IXth International Interdisciplinary Scientific Conference of Young Scientists and medical students «Actual problems of clinical and theoretical medicine»

(International Scientific Interdisciplinary Conference – ISIC)

Kharkiv National Medical University - 2016

Abstract Book Of IXth International Interdisciplinary Scientific Conference Of Young Scientists And Medical Students

«Actual Problems Of Clinical And Theoretical Medicine»

control group – 156:1. Contents of lysozyme in secretion before treatment was 39,74±6,25 mcg/l (cervical secretion) at the rate 30,54±6,32 mcg/l, p<0,05 and 37,97±8,52 mcg/l (vaginal slime) at the rate 28,85±6,94 mcg/l. After treatment's course, clinical recovery occurred in 87,5% (n=35) of cases in experimental group and in 60% (n=9) of cases in control group. Presence of biofilms in experimental group regressed to 22,5% (n=9) and correlation's quantitation of anaerobes to aerobes changed to 4:1. In control group presence of biofilm's associations was detected in 80% (n=12), correlation of anaerobes to aerobes was 40:1. Lysozyme's contents in cervical and vaginal secretion of experimental group was according to the physiological norm (30,87±5,15 mcg/l and 28,89± 6,29 mcg/l accordingly). Lysozyme's contents in secretion in control group remained increased 37,96±5,7 mcg/l with the norm of 30,54±6,32, p<0,05 in cervical slime and 33,79±6,8 mcg/l when the norm is 28,85±6,94 mcg/l, p<0,05 in vaginal contents.

Conclusions: Using of monochromatic red light leads to stimulation of local immunity cells, which regenerate and revive adaptive mechanisms. Thanks to these pathological biofilm associations are destroyed and recovery is accelerated.

Yavdak Anastasia

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF UTERINE SCAR FORMATION AFTER CESAREAN SECTION

Research supervisor:Prof. Scsherbina Irina
Department of obstetrics and gynecology №1
Kharkiv National Medical University
Kharkov, Ukraine

Actuality: The most important strategic direction for Social Policy of Ukraine is to preserve and strengthen the health of the population. Prevailing trends in society - low fertility, ecological trouble, determine characteristics of modern obstetrics - a significant increase in the frequency of abdominal delivery. However, increasing the frequency of abdominal delivery creates a new problem - the management of pregnancy and delivery in women with a uterine scar. In currently have a scar on the uterus up to 10 % multiparous. Traditional evaluation of the uterine scar during pregnancy, based mainly on the analysis of clinical and anamnestic data, is not highly informative, the conclusion of sonographic study is ambiguous. For

morphological study of tissue of the uterine scar biopsy is mainly used at re-operation. However, until our time are unclear factors that determine complete wound healing after surgery. According to the literature increasingly important in the formation of a defective scar given to the disorganization of the connective tissue. In connection with this search for predictors of formation of high-grade scar is relevant.

The aim: Increase the efficiency of diagnostic usefulness of uterine scar formation on the basis of a clinico - pathogenetic and biochemical criteria.

Materials and methods: Activity of MMP-9 in the serum was determined with using a fluorescent substrate, magnesium levels - colorimetric method with xylidine blue.

Results: The study included 20 pregnant women with a uterine scar after cesarean section which were divided into 2 clinical groups. Group 1 - 10 patients with phenotypic traits of undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia (NDCTD) and group 2 -10 pregnant women without signs of NDCTD.

The average age of patients was 27 to 5 years. In the somatic history of the patients of the 1 group predominated diseases of the circulatory system (mitral valve prolaps , dystonia, hypertension), myopia in 27.5 % of patients. The analysis of MMP -9 expression showed an increase in MMP -9, while in group 1 maximum expression was significantly higher than in comparison group. Thus, magnesium deficiency leads to increased of MMP activity and as a consequence, enhance the processes of degradation of extracellular matrix - interstitial connective bases muscle tissue of the uterus.

Conclusions:

1. The most important clinical predictors of inferiority of uterine scar are phenotypic signs of connective tissue dysplasia.
2. Molecular-biological factors that determine the formation of defective uterine scar are hypomagnesemia and increased activity of matrix metalloproteinases.
3. Clarification of the pathogenesis of formation of defective uterine scar can improve the efficiency of diagnosis and to identify ways of prevention

RELEVANT AND MOST APPROPRIATE CONCEIVING PERIOD FOR A FULL TERM PREGNANCY AFTER MISCARRIAGE 194
SHAKHZADIAN LAURITTA, LIUBOMUDROVA KATERINA 195
CRITERIA FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF SERTOLI - LEYDIG TUMORS 195
SKORBACH OLENA, KUCHER ALINA 196
METABOLIC IMPLICATIONS IN WOMEN AFTER HYSTERECTOMY 196
SOE THUREIN, ROMANENKO A., ADEYEMI A. 198
ROLE OF SFLT-1/PLGF RATIO IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS OF PREECLAMPSIA 198
V. YU. SOLYANIK, A. M. CHUMAK 199
CERVICAL POLYP (CLINICAL CASE) 199
V. A. SOROKINA, V. V. GRIGORYEVA, A. K. DUSMATOVA 200
INCIDENCE AND CHARACTER OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASES IN PREGNANT WOMEN 200
N. A. STOLBOVA 201
ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA. TREATMENT AND PREVENTION AT REPRODUCTIVE AGE. 201
YU. A. SVIDCHENKO, E. A. KAMARDINA, V. A. MIROSHNIKOVA 203
PROLONGED CONTRACEPTION STRATEGIES IN THE TREATMENT OF GENITAL ENDOMETRIOSIS 203
ADEJOBI FISAYO, NWAIZU TOCHUKWU, NAGUTA L.A. 204
EFFECT OF PHYTOESTROGENS IN PATIENTS WITH ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING 204
TYKHANSKYI D., LIUBOMUDROVA K.S., MELASHYCH JANE 205
TREATMENT OF BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS WITH MONOCHROMATIC RED LIGHT
RESEARCH ADVISOR - ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR GAYVORONSKAYA S. DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY NO. 2, ... 205
YAVDAK ANASTASIA 206
SPECIFIC FEATURES OF UTERINE SCAR FORMATION AFTER CESAREAN SECTION 206