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ULTRASOUND FEATURES OF FETOPLACENTAL COMPLEX IN

PREGNANT WOMEN WITH GESTATIONAL PYELONEPHRITIS

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Background. Currently 40% of all pregnancies develop extragenital pathology. Pyelonephritis complicates 1 to 4% of all pregnancies, depending on the occurrence of asymptomatic bacteriuria in the population. Both acute and chronic pyelonephritis have a direct impact on the course of pregnancy and childbirth. Thus, studying the effect of gestational pyelonephritis on the state of the fetoplacental complex and fetal development is still urgent.

Purpose: Determination of the ultrasound features of the fetoplacental complex in pregnant women with gestational pyelonephritis.

Methods and materials: The study was conducted on the basis of Kharkiv maternity hospital № 1. The study involved 40 women at 22-40 weeks of gestation. Group I - the main group, women with gestational pyelonephritis (20), group II - reference group. The women were examined in accordance with the Order № 906 of 12/27/06 of Ministry of Health of Ukraine (perinatal infection). The ultrasound assessment of the fetoplacental complex was carried out by means of an ultrasound scanner Medison 6000SMT using a 3-7MHz sensor.

Results and discussion: As a result of the study, the dependence of the state of the fetoplacental complex on gestational pyelonephritis was determined. In the main group, in 40% of women a mismatch between the placenta maturity and the gestational age was found, whereas in the reference group the occurrence of the mismatch was 10%. An evaluation of the biometric indicators of the fetus showed the presence of fetal growth retardation syndrome in 20% of the main group, in one case fetal growth retardation syndrome of the second degree. In the reference group, the occurrence did not exceed 5%. In 30% of women hadpolyhydramnios was found, whereas in the reverence group it was observed in 10%. Echogenicity of the endothelial of vessels of the fetoplacental complex was increased in 40% of women in the group I, whereas none was found in group II.

**Conclusions:** Thus, the study showed that the course of pregnancy in women with gestational pyelonephritis is accompanied by significant impairments of the fetoplacental complex (premature aging of the placenta, change in the amount of amniotic fluid), which leads to the suffering of the fetus in uterus and the development of fetal growth retardation.