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FEATURES OF COMORBIDITY OF VARICOSE VEINS DISEASE
AND SYNDROME OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE DYSPLASIA IN
PREGNANT WOMEN

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Introduction. Varicose veins of the legs (VVL) is an important obstetric issue. Various forms of varicose veins of the lower extremities are detected in 20–40% of pregnant women and constitute 5–6% of the total extragenital pathology of pregnant women. VVL often occurs and progresses during pregnancy. This situation develops due to the physiological restructuring of the venous system, compression of the venous reservoirs by the enlarged uterus, the effect of placenta hormones. According to a number of scientists, patients with VVL have a high frequency of gestosis (10%), weakness of labor activity (15%), bleeding in the early postpartum period (18%). On the other hand, undifferentiated connective-tissue dysplasia syndromes (UCTDS) is the most frequent extragenital pathology in pregnant women from the musculoskeletal system. Complicated pregnancy in women with UCTDS is observed 1.5 times more often than somatically healthy pregnant women. Also, late gestosis is observed 2.5 times more often, weakness of labor activity - 2.7 times more often, and birth injuries (ruptures of the perineum and vagina) - 3 times more often than in healthy pregnant women.

Also, there is a new concept about the connection of VVL with congenital connective tissue insufficiency exists. Metabolic disorders of the collagen-elastin system in people with UCTDS can cause changes in the mechanical properties of the vascular wall and venous valves.

Materials and methods. 35 pregnant women with VVL were examined. A clinical, ultrasound examination was performed on all women. Statistical processing of the results was performed by the Yule's method (Q - coefficient of colligation).

Results and discussion. Phenotypic signs of UCTDS were detected in 29 (82.9%) pregnant women with VVL. A positive thumb test was present in 77,1% of cases; a positive Walker-Murdoch test was found in 44,8 % of patients; hypermobility of the elbow joints was noted in 51,7 % patients. Flatfoot was revealed in 27,6 % of patients, scoliosis – in 37,9 % of patients, varus or valgus deformity – in 27,6 % of patients.

Chronic venous insufficiency of the 1-st degree was observed in 18 pregnant women: in 5 pregnant women with isolated VVL and in 13 women with comorbidity of the STL and UCTDS, chronic venous insufficiency of the 2-nd degrees - in 17 pregnant women: 1 patient with isolated VVL and 6

patients with the comorbidity of the STL and UCTDS. Statistical processing of the survey results revealed a strong association between the presence of UCTDS and the severity of chronic venous insufficiency ($Q = 0.720$).

We prescribed phlebotonics (Diosmin) from 20–24 weeks of gestation. Diosmin does not have a teratogenic effect on the fetus: preparations containing. We also used compression medical stockings of 1-st and 2-nd compression classes for daily use during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period (about half a year). As a result, combined pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment of VVL allowed stopping the progression of VVL, reducing the severity of venous insufficiency and preventing pregnancy complications.

Conclusion. VVL in pregnant women is associated with UCTDS. Higher degrees of chronic venous insufficiency are more frequent with this comorbid state. The use of venotonics reduces the severity of venous insufficiency and prevents pregnancy complications in this women.

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CONJUGATED DIENES PROFILE IN COMORBIDITY OF
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE AND CHRONIC
PANCREATITIS

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The aim of the present study is to evaluate the conjugated dienes (E_{220}) in patients with comorbidity of COPD and chronic pancreatitis.

Materials and methods. 75 patients were examined, of them 43 with combined COPD and chronic pancreatitis run - main group, and 32 with isolated COPD run - comparison group. 20 almost healthy patients of the same age and gender were examined, who made up a group of control. Conjugated dienes have been determined by the spectrophotometric method. Statistical analyses were performed using software “Microsoft Excel” and “Statistica 6.0”.

Results. The study showed that exacerbation of COPD was associated with a significant increase of conjugated dienes level up to $2,34 \pm 0,03$ units in patients with isolated course of COPD and up to $3,65 \pm 0,04$ units in patients with comorbid course of COPD and chronic pancreatitis when comparing with control group - $0,80 \pm 0,01$ units ($p < 0.05$). There was evidence of significant difference between content of conjugated dienes in observed groups with COPD ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusions. Summary of results from the current study evaluating the association between conjugated dienes levels and presence of chronic pancreatitis in COPD patients showed that a COPD exacerbation accompanied by significant elevation of conjugated dienes content, both in isolated COPD as