

LIMSC

Leiden International Medical Student Conference

'Key to the Future'



Abstract Book 9th Edition

**11th- 15th March 2015
Leiden, The Netherlands**



Abstractbook:

Leiden International Medical Student Conference

Adress:

Leiden University Medical Center
Albinusdreef 2
2333 ZA Leiden
The Netherlands

Postal Address:

M.F.L.S for the attention of LIMSC
K1-69
PO Box 9600
2300 RC Leiden

limsc@lumc.nl
www.limsc.nl

Text:

Organizing Committee LIMSC 2015

Lay-out:

S.E.M. Anema

Therapy Of Recurrent Miscarriage



Abstract nr: A196
Author: Inna Boroday
Co-author: Mykola Scherbina
University: Kharkiv National Medical University, Ukraine

Introduction

Among the most important problems of practical obstetrics, one of the foremost is the problem of recurrent miscarriage (RM). Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, therapy and prevention of this disease in a large number of studies, however, to date, this problem is far from being resolved. The incidence of this disease varies from 10 to 20-25% of the number of pregnancies and has no tendency to decrease. The aim of our study was to reduce reproductive losses in women with RM and the development of new approaches to comprehensive treatment of this pathology.

Methods

A Doppler study of blood flow in the mother-placenta-fetus of 85 women with RM, which were divided into 2 clinical groups, depending on the method of treatment. Group I - 43 pregnant women with threatened miscarriage with RM, who underwent standard treatment of threatened abortion. Group II - 42 pregnant women with threatened miscarriage with RM, which carry out comprehensive therapy using cell extract of placental tissue (CEPT).

Results

Women with RM observed decrease in the indices of vascular resistance in the intervillous space ($IR-0,36 \pm 0,03$, $PI-0,49 \pm 0,06$), the increase in peripheral resistance in the uterine arteries ($PI-2,69 \pm 0,02$), increased vascular resistance spiral arteries ($PI-0,78 \pm 0,05$), umbilical artery ($PI-3,53 \pm 0,16$), decrease in blood flow velocities in the ductus venosus in the fetus. Hemodynamic improvement occurs rapidly in women of Group II. Premature birth were observed in 4 (9.3%) women in Group I, while in Group II - in 2 (4.8%) women ($p < 0.05$). Miscarriage pregnancy resulted in 10 (23.3%) women in Group I and in II - only 2 (4.8%) women ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion

Combined therapy using CEPT can significantly reduce the number of complications during pregnancy and childbirth improve outcome (increased numbers of normal birth and perinatal morbidity reduction), which indicates its higher efficiency (90.5% compared to traditional therapy (67.4%).



Index Presenters

Name	Page nr
Fatih Ozgur	126
Feier Andrei-Marian.....	139
Fei Liu.....	47
Fei Liu.....	224
Ganna Myslytska	267
Gaurav Sharma	203
Gertjan Rasschaert.....	87
Gina Pasca.....	68
Gordon Chu.....	210
Hamidreza Karimi Sari.....	120
Hamidreza Karimi Sari.....	274
Hamid Reza Tohidinik	207
Hannah Campling	107
Hanna Yakauleva	208
Hella Gebhardt	174
Hine van Os	166
Hossein Hosseini.....	262
I Gusti Ngurah Putu Mandela Agatha Sunantara	135
Inge van den Hoogen.....	60
Inna Boroday	197
Irina Krupska	71
Irina Solovyeva	202
Iulia Buslenko.....	146
Ivaylo Penev	264
János Pigler	93
Jarosława Belowska	211
Jasmine Eliwa.....	163
Jason Anthony Wibowo	306
Jayachidambaram Ambalavanan	189
Jelena Pjevalica.....	234
Jelena Stevanović.....	74
Jentien Vermeulen	181
Joao Ramos	51
Jovan Radojević.....	256
Julia Mangione	147
Karina Saifutdinova	213
Katarina Isailovic.....	270
Katsiaryna Kastahladava	254