



Conclusions. The data suggest that the clinical manifestations of connective tissue dysplasia differed significantly groups under investigation. CTD is one of the risk factors for the development of menstrual cycle disruption in women of reproductive age.

Skibina K.P.

ROLE OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE DYSPLASIA IN THE FORMATION OF NEONATAL PATHOLOGY

Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Department of obstetrics and gynecology N1

Introduction. Causes of neonatal birth trauma is most often caused by premature infants due to premature birth or immaturity due to the delay of intrauterine development. In cases of various central nervous system (CNS) lesions in term infants often focuses on a belated diagnosis intrapartum distress or gross mismanagement on the management of labor, as the main causes of disease.

The aim was to determine the role of undifferentiated forms of connective tissue dysplasia (CTD) in the formation of pathological states of the newborn.

Material and methods. In this paper we studied 25 cases of pathological early neonatal period the newborn. In the structure of pathology in the first place were CNS injury of varying severity, accompanied by convulsive syndrome, intraventricular hemorrhage, melena, pulmonary hemorrhage, and others. The features of physical history, reproductive health of pregnant women, the flow of this pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and early neonatal period.

Results. As a result of work revealed that in 18 cases the mothers existed in varying degrees of severity diagnostic features of CTD in the form of neurological disorders, asthenic syndrome, valve or arrhythmic syndrome, idiopathic arterial hypotension, torakodiafragmal syndrome or syndrome hypermobility of the joints, as well as the pathology of the vision syndrome. Undifferentiated CTD may be not only genetically determined, but also develop as a result of different mutagenic effects of environmental conditions on pregnancy. This pathology is formed starting from the embryonic period. The special features of CTD is the absence or weak expression of phenotypic traits dysplasia at birth, even in cases of differentiated forms. In children with a genetically determined condition dysplasia markers appear gradually over a lifetime. External signs are divided into the bone and skeletal, skin, joints and minor anomalies of development. The internal features include dysplastic changes in the nervous system, the visual analyzer, cardiovascular, respiratory, abdominal cavity. CTD may show a high risk of a thrombotic and hemorrhagic complications, which increase during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. In this pathology physiological stress during labor can become extremely high and cause birth defects and poor adaptation to moderate hypoxia. At the same diagnosis of undifferentiated forms of CTD as causes neonatal pathology difficult and, as a rule, remains unaddressed.

Conclusions. Thus, it can be argued that the development of algorithms for the early diagnosis of CTD is an important factor in predicting the possible occurrence of perinatal complications, developing approaches to the management of pregnancy and delivery methods.



- Dudnichenko N.A., Pirozhenko Yu. S., Kolisnyk A. I., Fesenko E.A.** 135
CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PECULIARITIES OF ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA ACCOMPANIED BY HYSTEROMYOMA 135
- Dynnik O.O.** 136
THE ROLE OF SEX STEROID-BINDING GLOBULIN IN ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING AT PUBERTY 136
- Fedkovich L. A., Epshtein M. M., Piloyan A. Zh., Sheyko A. I.** 138
STRUCTURAL ABNORMALITY OF FEMALE GENITALIA (CASE REPORT) 138
- Gradil O.G.** 139
THE ROLE OF OVARIAN RESERVE IN ART PROGRAMS 139
- Khan Aqeel Aftab, Taiwo Toyeeb** 140
EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF PRETERM LABOR 140
- Korolevych R.R.** 141
COURSE OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH WITH COAGULOPATHY 141
- Litvinova A.V.** 141
CHANGE UTERINE BLOOD FLOW BEFORE LABOR 141
- Liubomudrova K.S., Parashchuk V.Y., Serdiuk V.V.** 142
MODERN APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF OVARIAN HYPERSTIMULATION SYNDROME 142
- Lutsky A.S.** 143
PREGNANCY RATES AFTER TRANSFER OF CRYOPRESERVED EMBRYOS VITRIFICATION METHOD 143
- Marakushina E.A., Vygovskaya L. A., Pokryshko S.V.** 144
RETROSPECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF GESTATIONAL PYELONEPHRITIS FACTORS 144
- Mu'awya Salem Nasr Almaradat** 144
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF CORRECTION CERVICAL INCOMPETENCE 144
- Palamarchuk V. V., Vygivska L.A., Blagoveshchensky E. V., Rogachova N.Sh.** 146
CLINICAL PATHOGENETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HORMONAL HOMEOSTASIS IN WOMEN WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION FOLLOWING SURGICAL MENOPAUSE 146
- Palamarchuk V. V., Vygivska L.A., Blagoveshchensky E. V., Rogachova N.Sh.** 146
PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MENOPAUSAL SYNDROME SECONDARY TO UTERINE LEIOMYOMA 146
- Prudivus A. A., Chumak A. M., Buravel B. O.** 147
METHODS OF CERVICAL INCOMPETENCE CORRECTION IN PREGNANT 147
- Pylypenko N.S., Reznik M. A., Rakityansky I.Yu., Rubinskaya A. N.** 148
EXPERIENCE INDOLE-3-CARBINOL IN THE TREATMENT OF RETENTION CYSTS (CASE REPORT) 148
- Reznik M. A., Rakityansky I.Yu., Rubinskaya A. N., Dyakova I.V.** 149
ULTRASOUND INDICES OF OVARIAN ENDOMETRIOSIS 149
- Riabushko I.R., Mikhanovskiy A.A.** 150
THE ANALYSIS OF 5-YEAR TREATMENT OUTCOME OF PATIENTS WITH CANCER OF VULVA 150
- Saytarly D. P., Demidenko O.D., Rubinska T. V., Merenkova I. M.** 151
MENSTRUAL FUNCTION PECULIARITIES IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE WOMEN WITH SIGNS OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE DYSPLASIA 151
- Skibina K.P.** 152



