**D. P. Saytarly, O.D. Demidenko, T. V. Rubinska, I. M. Merenkova**

**MENSTRUAL FUNCTION PECULIARITIES IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE WOMEN WITH SIGNS OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE DYSPLASIA**

**Kharkiv National Medical University**

**Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatric Gynecology**

**Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Medical Sciences I. A. Tuchkina**

**Relevance**. An increase in gynecological morbidity with menstrual dysfunction prevalence has been recently observed in women of reproductive age, the incidence of this condition is about 15% (O.Ya.Grechanina, 2014; I.A.Zhadan, 2008).

**The purpose of the study**. To determine menstrual cycle characteristics in women of reproductive age with signs of connective tissue dysplasia (CTD).

**Materials and methods**. Fifty nulliparas at the age 20-28 were examined at Kharkiv Maternity Hospital No.1, and divided into two groups: 30 young women (main group) with clinical manifestations of CTD, 25 women with no signs of CTD were included the control group. Examination of women included assessment of clinical and anamnestic data; general clinical examination, purposeful determination of connective tissue dysplasia signs according to the scale developed by S. N. Buyanova et al., ultrasound examination of pelvic organs.

**Results**. The examination revealed that the average age of main group patients comprised 23.5 ± 2.5 years, control group – 22.5 ± 2.5 years. The signs of connective tissue dysplasia detected in patients of the main group included asthenic type of constitution and weight loss (78.9%) and 6.1% in the control group. The main group patients were found to have such signs as hypermobility of joints and tendency to hyperextension of ligaments (16.4%), which were not observed in the control group. The signs in 8.8% of main group women included varicose veins of the lower extremities and small pelvis, with absence of such evidence in the control group data. The main group patients were more frequently diagnosed with menstrual cycle disruptions: cycle of less than 24 days was reported by 25% patients, more than 24 days in 26.8%, and 10.0% and 6.7% in the control group respectively. Secondary amenorrhea was reported by 12.4% of main group patients and 3.0% of patients in the control group. Dysmenorrhea was a typical clinical sign in patients of the main group. Painful menstruation was observed in 70.2% of cases, which is 2 times more than in the control group (35.7%).

**Conclusion**. 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.