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**ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA IN llREGNANCY WITH HYPERTENSIVE DISORDERS**

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**Relevance.** Hypertensive disorders in pregnant are one of the most frequent and dangerous complication of pregnancy, delivery and puerperal period. Prenatal condition of the fetus is found in a correlative dependence from the utero-fetal blood flow.

**The aim**. Is to apply Dopplerometric research method as a diagnostic criterion for dentification of hemodynamic disorder severity in pregnancy depending on the stage of hypertension.

**Materials and methods**. For the purpose of the study, 168 women at 28-41 week of gestation were examined. All pregnant women were divided into clinical groups: the main group included 128 pregnant women with hypertensive disorders of different severity, the control group amounted for 40 women with physiological course of pregnancy. Dopplerometry research has been carried out by generally accepted methods using ultrasonic scanner Medison 6000 CMT (South Korea) in pulsed mode. Under dopplerometric research, 3-7 MHz sensor was used, frequency of 100 Hz filter and sample volume of 2 mm. Studies have been conducted in umbilical arteries, thoracic section of aorta, median cerebral artery of fetus, right and left uterine arteries.

**Results.** The study has found typical uteroplacental bloodstream violations in hypertqnsive disorders. In the umbilical artery in patients of the main group a reduction in diastolic component was detected - 109,8±48,02 as compared with 301,9±jl8,2 in the control group (p<0,05). Permanent zero blood circulation and retrograde diastolic blood circulation gave evidence about the severity hypertensive disorders. Similar changes have been observed also in the uterine arteries - 62,5±2l,65 in the main group, as compared with 149,2±21,65 in the control group. Dicrotic notch on bloodflow velocity curves has been found in severe stages of hypertension. In the pregnant of the control group the dopplerometry research has not found any violations of hemodynamic.

**Conclusion.** Bloodstream changes in the uterine arteries and umbilical arteries depend on the stage of hypertensive disorders in the pregnant. In mild and average degree of hypertension the research has revealed reduction end velocity (8,8±24,97 mm / s), an increase in vascular resistance index (0,89±0,062) and development of dicrotic notch. In severe stages of hypertension there has been increased vascular resistance (0,9 ± 0,03) in the middle cerebral artery of the fetus, that can give evidence of blood circulation centralization and prenatal distress.