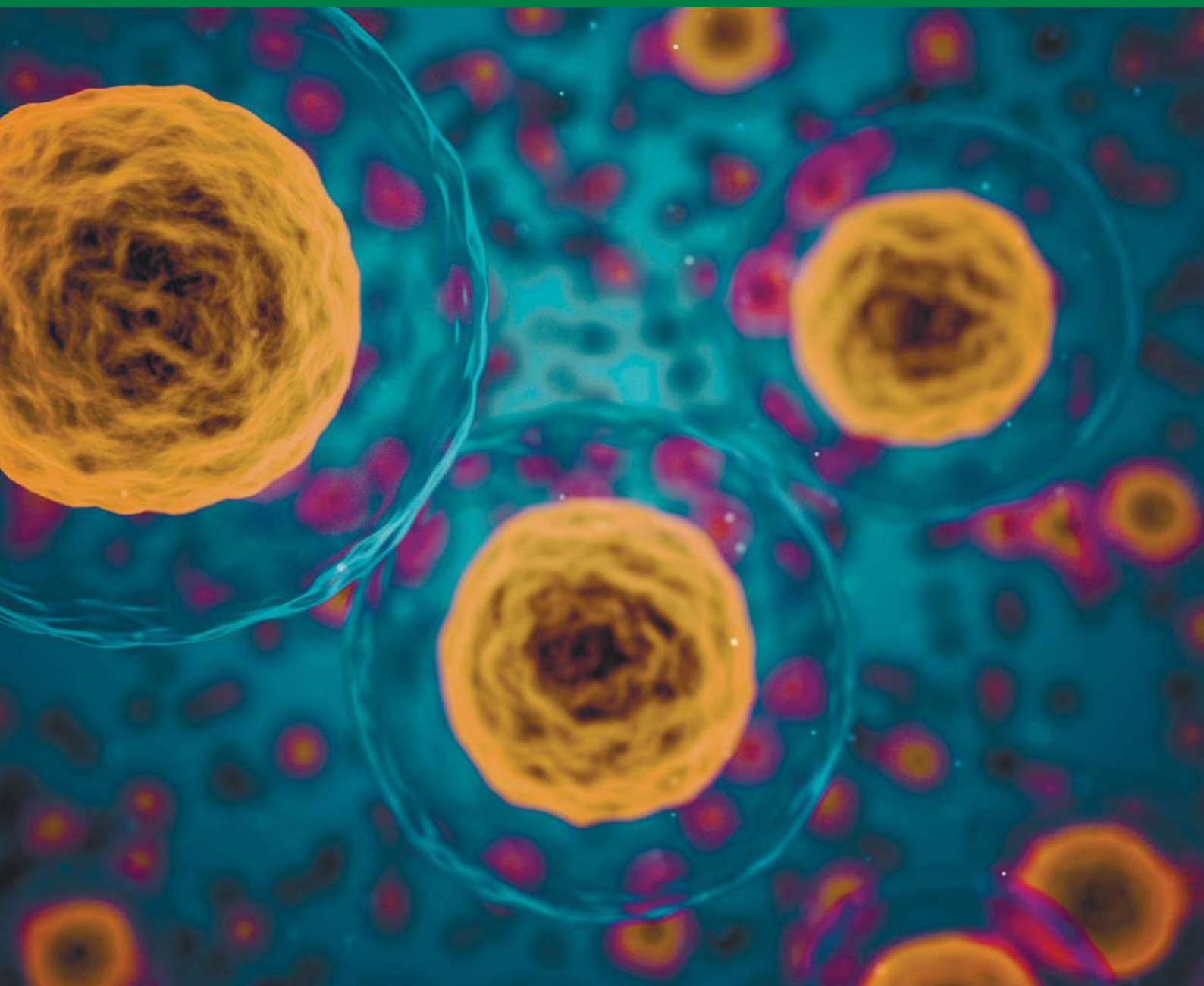


Kharkiv National Medical University

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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



of which anemia occurs. The hemoglobin level of such patients commonly decreases to 90-100 g/l, and the erythrocyte content - 3.5-3.6 million/ μ l.

Anemia of pregnant women, according to the literature, is a very unfavorable factor that leads to numerous disorders both from the side of pregnancy and from the state of the intrauterine fetus. At the same time, numerous researchers have established that during the gestation process the needs of a female body significantly increase. Revealed anemia is a factor that increases the risk of various complications, such as placental dysfunction, intrauterine growth retardation and hypoxia, the threat of termination of pregnancy and premature birth, hypogalactia and postpartum infectious complications.

If initially before pregnancy a woman was diagnosed with anemia, then the risk of developing complications of the gestational process increases significantly.

Thus, a special examination is necessary for women with prolonged hypokinesia. Interviewing patients who is planning a pregnancy should be carried out in accordance with a special questionnaire, which is aimed at identifying anemias that may not have pronounced clinical manifestations.

If hypermenorrhea is detected in women with prolonged hypokinesia on the eve of the intended pregnancy, it is necessary to prescribe a mandatory comprehensive examination aimed at a detailed blood test, determination of ferritin, vitamin B12, and serum iron. Research will determine the degree of anemia and its type.

In this case, special treatment aimed at normalizing blood counts will act as pregravid preparation.

Smishchuk Irina

ISTHMIAN-CERVICAL INSUFFICIENCY TREATMENT WITH A SILK-BASED INJECTION GEL IN A RAT MODEL.

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