



OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

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STATE OF REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTION FOR PATIENTS WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARIES SYNDROME ON BACKGROUND OF OBESITY

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Introduction. Polycystic ovaries syndrome (POS) — one of the most frequent forms of endocrinopathies, elemental by leading reason of hyperandrogenism and anovulatory sterility. Most authors mark that for a syndrome abdominal obesity is characteristic.

Aim: to study the characteristics states of the reproductive system of patients with POS and different types of obesity.

Material and methods. An analysis is conducted 82 hospital of women charts with obesity (index of mass of body >30 kg/of m^2). Depending on the type of distribution of hypodermic fat of women distributed on two groups: 1th - with gluteofemoral (38) and 2th - with the abdominal (44) type of obesity. The features of gynaecological and reproductive anamnesis were studied. At each second patients with the gluteofemoral type of distribution of fat mass of body began to increase during the genital ripening, while among women with abdominal obesity such it was for certain less than (30,40 %). Middle age of patients with POS was 27 and 26 year according to groups. The inspected women for certain did not differentiate on social status, education and place of inhabitation. Age of menarche in both groups was identical and 12,5 made year. In the process of pubescence as far as forming of hormonal activity of the reproductive system for a girl-teenager menarche appears at first, after menarche. The most frequent type of violation of cycle was an oligomenorrhea, thus for women with abdominal obesity she was registered for certain rarer, than at gluteofemoral (76,8 and 88,89 % accordingly).

Results. At gluteofemoral obesity more frequent there were an oligomenorrhea or dysfunctional fallopian bleeding, more frequent on the type of menometrorrhagia. A hysteromyoma (6 %), mastopathy (14 %) and hyperplasia of endometrium (22 %), came to light for patients. At the abdominal type of lipopexia more frequent there was amenorrhea, dysfunctional fallopian bleeding on the type of imperforation of follicle and persistence of yellow body. Analysis of reproductive anamnesis of indication, that the most inspected women had sterility in anamnesis (83,33 and 86,40 % according to groups), thus frequently it was primary (67,78 and 74,44 %). Approximately at the half of patients pregnancies came with POS, while the every third had each only. Thus, the conducted research did not educe distinctions in reproductive anamnesis for women with POS and different types of obesity. They also do not differentiate on frequency of inflammatory diseases of pelvic organs and pathology of neck of uterus. At the same time there are reliable distinctions in gynecology anamnesis by the nature to the menstrual function and frequency of endocrinological pathology depending on the type of distribution of fat. At gluteofemoralis obesity an oligomenorrhea or dysfunctional fallopian bleeding was more frequent registered, more frequent on the type of menometrorrhagia. A hysteromyoma (6 %), mastopathy (14 %) and hyperplasia of endometrium (22 %), came to light for patients. At the abdominal type of



lipopexia more frequent there was amenorrhea, dysfunctional fallopian bleeding on the type of imperforation of follicle and persistence of yellow body.

Conclusions. The found out distinctions in anamnesis between patient with POS and different forms of obesity talk about the presence of features of flowing of syndrome for current patients, that requires a further study with the purpose of development of the individualized going near their treatment and prophylaxis of diseases.

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THE DEPENDENCE OF THE INDICATORS OF CYTOKINES FROM THE LEVEL OF NEUROSPECIFIC PROTEINS IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PREECLAMPSIA

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Introduction. According to statistics, preeclampsia is diagnosed in 18-22% of pregnant women, in specialized hospitals at high risk of its frequency reaches 28-30%.

The purpose of this study was to determine the dependence of indicators of cytokines from the level of neurospecific proteins in the blood of pregnant women with preeclampsia.

Material and methods. Surveyed 60 pregnant women in terms of 30-40 weeks. The I (first) group consisted of 15 (25%) women with physiological pregnancy (control group). The II-a (second-a) group included 20 (33.3%) pregnant women with mild preeclampsia. The II-b (second-b) group consisted of 15 (25%) pregnant women with preeclampsia moderate severity. The II-c (second-c) group consisted of 10 (16.7%) pregnant women with severe preeclampsia. Levels of neurospecific enolase, interleukin - 1 (IL - 1), interleukin - 2 (IL -2), interleukin - 10 (IL -10), tumor necrosis factor (TNF) was defined in blood of pregnant woman.

