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ISIC-2019



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OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY



Conclusion: according to the central perinatal center, in 2018 in the field of extragenital pathology of pregnant women in the Kharkov region, the leading place is occupied by diseases of the urinary system, endocrine diseases, in particular diabetes mellitus, and diseases of the cardiovascular system. Therefore, early detection of extragenital pathology can reduce the risk of complications of pregnancy and childbirth.

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THE EFFECT OF OVERWEIGHT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PROGRAMS

Introduction: Over the past 30 years, the prevalence of obesity has more than doubled. In women with alimentary obesity, there are 6.1 times more frequent symptoms of menstrual dysfunction and almost 2 times more often primary infertility. Weight loss leads to an increase in the likelihood of a healthy pregnancy, restoration of menstrual function.

Aim: To determine the main indicators of the effectiveness of in vitro fertilization (IVF) programs in patients with overweight and obesity.

Materials and Methods: An analysis of women aged 18-39 years who underwent IVF treatment in the assistive technology department for infertility treatment was conducted. The study included 8 patients who correspond to the selection criteria. All patients were divided into three groups: group I - 3 women with obesity (Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 30.0 kg / m²), group II - 2 women with excess body weight (BMI = 25-29.9 kg / m²) and control group - 3 patients with normal body weight (BMI = 18-24.9 kg / m²).

Results: The efficacy of the extracorporeal fertilization program is significantly reduced in women of group I due to the lower ovarian response to stimulation of superovulation: the need for gonadotropins for stimulation of ovulation is increased, the duration of stimulation of superovulation is increased. The number of good quality embryos is significantly lower in obese women than in women with normal body weight

and overweight. The incidence of clinical pregnancy in women with normal body weight was significantly higher than in women with overweight or obesity.

Conclusions: Women with overweight and obesity have a lower efficacy of IVF treatment than women with normal body weight. Such patients require prior training to normalize weight before using IVF methods.

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TREATMENT ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING WITH HEMOSTATIC THERAPY

Introduction. Abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) pathogenesis, the disease is about the interaction between the hypothalamus, pituitary, ovary and uterus, as the result of them the changes in process of folliculogenesis, ovulation, and formation of the corpus luteum and at least the exclusion of proliferation secretion and desquamation of the endometrium take place.

Aim. To examine the feasibility of using the haemostatic drugs in the treatment of the AUB to reduce the pathology in female of reproductive age.

Materials and methods. The goal of the haemostatic therapy that we use to stop the AUB so we will take in consider that we will treat the patients about ten of patient should be affected in all.

Results. Treatment tactics is about the estrogenic hemostasis in first day every 3-4 hours about 10000-20000 IU for 4-5 days and reduce dose after 10-15 days and after that gestagens injection.

The most convenient practical usage is the estrogen-progestin therapy so in first day 4-6 tablets a day and daily usage reduced into one per day for 21 days so in 2-3 days after the stopping of drugs the menstrual-like reaction occur.

So as the scheme all patients got treated and showed a good condition

Conclusion. Thus the received data, and the positive results of the effective therapy of hemostasis with estrogens and estrogen-progestin therapy so it can be recommended.

