



**Aim:** increase of efficiency of diagnostics and treatment of women with HSO on the basis of the research of mucin in vaginal and cervical secretions.

**Materials and methods:** the study evaluated a factor of nonspecific protection sheath, as Mucins in vaginal and churches unique secret in 70 patients aged 25 to 39 years, with HSO comparison with the control group (n=35). Research groups are divided as follows: group 1-patients with HSO up to 10 years; group 2-patients with HSO more than 10 years; group 3-patients with HSO who received treatment, including biological preparations immunomodulating; group 4-the control group.

**Results:** The study found that increased levels of mucin in cervical and vaginal secret was: persons of group 1 ( $30,62 \pm 0.58$  and  $29.92 \pm 0.65$  used,  $p < 0.05$ ) and in patients of group 2 -  $26,21 \pm 0.44$  and  $21,39 \pm 0.36$  used respectively ( $p < 0.05$ ) compared with the control group of women ( $15,40 \pm 0.26$  and  $13.42 \pm 0.53$  used,  $p < 0.05$ ). As a result of immunomodulatory therapy in women 3 groups contents of mucin in cervical and vaginal secretions amounted to  $16.22 \pm 0.63$  and  $14.51 \pm 0.81$  used respectively ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** based on the obtained results it can be stated that in inflammatory diseases of the small pelvis content mucin in vaginal and cervical secretions higher, reducing the impact of non-specific factors of the protection of the vagina and leads to the development of dysbacteriosis of the pelvic organs. When applying immunomodulatory therapy installed the normalization of the level of mucin, which indicates the restoration of nonspecific protective factors vagina, normalization of natural resistance of the organism by interaction with infectious agent.

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## **PREPARATION OF THE PREGNANT WOMEN WITH RISK OF DEVELOPMENT OF ANOMALIES OF LABOR ACTIVITY TO DELIVERY**

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**Introduction.** Under predelivery preparation imply the complex of measures, directional on creation of biological readiness of organism the woman to labor.

**Aim.** Construction of scheme of antenatal preparation for the pregnant woman with risk of development of anomalies of labor activity through the drugs intensifying metabolic processes in system the mother - placenta -fetus, and also elevate synthesis of Prostaglandinums (Pg) E1, E2, F2 $\alpha$ .

**Material and methods.** Examination 98 pregnant women with risk of development of uterus contractile activity (UCA) by type discoordinated labor activity (DLA) -1group, and excessively stronger labor activity (ESLA) – 2 group. The comparison group make up of 30 healthy pregnant, with was not need of realization perinatal preparation. The scheme predelivery preparation of pregnant 1-st group consist of prescription within a week before labor calcium antagonist (CA) under the following scheme: Nifedipinum in tablets on 30 mg/per day (capsule on 10 mg 3 times per day), or Verapamilum on 1 tablet (120 mg) 2 times per day. Actovegin was applied in a dose 20 ml, by the intravenous drip introducing on 250 ml of physiological solution, 1 time per day daily, during 7 days. The pregnant woman of 2 group with the purpose predelivery preparation assigned calcium antagonist within 7 days before labor Nifedipinum in tablets on 30 mg/per day. (capsule on 10 mg 3 times per day), or Verapamilum on 1 tablet (120 mg) 2 times per day.



**Results.** At perinatal preparation of pregnant both groups with risk of development anomalies of labor activity the obstetrics situation before week of labor was improved: should be noted of to mature of cervix uterus, the frame of a placental tissue under the data by ultrasound examination (USE), was normalization of hemodynamics in a system the mother – placenta - fetus under the data Doppler examination. The women marked considerable improvement of general state of health, increase of vital function, feeling of abirritation, improvement of dream and appetite. The parameters of the laboratory data, clinical and biochemical analyses of a blood and urine were normalized. At research of Hormonums and biologically active in serum of blood of the pregnant women, their normalization up to a level of the healthy pregnant women was marked. However, in 1-st group of the pregnant women receiving in complex perinatal preparation Actovegin, the recovery of studied parameters descended more quickly. The morphological research of placenta after labor educed the row of substantial features for pregnant of basic group, which can be generalized, naming them the "effect of rejuvenation". There was stimulation of formation of shallow end-capping villus, increases of amount of again well-educated capillaries and shallow end-capping villus. At the analysis of morphological changes it is possible to mark in spiral arteries, that after application of offered scheme treatment there is their complete renewal for pregnant with extragenital pathology, that removes the signs of development of morphological changes in a placenta.

**Conclusions.** Employment predelivery preparation with preparation of Actovegin together with calcium antagonist normalization of interrelation in a system the mother – placenta – fetus at discoordinated labor activity and excessively stronger labor activity. The offered scheme of predelivery preparation of pregnant it is expedient to apply at risk of development of anomalies of labor activity.

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## **THE FREQUENCY OF PREGNANCY ACHIEVEMENT AFTER ASSISTED HATCHING**

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**Introduction.** The role of the assisted reproductive technologies (ART), and, in particular in vitro fertilization (IVF) is constantly growing in infertility treatment. The efforts of scientists are directed at increase in IVF efficiency. The success of this method depends on many factors one of which is successful implantation of an embryo. The outer shell plays an important role in fertilization. Upon penetration of a spermatozoon there are some changes in the shell preventing the penetration of the following male gametes. When a blastocyst reaches the uterus the shell of an embryo becomes thinner and breaks. This process is called hatching. Thickness of a shell is influenced by many factors, first of all age. With age the outer shell hardens that complicates hatching. Therefore, probably not all embryos can escape out of the outer shell themselves. Hatching is one of important events of embryo development. For simplification of hatching achievement assisted hatching is used – dissection of an outer shell of an embryo for simplification of its exit and increase of implantation frequency.

**Material and methods.** The group of research consists of 19 patients with a tubal factor infertility aged from 38 to 40 who had infertility treatment in Academician V.I.



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