



ABSTRACT BOOK



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ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSIS IN THREATENED PRETERM LABOR IN WOMEN OF YOUNG REPRODUCTIVE AGE

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Introduction. Preterm labor is an actual problem in practical obstetrics due to severe complications, especially for the fetus (newborn). Medico-social significance of preterm labor is determined by high perinatal morbidity and mortality of premature infants. The highest proportion of premature births (55.3%) falls on the gestation period of 34-37 weeks, while at 22-27 weeks of pregnancy it does not exceed 5.7%. Stillbirth in preterm labor is observed by 8-13 times more than in term birth. Threatened preterm labor is characterized by a slight pain in the lower abdomen or in the sacrum. Sometimes presentation is asymptomatic. Palpation identifies increased tone of the uterus and its excitability.

Materials and methods. The study was carried out at the clinical base of the Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatric Gynecology, KhNMU, in the municipal healthcare facility “Kharkiv City Maternity Hospital No. 1”. The study involved examination of 50 pregnant women of young reproductive age referred by their obstetrician due to threatened preterm labor in the 2nd-3rd trimester of pregnancy with pain in the abdomen. The women underwent comprehensive clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination.

Results of research. Ultrasound examination showed segmental contractions of the anterior uterine wall in 10 women (20%), posterior uterine wall in 8 women (16%), segmental contractions of both uterine walls (in the form of an hourglass) in 15 women (30%), low fetal head position in 11 women (22%), shortening of the cervix to 23 mm in 6 women (12%). It should be noted that women with segmental contractions of the anterior, posterior and both walls of the uterus were found to have a redistribution of amniotic fluid.

Conclusions. Ultrasound is one of the main and informative diagnostic methods that help to identify signs of threatened preterm labor in women of young reproductive age.

Halashko K.

PREVENTION OF HYPERCOAGULATION IN THE COMPLEX OF TREATMENT OF GESTOSES

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Introduction. Gestoses occupy the first place in the structure of obstetric pathology. The leading pathogenetic link in the development of gestosis is the formation of endothelial dysfunction, which leads to generalized vasospasm, formation of thromboses, microcirculation disorders, development of hypertension, chronic DIC-syndrome, etc. To date, the main method of treatment of gestosis is the appointment of

antihypertensive therapy and timely delivery. However, as practice shows, traditional approaches to the therapy of hypertensive disorders in pregnant women often do not have sufficient effect, which requires their improvement.

In view of the foregoing, it can be assumed that the use of acetylsalicylic acid in the treatment complex of gestosis is a pathogenetically justified means that contributes to the normalization of the rheological properties of the blood. Since, scientific data on this issue are ambiguous; the purpose of our work was to develop a comprehensive algorithm for managing pregnant women with pre-eclampsia, which will improve the effectiveness of their treatment.

Materials and methods. Under our supervision were 23 pregnant women aged 20-30 years, in terms of pregnancy 25-32 weeks, with a diagnosis of pre-eclampsia mild. Pregnant women were divided into 2 clinical groups: 10 pregnant Group I received traditional antihypertensive therapy; 13 pregnant women of the II clinical group were added acetylsalicylic acid in a dose of 100 mg / day to antihypertensive therapy.

Results of research. As a result of the study, a significant improvement in the clinical outcome of pregnancy in patients in clinical group II was found. In the I clinical group, 3 pregnant women had progression of pre-eclampsia, which required their early delivery, in 4 cases, development of placental deficiency with formation of fetal development delay was noted, in 9 pregnant women according to the Doppler study there was a violation of the fetoplacental blood flow of the 2nd degree, in the II clinical group - in 2 pregnant women progression of gestosis was noted, in 2 - there was a development of placental deficiency with the formation of fetal development delay, in 4 pregnant women according to the data Doppler studies noted a violation of fruit-placental blood flow of II degree.

Conclusions. Thus, it can be argued that the use of acetylsalicylic acid in the early stages of gestosis improves the conditions for gestation and a favorable course of labor.

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VIRILIZATION IN FEMALE NEWBORNS DUE TO LUTEOMA OF PREGNANCY

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Introduction. Endometriosis of the ovaries is one of the important problems in modern gynecology. The incidence of this disorder in women of reproductive age is 15-20%. Despite the large number of clinical and morphological studies devoted to this disease, many of its aspects are still unresolved. Young age of patients, long and progressive course of the disease, severity of clinical manifestations (persistent pain syndrome, uterine bleeding, chronic anemia, infertility, neuroendocrine disorders), persistent impairment of reproductive function, decreased working capacity and quality of life determine both medical and social significance of this common pathology.

Materials and methods. The study was conducted at the clinical base of the Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatric Gynecology in the municipal healthcare facility "Kharkiv City Maternity Hospital No. 1". The study involved

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