

6th ISIC



ABSTRACT BOOK

6th International Scientific Interdisciplinary Conference for medical students and young doctors

Abstract book - 6th International Scientific Interdisciplinary Conference



<http://isic.kharkov.ua>

Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

May 16th-17th, 2013



analysis may be fully realized by spectroscopy. Sixty-nine spent media samples from 30 patients with known outcome (0 or 100% sustained implantation rates) were individually collected after embryo transfer on day 3 and were evaluated using Raman and/or near-infrared spectroscopy. The spectra obtained from each instrument were separately analyzed using a wavelength selective genetic algorithm to determine regions predictive of pregnancy outcome. Viability indices reflective of reproductive potential were calculated for each sample. To avoid random correlations, a leave-one-out cross-validation was used. Sensitivity and specificity of predicting viability (described as implantation and delivery) were calculated.

Materials and methods: The research program starting (study), which is important to use equipment and utensils must be in the device forming part of the spectroscopy, as well as patient and clinical studies (level be done IVF) environment are needed.

Results: Those scientific research program or project is under construction in our faculty. But we worked in 'Beth Israel Deaconess Clinic' connected Harvard Medical School and "Sara Racine" IVF unit in Lis Maternity Hospital affiliated Ichilov-Sourasky Medical Center, Tel-Aviv University. A total of 69 day-3 spent embryo culture media samples from 30 patients with known outcome (0 or 100% sustained implantation rates) were evaluated using Raman and/or near-infrared spectroscopy. Culture media from 36 embryos arising from 16 patients treated at YFC were evaluated with Raman spectroscopy. Of the 36 embryos transferred, 15 implanted and led to delivery (100% sustained implantation), and 21 did not implant (0 implantation). All samples were analyzed successfully and were included in the data analyses.

Viability indices calculated by Raman or near-infrared spectroscopy were higher for embryos that implanted and resulted in a delivery, compared with those that failed to implant. Raman spectroscopy predicted viability of individual embryos with a sensitivity of 86% and a specificity of 76.5%; near-infrared provided a sensitivity of 75% and a specificity of 83.3%. The embryos would continue to grow for 2 more days in the laboratory, awaiting genetic analysis.

Conclusion: The embryos would continue to grow for 2 more days in the laboratory, awaiting genetic analysis. The unaffected embryos are then transferred to the uterus at the blastocyst stage on day 5 of embryo culture and subsequently a child would be born unaffected from the screened genetic disease. That's the success of spectroscopy method.

Antonyan M.I., Ivashchenko A.I.

**THE PRETERM DELIVERY AT PREGNANCY AFTER IVF,
PROPHYLACTIC AND TREATMENT**

Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Background. Frequency of infertility is between 15 to 20% and has no tendency to decrease and the growth of infertility in Ukraine is a major social and health issue



as the. Therefore, a growing need of application of in vitro fertilization (IVF) treatment. It should be noted that the majority of pregnancies assisted with IVF has induced a variety of complications (miscarriage, preterm delivery, placental dysfunction, fetal growth retardation, and others), and 50% of pregnancies end by interruption at the early stages. The incidence of preterm delivery is 10-30%, and perinatal morbidity and mortality of this disease occurs almost one in two newborn. According to the literature, preterm delivery may be due to hormonal dysfunction of the placenta, immune disorders, changes in microcirculation in the utero-placental complex in recent years, considerable attention is paid to the role of the endothelium in the development of various obstetric pathology, which has a special significance in ensuring the circulatory system of the uterus-placenta-fetus. Role of endothelial factors in complications of IVF-assisted pregnancy and their connection with immunological and hormonal status should be considered relevant, and the development of methods of treatment and prevention of preterm delivery is very important for a clinical perspective and research. Lately the ozone therapy has become increasingly popular due to the relative simplicity of the method, safety and lack of side effects.

The **aim** of this study is development of modern prevention of preterm birth using the medical ozone which affects the immune, hormonal and endothelial components in women after using IVF.

Materials and methods. The study involved 76 women with a history of infertility, pregnant after IVF and 20 women with physiological pregnancy. Depending on the method of preterm delivery preventing pregnant women were divided into 2 groups: 40 women received immunocorrection and ozone therapy (study group) and 36 pregnant women, who have been assigned the traditional IVF treatment using high-dose progestogens and tocolytics (control group). A general clinical examination, ultrasound, hormonal and immunological studies were carried out as well as endothelial (VEGF, endothelin-1) factors analysis. The results were then statistically analysed using the standard program Microsoft Excel 2000 with the calculation tailed Student's criteria.

Results. The results showed that in the pathogenesis of preterm delivery in IVF-assisted pregnancy is a violation of angiogenesis accompanied by endothelial dysfunction and impaired immune status, which further confirmed the clinical and ultrasonographic data. Comprehensive treatment with ozone therapy and immunocorrector polyoxidonium significantly improved the cardiotocography and ultrasound scan of fetal viability by increasing the number of points on a number of parameters such as the nonstress test, fetal breathing movements, motor activity and tone of the fetus, indicating that the positive effect of the treatment on the condition of the fetus, which is probably due to improved immunological blood pregnant, oxygen saturation of blood between mother and fetus. Thus, analysing the results obtained from women who underwent the ozone therapy it was shown that the ozone therapy helps in preventing the complications of IVF- assisted pregnancy.



