



ABSTRACT BOOK



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kidneys, horseshoe kidneys, torsion due to elongated ureters, multi cystic dysplastic kidneys and displaced and malrotated kidneys in 87% of patients. These same patients also showed presence of otological abnormalities like deformation in ear function.

Conclusions. On the basis of the background checks ran on these patients, results of their mothers during their gestational period having undergone exposure to teratogens especially during the beginning of their II trimester of pregnancy was obtained, with a handful of them suffering from TORCH infections; hence proving the relation between the defects formed during this embryonic period since the formation of kidney occurs simultaneously with the mullerian duct forthwith.

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THE ROLE OF GENOME MICROSATELLITE INSTABILITY IN PROGRESSION OF POLYPS AND HYPERPLASTIC PROCESSES IN ENDOMETRIUM OF WOMEN WITH INFERTILITY

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Introduction. One of the major challenges of modern science is to find genetic markers of diseases.

Materials and methods. 141 women with endometrial pathology were examined: 61 have endometrial polyps, 80 have non-atypical EH. The presence of genome MSI was studied by polymerase chain reaction in all patients in the endometrial tissue. The diagnosis in all cases was verified morphologically.

Results of research. A pronounced dependence was revealed in the study groups of patients: the same cause-and-effect relationship with the MSI + phenotype is traced in polyps and non-atypical EH in nulliparous women. A statistically significant increase in MSI+ frequency was found in women with infertility and non-atypical EH. Thus, MSI + phenotype frequency in nulliparous women was almost 3 times higher, and the indices were 33.3% and 11.3% respectively than parous patients with non-atypical EH ($p < 0.01$).

Microsatellite instability in patients with polyps is less common than in patients with EH, regardless of the presence of infertility.

Conclusions.

1. Hyperplastic processes and polyps of the endometrium are accompanied by a more frequent progression of genome microsatellite instability in patients with a history of infertility.
2. MSI in patients with endometrial polyps is less common than in patients with non-atypical EH, regardless of the presence of infertility.

Chernushova I.....	183
Chibuzor V. Onuchukwu.....	34
Chibuzor V., Zinchuk A.....	8
Chirva A.	167
Darii I.....	184
Demydova P., Kalinichenko M., Zaveruha Y.....	254
Denisenko D., Dolinina I., Shapovalov I.	234
Diakivnych A.	92
Dobrovolskaya E., Maryenko N.....	9
Dobrovolskaya L., Tuchkina M.	139
Dolgov V., Kotlyar V.....	93
Dombrovskaya I., Manzheliy V.....	35
Drobova N., Yanovska K.	168
Dzhuma N., Iurko K.	204
Effiong U.....	141
Ekedigwe S., Chenai C., Matowe.....	142
El Hayek	36
Elhaj Abeer.....	205
Ellazova A., Blahoveshechensky R., Melnik K., Reznik M., Rakytyanskyi I.	143
Emelie C.	144
Enemigin E.	144
Enemigin E.	185
Fernandes S., Grahams R.	145
Filipov A.....	169
Firsyk T.M.....	94
Fokina D., Holovko A., Bogachova O.	235
Frolov Y.....	37
Fursov I.....	94
Ganizade N.	10
Garyuk T.....	95
Gaynutdinova A.	236
Gontar E., Khabal A.....	146
Grinchenko A., Kupchyk K.....	10
Gupta A., Samoiloa H.	186