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### **CHARACTER OF ANTHROPOMETRIC PARAMETERS AND SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT OF GIRLS WITH ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING**

O. Dynnik, I. Shcherbina

Kharkiv National Medical University

#### **AIM**

The aim of our work was to determine the features of physical and sexual development of girls with AUB

#### **INTRODUCTION**

All biological functions of the child's organism are somehow associated with parameters of its body, as it is the most important integral criterion for growth and development. Metamorphoses, occurring with a teenager in a relatively short period of time, require considerable strain of all the systems in his organism. Over the last years these phenomena are regarded in clinical medicine as functional disorders, including functional pubertal disorders (FPD), to which belongs abnormal uterine bleeding of puberty (AUB P). Even in the normal course of puberty the teenager's body undergoes a considerable tension, caused by physiological changes. Naturally, in case of delay, precocity or disorders in synchronicity of the body adaptive tension of the organism systems in adolescents is enhanced significantly. In general, these variants of the course of physiological development at puberty in the clinical practice are defined as dysontogenesis and can serve as a cause of AUB.

#### **METHODS**

331 adolescent girls with AUB P, aged 11-18, were under observation (ranging in age from 11 to 14 years, n=173 and from 15 to 18 years, n= 158). Study of the anthropometric data has revealed that in 57.1% (n=189) body weight corresponded to the physiological norm, overweight was observed in 26.3% (n=87), including 9.1% of patients with obesity, and body weight deficiency was recorded in 16.6% (n=55) of our patients.

#### **RESULTS**

It should be noted that overweight and obesity were typical for the younger girls, and body weight deficiency was characteristic of the senior patients ( $p_{1,2} < 0,01$ ). Deviations in the growth parameters have been revealed in more than a third of patients (37.5%). In 30.2% they are registered within  $SDS \pm 1$ , and in 17,3%  $-SDS > \pm 2$ . Tall stature has been found significantly more frequent in patients of a younger group ( $p < 0,01$ ). As regards sexual development, its precocity has been established in 44.4% of a younger age group, with respect to a calendar age. Retardation of sexual development was observed in 5,7% ( $p < 0,01$ ) of patients from the group of senior adolescents, which was significantly more frequent than in the population. Early menarche was recorded in 12.7% of patients. This is significantly more often than healthy peers. At physiological body weight bleeding most often occurs with menarche, and in patients with impaired physical development in the period of menstrual function.

#### **CONCLUSION**

We can assume that the occurrence of uterine bleeding at physiological anthropometric parameters associated with the breakdown of adaptive capabilities, and when violations - most likely due to discoordination regulatory mechanisms. Adolescents with deviations in anthropometric parameters and sexual development disturbances are at risk for the formation of menstrual function disorders, the most serious of which is AUB at puberty. They should be under long-term medical supervision for carrying out sanative, therapeutic and preventive measures.