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**INFLUENCE OF DIDROGESTERONE ON THE NORMAL BACKGROUND OF PREGNANCY WITH THREATEN ABORTION**

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**Introduction.** Dydrogesterone is a synthetic analog of natural progesterone, which has a high affinity for progesterone receptors, does not cause androgenic, estrogenic or corticoid side effects, does not have virilizing or masculinizing effect and can be used to treat miscarriage. The main pharmacological effects of this drug are the preparation of the endometrium for implantation (secretory transformation) and decrease in the contractility of the smooth muscles of the uterus.

Spontaneous abortion is one of the topical problems of modern medicine, the frequency of which varies from 10 to 25% to the number of all pregnancies, adversely affects the reproductive function of women and the usefulness of offspring. Therefore, the aim of our work was to study the effect of dydrogesterone on hormonal background of pregnant women with a threatening abortion.

**Materials and methods**.Under our supervision were 25 pregnant women in terms of 12-16 weeks. They were divided into two study groups. The first group consisted of 10 women with physiological pregnancy. The second group included 14 pregnant women with signs of threatening abortion, which was carried out preserving therapy with dydrogesterone. The level of estradiol and progesterone was determined by enzyme immunoassay using standard kits. The level of β-subunit of chorionic gonadotropin in human serum was determined by solid-phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay using a standard test system.

**Results of research.** The content of estradiol in the 2nd group before treatment was lower than in the physiological course of pregnancy (13.02 ng/ml) and was 12.54 ng/ml. The amount of progesterone in the blood of pregnant women of this group before treatment was 91.3 nmol/l, and in the group with the physiological course of pregnancy – 99.3 nmol/l. The parameters of chorionic gonadotropin content in women of the the 2nd study group were significantly lower before treatment than in pregnant patients from group 1 and were 25.4 IU/ml and 35.6 IU/ml, respectively. The content of estradiol in the blood of women with treat of interruption of pregnancy, 14 days after the conservative therapy with dydrogesterone, increased by 4% and amounted to 13.04 g/ml, while the level of progesterone increased by 7% ( to 97.6 nmol/l), and chorionic gonadotropin – by 8% (27.5 IU/ml). Presumably, this effect is due to the stabilization of the synthethesis of sex steroids in the ovaries and placenta.

**Conclusions.** According to the results of this study, it can be concluded that dydrogesterone selectively and strongly binds to progesterone receptors eliminating the deficiency of progesterone and chorionic gonadotropin, thereby, reliably reduces the threat of premature termination of pregnancy.