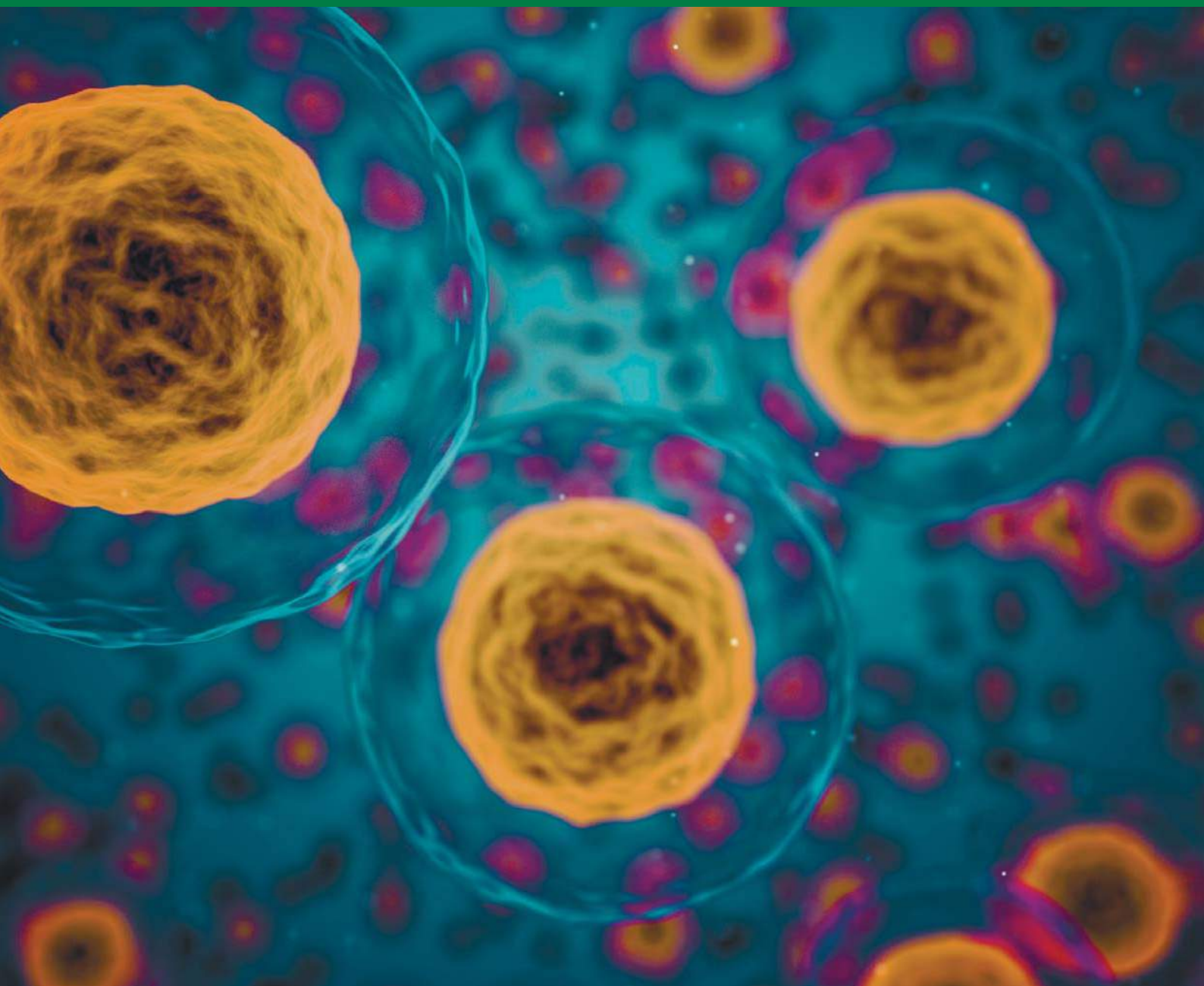


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of which anemia occurs. The hemoglobin level of such patients commonly decreases to 90-100 g/l, and the erythrocyte content - 3.5-3.6 million/ μ l.

