



ABSTRACT BOOK



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According to the UNICEF data, about 60% of children from the war zone got psychological traumas.

Objective. To estimate the state of gynecological health of female adolescents from the families of settlers from the war zone in the eastern regions of Ukraine.

Materials and methods. The study involved 20 female adolescents from the families of settlers into the Kharkiv region from the war zone. The work has been carried out at the Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatric Gynecology of Kharkiv National Medical University.

The complex study of teenage girls with gynecological pathology included clinical, gynecological, hormonal and ultrasound examinations and also was examined a psycho-emotional state of adolescents, using adapted to their age techniques.

Results of research. It has been found that out of 20 female adolescents, 7 were diagnosed with abnormal pubertal uterine bleeding, 4 - with amenorrhea, 8 – with ovarian cysts, 1 – with the anomaly of development of the internal reproductive organs. All female adolescents from the area of battle actions were tested for the level of stress. Examination of the female adolescent with the help of testing has registered a higher level of stress in the group with abnormal pubertal uterine bleeding and amenorrhea. This proves that any adverse factor, in this case stress, can trigger abnormal menstrual function in the period of physiological instability of the reproductive system functioning.

Conclusions. The relationship between the hormonal state, simpatoadrenal system in puberty and stress influence has been proved, which confirms the important role of emotional stress in the pathogenesis of menstrual disorders.

Nusra Najila Beevi

ROLE OF PHYTOESTROGENS IN TREATMENT OF ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING

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Introduction. Abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) - a bleeding arising from violations of neurohumoral regulation and rhythmic production of ovarian hormone in resulting lesions of the hypothalamus-pituitary-ovarian systems, for the exclusion of organic pathology. The lack of effectiveness of using conservative therapies often lead to increasing anemia, significant deterioration of patients who need surgical treatment, increase number of hysterectomy, menstrual disorders and related disorders of endo- and myometrium. Traditional treatment of AUB based on the using of hormonal therapy, which aims to fast bleeding stop, the next correction of hormonal disorders, restore menstrual and reproductive function in women of reproductive age. Determine the effectiveness of phytoestrogen therapy in the treatment of abnormal uterine bleeding in women of reproductive age.

Materials and Methods. To achieve this goal, we have studied the effect of phytoestrogen therapy in patients with abnormal uterine bleeding. Complaints, menstrual function, clinical and laboratory methods, tests of functional diagnostics,

hormonal, histological and ultrasound examinations were considered for diagnostic. The study included 39 women with AUB aged 25-40 years. 20 patients were treated with hormonal therapy (comperative group) and 19 women used combined treatment that included phytoestrogens (main group). The control group consisted of 11 healthy women. All women complained on general weakness, dizziness, sleep disturbances, fatigue, menstrual disorders.

Results of research. As shown by our research menstrual function was noted in 18 (90%) patients of the comparative group, with 16 women (84.2%) main group. A positive trend was observed in cases of using phytoestrogens, which was confirmed by clinical and laboratory, hormonal, ultrasound and histological studies. All patients of the main group significantly improved overall health: complaints disappeared, menstrual blood loss decreased. One of the (5.2%) patients from the comparison group were needed discontinuation of hormonal therapy due to side effects. Ultrasound examination was performed in all patients who used phytoestrogens for 6-9 months and endometrial pathology was not found.

Conclusions. Thus, the results: phytoestrogens prevent this bleeding due to their estrogenic effect on the endometrium .adequate diagnostic tests and the timely treatment with phytoestrogens will prevent the development of uterine bleeding with severe anemia.

Onwujekwe U.

ADVANTAGES OF DELAYED CLAMPING OF THE UMBILICAL CORD IN COMPARISON WITH TIMELY CLAMPING

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Introduction. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), delayed clamping of the umbilical cord is defined as a cord clamp no earlier than 1 minute after the birth of the fetus, and a timely cord clamp is defined as a cord clamp as soon as it stops pulsating, but no later than 1 minute after delivery. Cochrane meta-analysis determined deferred constriction as a delay of 30 seconds or more after birth. In a systematic review of Van Rheenen and Brabin, the delayed anchoring of the cord was defined as waiting until the umbilical cord stopped pulsating (the average setting time was 30.5 seconds). The aim of this abstract is to compare the advantages and disadvantages of delayed clamping of the umbilical cord compared with the early one.

Materials and methods.Newborns were divided into 2 groups. The first group consisted of 25 patients, in whom the umbilical cord was clamped after the pulsation ended. The second group consisted of 50 patients who underwent an early compression of the umbilical cord.

Results of research. The data obtained during the study show that in newborns, delayed clamping of the umbilical cord improves the optimal transfusion within 1-3 minutes. This technique increases the level of hemoglobin and hematocrit at birth and increases iron stores in the first few months of life. In neonates, delayed clamping of the umbilical cord was associated with significant benefits, including improved transient circulation, improved red blood cell volume, reduced need for blood

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