Results. In the result of the survey it was found that when mild preeclampsia average level of neurospecific enolase in the blood of almost 2 times above, than at physiological pregnancy, the level of IL - 1 increased in 1.3 times the level of IL -2 has increased in 1.5, the number of TNF - 2 increased 4.7, and IL -10 level has slightly decreased.

Conclusions. On the basis of carried out research we found that by increasing the level neurospecific enolase in the mother's blood runs immune system aggression increased level of proinflammatory cytokines (IL-1, IL-2, TNF- α) and reduces the of anti - inflammatory interleukins (IL-10).

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USING OF SONOGRAPHY IN THE EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ELECTROSURGICAL TREATMENT ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA

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Introduction: Hyperplastic processes in the endometrium as a possible basis for the formation of endometrial cancer represent an important medical and social problem. The part of endometrial malignancy of precancer ranges from 5% to 15%. In order to reduce this index timely diagnosis and treatment of background and precancerous diseases of the endometrium are needed. Endometrial ablation has been applied as an alternative method for the ineffectiveness of conservative therapy and contraindications to surgery. This



Robak V. I., Ievtushenko D.V., Byzov D.V.	138
NECROTIZING PANCREATITIS: THE ANALYZE OF MORTALITY FACTORS	138
Rudikova V.V., Zinchenko A.A.	139
MORPHOLOGICAL PATTERN OF FLEXOR DIGITORUM TENDONS ON APPLICATION OF VARIOUS TENDON SUTURES	139
Vander K., Malyshevskaya A., Lyubomudrova E., Pavlova O., Berezhnoy B., Tertysny V.	140
TWO-STEP RESECTIONS OF THE SMALL INTESTINE IN EMERGENCY SURGERY ...	140
Yevtushenko D.A., Dumachev D.V., Bilenko I.A.	140
A METHOD OF PREVENTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADHESIONS IN PATIENTS OPERATED ON THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY ORGANS	140
Yevtushenko D.A.	141
THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF ACUTE ADHESIVE INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION	141
OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY	143
Ahmed Hafedh Alkubaise, Ahmed Sadeq Ajeel	143
STATE OF REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTION FOR PATIENTS WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARIES SYNDROME ON BACKGROUND OF OBESITY	143
Aliyeva Pervana Asef Kizi	144
THE DEPENDENCE OF THE INDICATORS OF CYTOKINES FROM THE LEVEL OF NEUROSPECIFIC PROTEINS IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PREECLAMPSIA	144
Aminullah Mohammad Osman	144
USING OF SONOGRAPHY IN THE EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ELECTROSURGICAL TREATMENT ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA	144
Amoh Christin	145
ECTOPIC PREGNANCY: ARE FAIR-COLORED WOMEN AT INCREASED RISK? ...	145
Antonyan M.I., Tischenko A.	146
PREGRAVIDARUM TRAINING OF WOMEN AFTER UNREALIZED PREGNANCY	146
Feskov V., Gnatenko O., Dobrovolskaya L., Abascalazede S., Schevtsova E., Mironchuk K., Buravel B.	147
FERTILITY PRESERVATION FOR PREMATURE OVARIAN INSUFFICIENCY	147
Halo Azad Khidwrbagi, Muryzina I.	148
PATHWAY TO IMPROVE REDUCED FECUNDITY IN THE WOMEN AFTER MISSED ABORTION	148
Kalashnikova O.S.	148
APPLICATION OF α-TOKOFEROL ACETATE IN PATIENTS WITH SYMPTOMATIC UTERINE LEIOMYOMA	148
Konoval A.O.	149
VALUE CONTENT OF MUCIN IN CHRONIC SALPINGOOFORIT (HSO)	149
Litvinova A. V.	150
PREPARATION OF THE PREGNANT WOMEN WITH RISK OF DEVELOPMENT OF ANOMALIES OF LABOR ACTIVITY TO DELIVERY	150
Lutskiy A.S., Kalnytskaya K.V., Rusak E.V	151
THE FREQUENCY OF PREGNANCY ACHIEVEMENT AFTER ASSISTED HATCHING	151
Makki Rami Jamal	152
OXIDE OF NITROGEN IN TREATMENT ENDOCRINE STERILITY	152
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology №1	152
Marakushina E.A., Tkachenko V., Imsheneckaja A.A.	153
HEMODYNAMICS FEATURES OF FETOPLACENTAL COMPLEX IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH GESTATIONAL PYELONEPHRITIS	153
Mu'awya Salem Almaradat	154