**METHODS OF TREATMENT OF THE POSTPARTUM**

**COAGULOPATHIC HEMORRHAGES**

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Obstetric hemorrhages are one of the leading reasons of maternal deaths composing

20-25% in its structure. According to the data of WHO (2012) from 125 to 140

thousand women in a year are dying because of the hemorrhages. The treatment of the

obstetric hemorrhages is performed within the following main directions: the bleeding

control; the resolution of the circulatory dynamics; correction of the hemostasis

disorder.

The aim of the work is to conduct the analysis of the methods’ effectiveness applied

to control the obstetric postpartum hemorrhages.

In Kharkov regional perinatal centre postpartum hemorrhages are pointed in 15

cases (1,4%) starting from March, 2012. 4 maternity patients had the blood loss of

more than 1000ml, among them there were 3 cases of the postpartum hemorrhages

and the postsurgical one (cesarean operation). The reasons of the bleeding came from

the alvus hypotonia (one case) and the disseminated intravascular coagulation in three

other cases.

To fi ght with the coagulopathic disorders of the gravids and maternity patients there

was used the whole complex of surgery hemostasis and drugs methods which infl uence

the different chains of hemostasis (negative catalysts of the fi brinolysis, cryoprecipitate,

tranxenamic acid etc). In 5 cases the conservative control methods turned to be

effective. The metrectomy was done for 4 maternity patients. However, all traditional

methods applied to fi ght with the coagulopathic hemorrhage can’t guarantee the unmistakable

stop of the bleeding. “The new chance” appeared when the new qualitative

hemostatic drug – recombinant activated factor VII (NovoSeven) - had been introduced

to the clinical experience.

The drug NovoSeven was used to control the profuse obstetric bleedings for 6 maternity

patients. In all cases of the hemorrhages the full stop of bleeding was reached

within 15-20 minutes after the single drug injection. In all cases the drug injection gave

an option of avoiding the metrectomy.

Generally, the present supervisions tell us that the introduction of NovoSeven is

one of the highly effi cient methods to treat the fi nal obstetric hemorrhages and in fact

it is the preserving technology for the patients with the terminal bleeding in the act of

childbearing.