



bladder is not full. Right kidney is not visualized. Left kidney is 101×49 mm due to compensatory enlargement, pyelocaliceal system is not enlarged. Pelvic ultrasound: developmental abnormalities of the uterus and cervix; dimetria, incomplete duplication of cervix with possible atresia of cervical canal of the right cervix. Vaginoscopy: vaginal mucosa all over the surface is not changed, profuse discharge of white color makes it difficult to perform the examination. Cylindrical cervix with intact epithelium and pointed orifice is visualized at the distance of 8-10 cm from the vaginal opening. The cervix is turned to the left by 90°. The second cervix is visualized above the described cervix and is closely adjacent to it from above and to the right. Vaginal mucosa slightly prolapses above the left cervix, located slightly to the left. Examination is problematic due to very high location of the two described cervixes.

Conclusion: The findings obtained following physical, instrumental and ultrasound examination suggest that the patient has structural abnormality of external and internal genitalia, namely dimetria. Given the absence of one kidney and abnormal development of the urogenital system, she should be referred to karyotyping analysis, hormonal profile assessment and diagnostic laparoscopy to specify the nature of internal genitalia abnormalities.

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THE ROLE OF OVARIAN RESERVE IN ART PROGRAMS
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Introduction. Improvement of assisted reproductive technology is relevant, because present growth of female infertility and worsening demographics. Ovarian reserve is functional ovarian cell-pool, which determines its ability to develop healthy follicle with a full egg and high response to ovarian stimulation. The most important factor is the physiological age of the woman, but it is not always an absolute criterion that affects the outcome. According to recent studies during the maturation of eggs in the follicular fluid oxidative activation. It is now known that oxidative stress (OS) has cytotoxic effect and activates apoptosis. OS is well known marker 8-isoprostan that produce oxygen radicals in the oxidation of phospholipids tissues. For evaluation of antioxidant systems use a variety of criteria, the most interest is the study of melatonin levels in serum and follicular fluid. Melatonin (MLT) is actively exploring in a direct inhibitor of free radicals, which is useful for the physiology of the reproductive system. During ovarian stimulation melatonin content in follicular fluid several times higher than in serum, it provides a protective effect on the egg, which matures in the ovary.

Materials and methods. The study involved 96 women of reproductive age. 66 of peritoneal infertility were basic group, they were divided equally two groups with different therapeutic regimens. 30 healthy female donors were the control group. Patients received the II group (33 woman) preventive hormone therapy: MLT 3mg tablets, the scheme 1.5 mg in the morning and in the evening 3 mg for 4 weeks prior to the start of stimulation. All the patients were determined level MLT and 8-isoprostan in serum and follicular fluid.

Results. MLT levels in follicular fluid had a strong inverse correlation with levels of 8-isoprostan in follicular fluid that were in the I group of $363 \pm 64,38$ pg / ml in the II group $318,98 \pm 83,17$ pg / ml, control group $188,01 \pm 10,5$ pg / ml. After ovarian stimulation the number of eggs in the "poor responders" in the I group ($1,85 \pm 0,44$) was 2.7 times lower



than in patients who received preventive therapy melatonin ($5,15 \pm 0,67$), and 9,7 times lower than the control group ($18,06 \pm 1,66$), $p < 0,001$.

Conclusions. Using ant- HtRH and agonists HtRH the purpose of superovulation induction leads to increased oxidative stress processes in follicular fluid that detrimentally affecting the egg, thereby reducing the effectiveness of IVF. 8-isoprostan reliable indicator of oxidative stress and antioxidant system works, its content is dependent inverse correlation with levels of MLT and the number of oocytes obtained after ovarian stimulation. MLT has a strong antioxidant effect, thereby increasing the number of oocytes obtained in patients with reduced ovarian reserve parameters. It may be considered appropriate designation of melatonin antioxidant protective purposes in conjunction with preparation measures for the IVF.

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EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF PRETERM LABOR
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Introduction. Preterm labor is the actual problem of modern obstetrics. The use of the diagnostic capabilities of the various methods of research and medical technology may contribute to early prediction of preterm labor and timely correction of this complication. Disorder of immunoreactivity of the organism is the cause of miscarriage in 40% of cases, up to 30% of preterm labor make to the development of infection, 15% - preeclampsia, 10-15% - cervical incompetence and other complications. Therefore, in parallel with the definition of the role of infection are extremely interesting study pathogenesis significance of disorder of the cytokine profile in the mechanisms of preterm labor.

The aim and problems of work - the definition of non-specific markers for early diagnosis of preterm labor.

Material and methods. We study of the cytokine profile in 32 pregnant women, who were divided into two clinical groups: basic group - 16 patients in whom preterm labor occurred in the period 22-27 weeks, the control group - 16 women with normal pregnancy at term 22-27 weeks. Material for the study served as a blood serum. The content of interleukin (IL) IL-1 β , IL-2, IL-6, IL-8 were determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) in the complex echographic study included fetometry, placentometry, tservikometriya and ultrasonic Doppler examination. The data obtained by sonographic study compared with normative indicators developed for the corresponding period of pregnancy.

Results. The study found that the level of cytokines IL-1 β , IL-2, IL-6, IL-8 in the group of women with preterm labor at different levels in the normal pregnancy period of 22-27 weeks. The level of IL-8 in the main group $30,0 \pm 3,6$ pg / ml was much higher than in the control group $2,0 \pm 0,1$ pg / ml ($p < 0,001$). Similar trends were observed in the level of IL-2. In the basic group, IL-2 correspond to the index $20,0 \pm 2,2$ pg / ml, and much higher than $0,06 \pm 0,001$ pg / ml ($p < 0,001$). A significant increase in IL-8 and IL-2 for preterm labor indicates denote that these index may serve as predictor of pregnancy outcome. These cytokines play a activate role in the mechanism of delivery. In little degree change the number of IL-1 β , IL-6. In the postpartum period in the blood serum was observed slight



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