- ROLE OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE DYSPLASIA IN THE FORMATION OF NEONATAL PATHOLOGY** 152
Skorbach O.I., Al-Karawi Ahmed Shakir 153
- THE DYNAMICS OF METABOLIC DISORDERS IN WOMEN AFTER HYSTERECTOMY** 153
Soe T., Adeyemi A.A., Zaytseva O.V. 154
- MOST FREQUENT PLACE OF LOCALIZATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE ECTOPIC PREGNANCY** 154
Tarawneh D.Sh. 154
- CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY ANAMNESIS OF INFERTILE WOMEN WITH UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS OF ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES PROGRAMS** 154
Tertyshnyk A.O. 155
- ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE OF MICROORGANISMS IN PATIENTS WITH SALPINGITIS** 155
Teryanik A.V., Dusmatova A. K., Sayenko V. P. 156
- TREATMENT OF VULVOVAGINAL INFECTIONS IN ADOLESCENTS** 156
Tysyachka G.M., Semenchenko L.A., Mironchuk E.I., Solyanik V.Yu. 157
- ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION DIAGNOSIS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY DISEASES IN GYNECOLOGICAL PRACTICE** 157
PEDIATRICS AND MEDICAL GENETICS 158
- Amash A.G. 158
- CORRELATION OF CALCIUM - MAGNESIUM PROFILE IN INFANTS** 158
Chernenko L.N., Avdieichyk E.V. 158
- THE LEVEL OF IL-1 β AND TNF- α IN CHILDREN WITH BRONCHOPULMONARY DYSPLASIA** 158
Chernenko L.M., Mayorova M.V. 159
- THE STATE OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM IN CHILDREN WITH BRONCHOPULMONARY DYSPLASIA** 159
Chernenko L.N., Pasichnyk V.V. 160
- STATE OF THE LEFT VENTRICULAR FUNCTION IN CHILDREN WITH BRONCHOPULMONARY DYSPLASIA** 160
Dryl I.S., Petrenko L.K., Zabashta I.V. 162
- ASSESSMENT OF MENTAL STRESS IN CHILDREN'S LIFE WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASES** 162
Dubinin S., Molchanyuk D., Dmitrenko A. 162
- FEATURES OF BUDD-CHIARI SYNDROME (CLINICAL CASE)** 162
Duru A., Pever T., Adogba O., Onuchukwu C.V., Lupaltsova O.S. 163
- THE EFFECT OF BREAST FEEDING AND MATERNAL POSTNATAL ANXIETY** 163
Ekpo Mbuotidem Emmanuel, Golovko T. 164
- THE PARTICULARITIES OF INTERVENTRICULAR COOPERATION OF HEART VENTRICLES IN CHILDREN WITH MYOCARDIUM PATHOLOGY** 164
Golovachova V., Chernyh A., Odinets P. 165
- THE STUDY OF THE SCHOOLCHILDREN HEALTH CONDITION IN A BIG INDUSTRIAL CITY** 165
Grishchenko S.A., Dolzhko N.V., Solyanik A.O. 166
- RISK STRATIFICATION OF CARDIOVASCULAR PATHOLOGIES IN NEWBORNS** 166
Karpushenko J.V., Hewlett F. 167
- THE STATE OF UPPER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM MUCUS IN CHILDREN WITH ALLERGIC DISEASES** 167