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2018

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Ukraine

ABSTRACT
BOOK





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Conclusion. A postpartum hemorrhage is the leading cause of maternal mortality and morbidity in Sierra Leone. Due to the underdevelopment of the rural communities of the country, medications like misoprostol, ergometrine, and oxytocin are not available in rural community health clinics. Primary health providers in rural health clinics lack the knowledge, skills and the ability to accurately assess the risk factors and blood loss during delivery. Antenatal care is limited in rural communities.

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THE PROBLEM OF CONTRACEPTION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE WAYS TO SOLVE IT

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Introduction. The problem of contraception still remains open, and also important for our country. According to information for 2016, the level of abortions in Ukraine is 21 per 1000 women of childbearing age; 46 for 100 pregnancies; 84 - for 100 deliveries. Women don't adequately assess the risk of pregnancy, considering it is low or almost non-existent. They do not use contraceptives or use ineffective methods, which leads to an unwanted pregnancy that ends with abortion. Even after an abortion operation, only 67.6% of respondents consider it is necessary to use contraceptives. According to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine in 2016 about 120 girls became mothers, not reaching 14 years old, and at the age of 15-17 gave birth to about 6000 girls.

Materials and methods. The survey involved 84 students, aged up to 25 years, 76.5% of whom are female, and 23.5% - male. In order to subsequently know which way to start instruct, we created a small anonymous online questionnaire and distributed it among the students of KhNMU. The form consisted of 5 simple questions, devoted to mode and methods of contraception.

Results. When students were asked about whose prerogative is contraception, 85% answered that both men and women, 9% answered that it was the prerogative of a woman, and only 6% were men. In this case, most men believe that this is the prerogative of women, and most women - that both are responsible for this. When students were asked if contraception should be used in a marriage, 79.5% persons gave a positive response; 20.5%, answered that it is not necessary. Regarding the question of the best means of contraception, 53% agreed that it was a male condom, and 47% shared it: the calendar method (6%), interrupted coitus (6%), IUD (3%), oral female contraceptives (23.5%), lactational amenorrhea method (3%), mini-pili (3%), chemical contraception (3%), trivial methods (3%), hormonal patch (0%).

Conclusion. Despite of the fact that the students of the medical university took part in the review, the results are not satisfactory, because the most of respondents don't differ between family planning methods and methods of contraception. We can change this situation for the better, it may be



necessary to inform in the form of lectures and small messages. It is also necessary to remind students more often that it is best to consult a doctor, when they choosing a contraceptive, and keep to his recommendations, choose the most suitable and reliable way, rather than refer to wrong information of advertising, friends, the Internet, etc.

Stroga I.

HYPERPLASTIC PROCESSES IN POSTMENOPAUSAL PERIOD

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Introduction. Hyperplastic processes of the endometrium are the most common forms of uterine pathology in peri- and post-menopausal period. The relevance of the study of this pathology is due to the high risk of malignancy.

Materials and methods. Materials and methods. The study involved examination of 36 women aged 49-59 years and the term of menopause from 1 to 5 years. Group 1 included 10 women in postmenopausal age up to 5 years without pathological changes in the reproductive system. Group 2 comprised 26 women with postmenopausal bleeding. Group 1 was the control and the second group was the main one. All the women underwent general-clinical and gynecological examination. The state of the endometrium was evaluated by ultrasound examination of the pelvic organs by ultrasound scanner MINDRAY 7MC.

Results. Results of the study. Group 1 women were not found to have pathological changes in the pelvic organs; the thickness of the endometrium was 2.5 ± 0.5 mm. Group 2 women were shown to have the following changes in the thickness of the endometrium: in 10 (38.5%) women - 5.5 ± 1.5 mm, in 12 (46.2%) - 7.0 ± 1.5 mm, in 4 (15.3%) - 8.5 and more mm. The inner medial echo of the uterus was of heterogeneous structure, hyperechogenous, with clear equal contours. All the women of the main group underwent a fractional scraping of uterine cavity. Histological examination showed glandular-cystic hyperplasia.

Conclusion. Ultrasound examination is the main method for diagnosis of hyperplastic processes of endometriosis in postmenopausal women.