KYRYLO SHYROKOV	103
<i>THE LINK BETWEEN DEGREE OF PREECLAMPSIA AND MODE OF DELIVERY</i>	103
LISITSKAYA NATALIA, PUKHNATA ANASTASIIA	104
<i>CERVICAL INCOMPETENCE AND PROMOTING FACTORS</i>	104
MARHARYTA SEMENICHEVA, OXANA GRADIL	106
<i>ANALYSIS OF FACTORS CONTAINING THE EARLY MENOPAUSE</i>	106
MARIIA LYSIUK, NATALIA PYLYPENKO	107
<i>ROBOT-ASSOCIATED SURGERY IN GYNECOLOGY: MYTH OR REALITY?</i>	107
MASLOVA MARHARYTA, HRYTSANENKO MARIIA	108
<i>FEATURES OF WOMEN'S PREGNANCY FLOW WITH HYDRAMNIOS</i>	108
MIELIKHOVA TATIANA, POSOKHOVA IRYNA, SOSONNYJ DANIL	109
<i>EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF ADENOMIOSIS USING IMMUNOGOCHEMICAL MARKERS</i>	109
NALLAKANNU HARSHA VARDHINI	111
<i>FETAL ACIDAEMIA BE PREDICTED BY ANTE-NATAL RISK FACTORS</i>	111
NESTERUK HANNA, VITKO IRYNA	112
<i>CLINICAL CASE OF ECTOPIC PREGNANCY: ASPECTS OF ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTICS</i>	112
NGO THI TUYET NGA, KHARCHENKO ELINA, SKLYARUK DIANA, VLASENKO OLGA	113
<i>MULTIPLE PREGNANCY AFTER IN VITRO FERTILIZATION</i>	113
NIKOLAENKO ALINA	115
<i>CONFORMATION OF EXTRAGENITAL PATHOLOGY IN PREGNANT WOMEN OF THE KHARKOV REGION FOR 2018 YEAR</i>	115
OBIHVIST OLEXIY, TRETIKOVA KATE	116
<i>THE EFFECT OF OVERWEIGHT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PROGRAMS</i>	116
OMAR MOHAMED OMAR MOHAMED AHMED	117
<i>TREATMENT ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING WITH HEMOSTATIC THERAPY</i>	117
PASECHNIK ANNA, RAKYTYANSKYI IGOR, HULIAIEVA M.	118
PINIAIEVA VIKTORIIA, DRESVIANKIN ANDRII	123
<i>THE ROLE OF THE HYSTERORESECTOSCOPY METHOD IN THE TREATMENT OF ASHERMAN'S SYNDROME</i>	123
PLIEKHOVA O., ROHOZIANSKYI B.	124
<i>INFLUENCE OF OVER WEIGHT ON PREGNANCY AND ITS OUTCOME</i>	124
SKORYI DMYTRO	127
<i>CORRELATION BETWEEN APPLICATION OF CARDIOTOCOGRAPHY AND INTERMITTENT AUSCULTATION IN DELIVERY OUTCOMES</i>	127
DEHTIAR KYRYLO, MAKIEIEVA ELIZAVETA	136
<i>PEDIATRIC CLINICAL CASE OF SOMATOFORM DISORDER</i>	136
IVANOVA YEVHENIA, SILINA MARYNA, TKACHENKO OLHA	137
<i>MODERN ASPECTS OF EARLY DIAGNOSTICS OF MYOCARDIAL INJURY IN NEWBORNS WITH ARRHYTHMIAS</i>	137
KURIACHA OKSANA, ZORKOT VIKTORIIA	138
<i>ALAGILLE SYNDROME IN THE PRACTICE OF A PEDIATRICIAN</i>	138
KHARKOVA MARIIA, RYBKA OLENA	140
<i>ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF LIPID PROFILE AND CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM IN OBESE CHILDREN</i>	140
MUZHANOVSKYI VITALII	141
<i>DYNAMICS OF INSIDENS AND PREVALENCE OF JUVENILE RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS AMONG CHILDREN'S POPULATION OF UKRAINE FOR 2014-2017</i>	141
OGINSKAYA MARIAM, ZEIDAN MOHAMED	142
<i>ANOREXIA NERVOSA</i>	142
PRIKHODKO MARIIA	143
<i>DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF THE HYGROME IN CHILDHOOD</i>	143
SAMER MAARABOUNI	145
<i>DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME AND TRANSIENT TACHYPNEA IN NEWBORNS</i>	145
SILINA MARYNA, NAHORNYI IVAN,	146
<i>FEATURES OF CALCIUM-PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM IN CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC GLOMERULONEPHRITIS</i>	146
SURAJ UNNI	147
<i>OSTEONECROSIS AS A COMPLICATION OF POLYCHEMOTHERAPY IN CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM ACUTE LEUKEMIA</i>	147
TYMOSHCHUK MARIIA, POPOVA TETYANA, OSMAN NATALIA	150
<i>ANALYSIS FOR MONITORING OF OSTEOPENIC DISORDERS IN CHILDREN OF THE EAST REGION OF UKRAINE</i>	150
ZATOLOKA DARIIA	151
<i>RISK FACTORS OF FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM IN PREMATURE NEWBORNS</i>	151
ASKEROVA K.I., BREK O.O.	154
<i>THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH POSTOPERATIVE VENTRAL HERNIA IN THE PREOPERATIVE PERIOD</i>	154