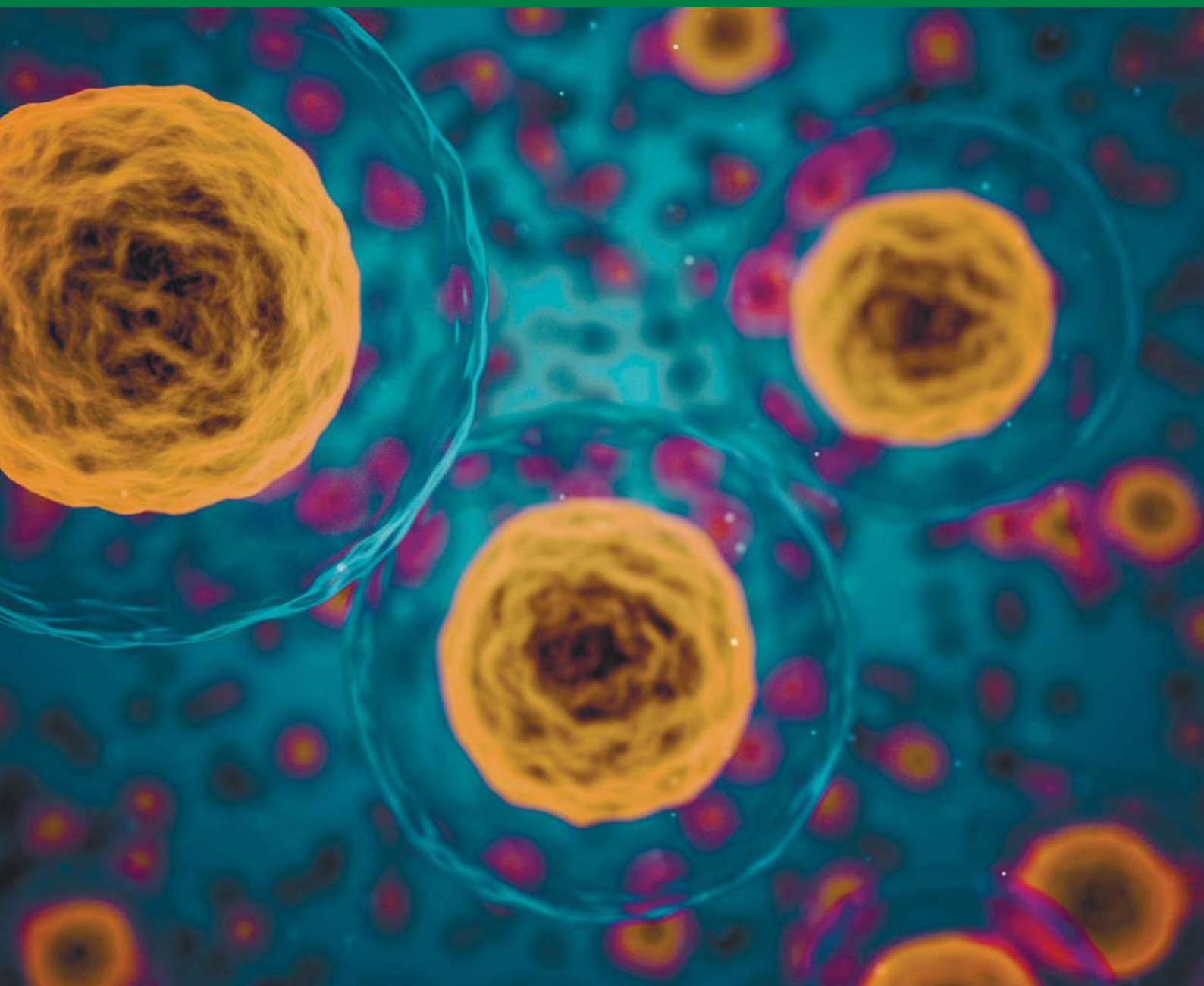


Kharkiv National Medical University

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taken one of the leading positions among the teenage girls. Our study demonstrates that organ-saving laparoscopy is an effective method for ADT treatment, which can help to save the reproductive activity of future mothers.

Saswat Sasmal, Abdullaieva Nugar

CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMAN

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Introduction. We as humans keep changing day in and out. The same is with the process of reproduction, and the period of pregnancy. The mother and the child both, are under continuous change throughout 280 days. One of the complex changes, out of all we should know is Cerebrovascular Changes and Diseases. During pregnancy, cardiac output and blood volume increases 30% to 50% until late in the second trimester due to maternal hypovolemia and the developing fetus. So before starting to know about the diseases, we should try to analyze the Cerebrovascular changes that a mother undergoes during pregnancy

Aim. The aim of the paper is to study the scientific literature to determine the etiopathogenetic factors of cerebrovascular disorders in pregnant women.

Materials and methods. To achieve this goal, an analysis of 100 sources of domestic and foreign literature from PubMed, Cochrane over the past 5 years was conducted, which provided data on etiological factors, clinical cases, methods of diagnosis of CVD.

Results. The brain is an organ of high metabolic demand that consumes nearly 20% of the body's oxygen at rest, despite comprising only 2% of body weight. Thus there is a need to maintain tight control of cerebral blood flow (CBF). Few of the alarming diseases we should know about are Cerebral venous thrombosis, ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke, posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome, and postpartum angiopathy. These may be rare but if they are unattended or bypass the diagnosis then it can lead to serious problem to both the mother and the child. Strokes are three or more times common among pregnant women than among non pregnant individuals



aged 15-44 years. Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES) includes headache, impairment in the level of consciousness, seizures, visual disturbances, and focal neurological deficits. Causes generally include immunosuppression, severe infection and/or sepsis, chemotherapy, autoimmune disease and pre-eclampsia. There is no formal diagnostic for PRES, but it has been proposed that PRES can be diagnosed if someone has developed a neurotically symptoms. Postpartum Angiopathy (PPA) are acute neurological symptoms in the weeks after an uncomplicated pregnancy and delivery are unexpected and alarming. The risk factors for Cerebral Venous Thrombosis(CVT) includes birth control or excess estrogen use, dehydration ,infection, protein deficiencies, head trauma or injury, obesity, cancer or tumor.

Summary. Every minor change in blood flow is alarming because it is the concern of well being of not only the mother who is giving birth, but also the child who is growing within. Timely analysis, diagnosis and treatment if necessary is also important.

Singh Nikita, Bhardwaj Hitesh

SOME ASPECTS OF PREGRAVID PREPARATION OF WOMEN WITH LONG-TERM HYPOKINESIA

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Hypokinesia is a common condition in the life of modern women. This state is due to the fact that the algorithm of work activity is shifting towards intellectual work, which replaces physical activity.

Prolonged hypokinesia leads to a variety of disorders in the woman's body. Among these disorders, pathological conditions of the cardiovascular, nervous systems and the musculoskeletal system are distinguished. This factor also affects the reproductive organs, causing numerous functional disorders, among which dysmenorrhea is noted.

It is known that the long-term limitation of volume of muscle activity in 20% of observations causes an increase in volume of blood lost during menstruation - hypermenorrhea, which is usually chronic and sometimes latent in nature, as a result



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