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.

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

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Introduction: Premature birth is one of the most pressing problems in the obstetrics, which leads to negative consequences for the reproductive and psychological health of



women, economic losses for the state and, in most cases, irreparable consequences for the health of the newborn. Among the etiological factors of early termination of pregnancy, isthmio-cervical insufficiency (ICI) is of great importance as one of the main causes of abortion up to 21 weeks and premature birth at 22-36 weeks. It should be noted that the frequency of this pathology in the population of pregnant women is, according to various authors, 15-20%, and among women with recurrent pregnancy loss, 18-37%. ICI is characterized by a shortening of the cervical length of less than 25 mm and or dilatation of the cervical canal more than 10 mm before 37 weeks of pregnancy without a clinical picture of premature birth. The method of treatment of ICI is divided into conservative and surgical. Conservative methods include the appointment of micronized progesterone (vaginally), as well as the installation of an obstetric pessary. Surgical methods of correction include vaginal and abdominal cerclage. Conservative methods of treatment ; progesterone therapy, with the use of obstetric support pessaries, are not very effective. Abdominal cerclage always has a risk of septic complications, chorioamnionitis, premature ruptured membranes, suture displacement, premature birth, rupture of the cervix. That is why the question of a reliable, timely and effective method of correction is very relevant in our time.

Material Methods: Having studied a lot of foreign literature, the research by Bushra Kullali and Yali Zhang conducted at the Mother and Child Research Institute, Tufts Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts, USA, deserves special attention. The study developed an alternative method of treating cervical insufficiency by injecting silk gel into the cervix. An in vivo study conducted was on pregnant female Sprague Dawley rats. Injections were performed on the 16th day of pregnancy. The response to the silk gel injections was compared with the control groups that underwent cerclage suture and saline injection on the 19th day of gestation and in the postpartum period. The inflammatory response was assessed using histology, PCR for the expression of inflammatory genes, and ELISA to determine the levels of pro-inflammatory mediator proteins. Silk gel injections were performed on 13 animals. All animals tolerated the procedure well. After injection, the silk gel occupied 5% of the stroma.

Result: The injected silk gel did not cause premature birth, postterm pregnancy and did not affect the process of childbirth. When comparing inflammatory responses



(expression of inflammatory genes and pro-inflammatory proteins), the silk gel group was intermediate between the saline group (the lowest) and the cerclage group (the highest). The injectable silk gel was more inflammatory than saline injections, but less inflammatory than the suture used for cervical cerclage.

Conclusions: This study is an important step towards the development of an alternative treatment for cervical insufficiency and has a right to exist. Effective treatment of ICI is the way to reduce preterm birth, perinatal morbidity and mortality, primarily by reducing the number of very early prematurity and the birth of children with extremely low birth weight.

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MOTHERHOOD AS A BIOLOGICAL PHENOMENON AND CULTURAL UNIVERSAL

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Introduction. Modern society is faced with a large number of social problems, one of which is negative population growth, which is caused by a large number of infertile married couples. At the same time, the attitude towards motherhood has changed and we are increasingly faced with its type - surrogate motherhood. The above-mentioned actualizes the consideration of this issue not only from a biological point of view, but also in the context of socio-humanitarian sciences: philosophy, sociology, psychology and others.

Materials and methods. From the point of view of philosophy, motherhood is not only a biological phenomenon, but also a kind of universal cultural phenomenon. Numerous works of anthropologists such as J.P. Murdoch, K. Levi-Strauss, D. Brown have considered motherhood from the standpoint of anthropologic studies. Scientists have identified the concept of cultural universals, which are general phenomena inherent in all human cultures at different stages of development. These phenomena arise because people, no matter what part of the world they live, have the same physical structure and the same biological needs, and are also interested not only in preserving life, but also



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