethality rate amounting to 4,1%.

132 cases (37,5%) in Group II showed partial placental migration. The disorders of uteroplacental blood flow due to incomplete endometrial decidualation, insufficient gestational restructuring of the spiral arteries of the placental bed at 16–18 weeks of pregnancy were revealed. Retardation of placental villi maturation, infarctions, hemorrhage, placental insufficiency were pronounced. 44 (33,3%) of the neonates were delivered immature, and 17,4% died.

72 cases (20,5%) of Group II patients showed no placental migration. No gestational restructuring of the spiral arteries was observed at 8–10 weeks of pregnancy. Disorders of endometrial decidualation led to adhesion of the villi to the endometrium and myometrium. Early (1st trimester of gestation) and hoarse (sclerosis, hypovascularization) retardation of the placental villi maturation were pronounced. Decompensation of placental insufficiency proved to result in premature delivery (41,7%) and high mortality (30,6%).

Placental migration is the mechanism of finding advantageous conditions for uteroplacental blood flow and fetal life support.

UTEROPLACENTAL INTERACTIONS IN MISSED MISCARRAGES AND RECCURENT MISCARRAGES

T.V.Fokina, E.I.Fokin

We examined the maternal of 102 legal abortiones, 108 missed miscarriages (Mm) and 77 recurrent miscarriages (Rm). We examined hystology and morphometry and the placental's villi. The endocrine disorders were revealed in 64,2% of Mm and 40,3% of Rm. The pathological changes concerned the number and maturity of decidual cells of the uteri and the sincytiotrophoblast of placentae. They were decreased for Mm, but were increased for the Rm. The inflammations were found in the 35,8% Mm and 59,7% Rm. The accelerated development of the stromal channels and Hofbauer cells were observed in the placental villi. Vasculitis, trombosis of the vesseles and necrosis were discovered in the endometrium. The degeted invasion of cytotrophoblast and one of multinuclear giant cells, the partial reconstruction of the uteroplacental arteries were found if the placental bed of the uterus. The death of embryos in the Mm and Rm was observed as the result of the early uteroplacental insufficiency.

УДК 618.895.4+618.7

THE ATTITUDE TO THE DISEASE AMONG THE PUERPERANTS WITH EXTRAGENITAL PATHOLOGY AND COMPLICATED PREGNANCY PROGRESSION, UNDERWENT THE REHABILITATION WITH THE CHILD IN THE PERINATAL CENTER

L.V.Iusoupova, N.B.Davidenko

The clinical and statistical examination of 30 puerperants on the 8-21st days after labor using the method of estimation of psychological type of the attitude to the disease was performed. The dependence between the psychological type and extragenital pathology, pregnancy and labor course or social status was revealed.

УДК 618.5:618.4-036; 618.177:615.357

PECULIARITIES OF THE PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY COURSE IN WOMEN WITH HYPERPROLACTINEMIA AFTER INFERTILITY TREATMENT

S.D.Yavorskaya, N.I.Fadeeva, E.V.Louchnikova, O.V.Remneva, E.G.Ivanov

Retrospective analysis of pregnancy course, delivery and newborn condition was performed in 65 patients with hyperprolactinemia treated in connection with infertility. Most frequent complications of pregnancy in these patients were: reproductive loss in first trimester of pregnancy and severe gestosis. High percentage of patients in this group had elective cesarean deliveries. Compared to babies born from mothers without endocrine pathology in anamnesis, newborn babies from mothers with infertility and hyperprolactinemia had no significant differencies.

**PROPHYLAXIS OF PREGNANCY MISCARRIAGE AFTER TREATMENT IN PROGRAMS
OF IN VITRO FERTILIZATION FOR THE VARIOUS FORMS OF STERILITY**

T.V.Yanchuk, I.G.Portnov, V.I.Konovalov

The purpose of the present research was the retrospective assessment of efficacy of Progesteronum medicine for support of pregnancy educing in conditions of absence of endogenous synthesis of sexual steroids in cycles of IVF. We performed 70 IVF cycles. The support of pregnancy was conducted by natural Progesteronum (Utrogestan) in a dose 300-600 mg intravaginally and Gonadotropinum by the way of intramuscular injections. Natural Progesteronum in the form of vaginal tablets provides an adequate preparation of the endometrium for a successful implantation of the embryo and hormonal support of pregnancy at early term in the deficit of endogenous steroid synthesis.

МЕДИЦИНСКИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ОХРАНЕ РЕПРОДУКТИВНОГО ЗДОРОВЬЯ ЖЕНЩИНЫ

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