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Programm Abstracts

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Programm Abstracts

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**TO THE QUESTION ABOUT THE USE OF EHDOPROTHESIS
WITH IMPLANTS IN OPERATIVE TREATMENT
OF JUGORBITAL SYSTEM**

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The problem of restoration of the jugorbital complex in short supply of soft tissues including skin tissues has been representing the confusing task in surgery.

Nowadays the biological materials as auto- and allogenic transplants can be used in clinical practice for this purpose.

Along with this the implant constructions such as titanium, zircon endoprosthesis and the constructions made of carbon alloy and synthetic polymer are widely introduced in last couple of years.

The advantage of synthetic polymers to biological materials is on their stereo lithographic technology of production in laboratory conditions and on the lack of necessary to correct them during the surgical manipulation.

The benefits of biological materials are on their features such as the lack of antigenic and toxic properties, the probability of their resorbing and elimination.

Today the restorative operative treatment of jugorbital system including the treatment of other supporting structures of facial skeleton in applying the endoprosthesis are perfectly improved and generally they let to achieve the main goals.

But in order to cover the endoprosthesis in the lack or shortage of soft tissues of the specified areas usually can be used the complex of soft tissues taken from the areas bordering with defect including the vascular pedicle. Unfortunately, this manipulation cannot be used in operative treatment of patients who have had extensive or mechanical injuries of facial and head zones with large destructive lesion of skin and soft tissues.

In these situations the use of round stalk in order to eliminate the previously said defects of listed areas must be the proper procedure.

N.A. Shcherbina
O.P. Lipko
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**THE NLA-TYPING ROLE IN PROGNOSING THE METABOLIC
SYNDROME IN PERIMENOPAUSAL PERIOD**

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At present the frequency of the metabolic syndrome in women of different age has been increased. It is dealt with worsening the ecological situation and as a result of it the worsening of character and quality of food. In connection with this the prognosis of women's metabolic syndrome development is an actual problem of modern gynecology. To solve this problem we have investigated 210 women in perimenopausal period, 106

(50.5 %) of which had metabolic syndrome and 104 (49.5 %) without it.

The HLA-typing has been defined for all the patients using the complement-dependent cytotoxic reaction according to U.M. Zaretsky (1983). The serum series of Hematology and Transfusiology have been used for typing. As a result of the investigation carried out it was shown that the patients with the metabolic syndrome in sublocus A more often had the following alleles: A1 (in 56% cases) and A-3 (in 31% cases); in sublocus B, B7 (in 18% cases) and B27 (in 41% cases); in sublocus C, C5 (in 11% cases) and C-8 (in 21% cases); in sublocus DR, DR2 (in 32% cases) and DR5 (in 29% cases). Women without metabolic syndrome in sublocus A more often had the following alleles: A1 (in 8% cases) and A-3 (in 7% cases); in sublocus B - B7 (in 6% cases) and B27 (in 4% cases); in sublocus C - C5 (in 6% cases) and C8 (in 22% cases); in sublocus DR - DR2 (in 11% cases) and DR5 (in 7% cases).

The data obtained show that the patients with metabolic syndrome are more often the carriers of haplotypes A1B27C5DR5 (11%), A3B7C8DR2 (10%), A3B1C8DR5 (7%).

The risk of developing metabolic syndrome with women in perimenopause period has been calculated according to the formula $X = hp(1-hc)/hc(1-hp)$, where hp is the patients sign frequency; hc is the sign frequency that is typical of the patients under control; for allele A1 is 10,3; A3 is 5,2; B7 is 3,4; B27 is 16,6; C5 is 1,9; C8 is 0,9; DR2 is 3,8; DR5 is 5,4.

The research carried out testifies to the fact that the patients who are the carriers of alleles B27 and DR5 are in the zone of the greatest diathesis as to the development of metabolic syndrome in the perimenopausal period.

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POSSIBLE MARKERS FOR OOCYTE QUALITY UPON IMMUNE OVARIAN FAILURE

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Immune diseases of the female reproductive system, especially the ovaries, are widespread and have adverse effect on fertility. So it is important to find new approaches to create a more adequate therapeutic strategy for the prevention and treatment of reproductive disorders.

Oocyte quality is a key limiting factor in female fertility. Traditional methods for the evaluation of oocyte quality are based on morphological classification of the follicle, cumulus-oocyte complex, polar body and/or meiotic spindle. The use of the grading system can provide valuable information for the preselection of oocytes with higher developmental competence, but such assessment of oocyte quality is a somewhat subjective. It is important to detect the biochemical markers for embryo development, which would