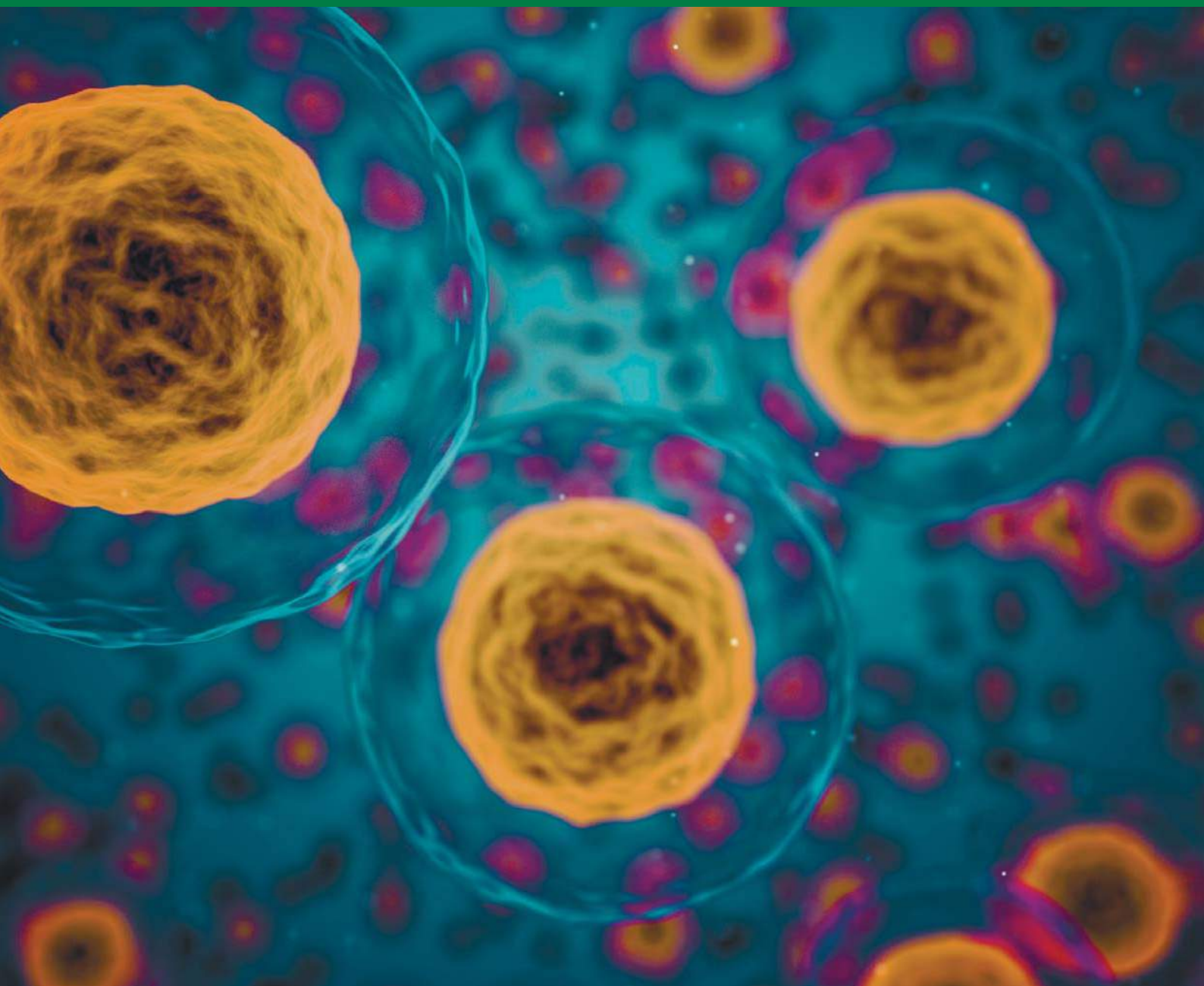


Kharkiv National Medical University

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Considering that a change in the level of these glycoproteins is observed at the very beginning of the development of preeclampsia, an increase in the sFlt-1 / PlGF ratio may indicate the launch of this pathophysiological mechanism even before clinical manifestations. Recent studies have shown that this ratio has a negative predictive value of 100% / 99% and a positive predictive value of 95% / 95% for the chance of developing preeclampsia after 1/4 week. At the moment, the world obstetrics has sufficient experience in using this prognostic factor and effective prevention of preeclampsia, which has already saved many lives.

Given the high prognostic significance of this parameter for the chance of developing preeclampsia after 4 weeks, we consider it rational to use it as a monthly screening for all pregnant women at risk of developing preeclampsia.

Hordiienko Polina

ANALYSIS OF AWARENESS OF THE USAGE OF EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION PILLS IN FEMALE STUDENTS

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Introduction. Emergency contraceptive pills allow to avoid unwanted pregnancy in case of unprotected sexual intercourse or in case of doubt about the reliability of the used method of contraception. Despite the variety of methods of pregnancy preventing, there is a risk of unplanned pregnancy, which can end in abortion. Early abortion is one of the factors of the infertility development, so the prevention of unplanned pregnancy is one of the methods to prevent reproductive disorders in women.

The aim. Analyze the prevalence of usage and awareness of the emergency contraception in female students to prevent unplanned pregnancies.

Materials and methods. An anonymous survey of 33 students of 4-6 courses of Kharkiv National Medical University aged from 20 to 23 was performed. The questionnaire included questions about awareness of the main types of the emergency contraception and their correct usage.



Results and discussion. Our study showed, that more than half of the students - 19 (57.57%) knew about the possibility of using these drugs, 7 (21.21%) students knew, how to use these drugs correctly (they knew, that this group of drugs is effective for 4 days after unprotected sexual intercourse, also it is forbidden to use the emergency contraception pills more than 2 times a year and for regular contraception). Among the respondents 8 (24.24%) students used these drugs at least once to prevent unwanted pregnancies. These drugs contained: ulipristal acetate - in 2 students (6.06%), levonorgestrel – in 5 students (15.15%) and 1 student (3.03%) - mifepristone.

Conclusions. According to the study, every fourth student used these drugs to avoid unwanted pregnancy in case of unprotected sexual intercourse, and only 21% of respondents were informed about the correct usage of these pills. These rates are too low, which is why in order to raise awareness of emergency contraception, respondents were given recommendations on the usage of these drugs to prevent unwanted pregnancies.

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**PECULIARITIES OF THE IMPACT OF PERINATAL
INFECTIONS ON PREGNANCY, CONDITION OF FETUS AND
DELIVERY IN RISK GROUP WOMEN**

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Relevance. Perinatal infections are infections transmitted from mother to child during fetal development (intrauterine or congenital infections), during childbirth (actually perinatal or intranatal infections) or immediately after childbirth (postnatal infections). The true prevalence of intrauterine infections has not been established, as they are not all registered. However, according to studies, about 10% of newborns are born with congenital infections. Intrauterine infections are the cause of high reproductive losses, early neonatal morbidity, leading to disability and postnatal death of children.

Purpose. To determine the impact of perinatal infections during pregnancy and childbirth in risk group women.



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