Conclusions. 1. Suppressed immunity, hormonal changes and endothelial disorders are the main causes of the complications which arise in IVF-assisted pregnancies. 2. The ozone therapy as part of the combined treatment as well as a therapy in prevention of preterm delivery is pathogenetically proven and can be recommended for use in clinic.

Enkova V.

ACUTE DYNAMIC INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION

Voronezh State Medical Academy, Voronezh, Russian Federation

Introduction. Intestinal obstruction is defined as any hindrance to the passage of intestinal contents. It is one of the most common conditions resulting into hospital admissions. The clinical features of intestinal obstruction include abdominal pain, vomiting, distention and absolute constipation. Intestinal obstruction may be of acute or chronic onset. It may be classified as dynamic (mechanical) and adynamic obstruction (paralytic ileus and pseudo-obstruction). It may also be the frequency of the conditions leading to acute classified as small and large bowel obstruction.

The main diagnostic tools are blood tests, X-rays of the abdomen, CT scanning and/or ultrasound. If a mass is identified, biopsy may determine the nature of the mass.

Conclusion. Radiological signs of bowel obstruction include bowel distension and the presence of multiple (more than six) gas-fluid levels on supine and erect abdominal radiographs

Feskov V.

CRYOPRESERVATION OF OVARIAN TISSUE TO PRESERVE OOCYTES OF EARLY STAGES.

Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Actuality: loss of ovarian reserve in the reproductive age is a devastating social and economic phenomenon. The reason for this is the high incidence of cancer of women of reproductive age. After treatment against oncological pathology women occurs premature menopause. Preservation of reproductive potential of these groups of patients is an urgent problem for Reproductive Medicine.

Aim: Implement cryopreservation of ovarian tissue of women under 30 years. Conduct in-vitro study to evaluate survival after thawing. Conduct animal-study in 4 laboratory animals (rabbits) to analyze ability of graft to folliculogenesis.

Materials and methods: 14 samples of ovarian cortex was obtained from 14 patients with benign ovarian cysts, borderline ovarian tumors, ovarian cancer, cancer of the cervix. The material was frozen by the "vitrification". Before and after the vitrification of ovarian tissue was performed histological analysis with coloring by Hematoxylin-Eosin. Evaluation of survival of follicles was performed by criteria Kuvayama, Keros, Donnez. In the same time were prepared 4 laboratory animals, who created the menopause by bilateral ovariectomy. When the level of estradiol in



Vasko A.R.	124
STEPWISE MORPHOLOGICAL VERIFICATION LOCALLY - ADVANCED CANCER OF THE THYROID GLAND.	124
OBSTETRICS, GYNECOLOGY AND MEDICAL GENRTICS.	126
Al Kasasbeh Thaer, Mubarak Ali,	126
INFLUENCE OF ANOMALIES LOCALIZATION OF PLACENTA ON FLOW OF PREGNANCY AND LABORS TERMINATION	126
Batrak N.....	126
REVEALING AND TREATMENT HIDDEN HYPERPROLACTINEMIA AT INFRINGEMENT REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTION	126
Emil Aliyev, Ercan Bastu, Cihan Bomba,.....	127
NEW METHOD OF EBRYO SELECTION - SPECTROSCOPY	127
Antonyan M.I., Ivashchenko A.I.	128
THE PRETERM DELIVERYAT PREGNANCY AFTER IVF, PROPHYLACTICY AND TREATMENT	128
Enkova V.....	130
ACUTE DYNAMIC INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.	130
Feskov V.....	130
CRYOPRESERVATION OF OVARIAN TISSUE TO PRESERVE OOCYTES OF EARLY STAGES.	130
Gancheva E.V.	131
ASSEMENT OF PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY IN WOMEN WITH GESTATIONAL PYELONEPHRITIS.	131
Grechanina U.B., Molodan L.V., Bezrodnaya A.I., Pomogaev S.A.	132
MCCUNE-ALBRIGHT SYNDROME	132
GrechaninaU.B., BeletskayaS.V., BezrodnayaA.I., PavlikovaK.V.	133
CONGENITAL CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTION	133
Hameed Mirzaali.....	133
GENE THERAPY	133
Kokhno N.	134
THE VALUE OF DOPPLEROMETRIC INDICATORS IN DIAGNOSTICS OF PROLIFERATION OF UTERINE FIBROMYOMAS	134
Konoval A.O.	135
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PHAGOCYTTIC COMPONENT OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM IN CHRONIC SALPINGO-OOPHORITIS IN REPRODUCTIVELY-CHALLENGED WOMEN.	135
Kuzmina O.A.	137
OXIDE OF NITROGEN IN TREATMENT ENDOCRINE STERILITY	137
Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine.....	137
Lyubomudrova Ye.S.	137
ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA IN PREGNANCY WITH HYPERTENSIVE DISORDERS	137
Marakushina E.A., Pokrishko S.V., Blagoveshenskiy E.V.	138
ULTRASOUND FEATURES OF FETOPLACENTAL COMPLEX IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH GESTATIONAL PYELONEPHRITIS	138
Omolola Olalekan	139
LUNG DISEASE IN CYSTIC FIRBROSIS	139
Palamarchuk V.V., Rogachyova N.Sh.....	140
FEATURES OF THE CLIMACTERIC PERIOD IN WOMEN WITH HYPODYNAMIA. ..	140