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PATHWAY TO IMPROVE REDUCED FECUNDITY IN THE WOMEN AFTER MISSED ABORTION

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Introduction: Missed abortion (MA) should be paid a lot of follow-up attention by gynaecologist because this clinical entity often entails significant reduction of fecundability including both natural cycle fecundity and assisted reproductive technology cycle efficiency. Suggested causative factors are still controversial and there is no incontestable evidence to attribute any of them such a peculiar mechanism of early pregnancy loss. That is why our study was aimed at elucidating mechanisms of MA deplorable sequels and suggesting pathways for solution of this problem.

Material and methods: There were 124 women under surveillance. The main group (I) comprised 64 women with definitive diagnosis of MA. The group for comparison (II) included 30 women admitted for termination of the pregnancy according to their will. Following-up these women' reproductive function, 30 healthy women contemplating prospect of pregnancy were picked out as a control group (III) in order to ascertain the more favourable background for conception. Subsequently the main group was divided into two subgroups according to their management: Ia (31 patients) – monophasic combined oral contraceptive pills, Ib (33) – additional administrational of cryopreserved placental extract (CPE) intramuscularly 1,8 ml at 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 days of menstrual cycle. Clinical state was assessed by means of routine and hormonal methods, histological, immunological features and functional capacity of the endometrium obtained by pipelle-curette at 19-21 day of cycle were determined, IL-1β, IL-6, IL-10, TNF-α, glycodelin values in the washings from the uterine cavity were assessed by immunenzyme method.

Results: The study elicited significant disturbances of endometrial histological structure looking like chronic inflammation, recognized distortion in the local cytokine balance and endometrial steroid receptors susceptibility in the case of experienced MA. Inherent to healthy woman of her reproductive ages Th2-cytokine balance is superseded by Th1-cytokine preponderance with increased values of IL-1β, IL-6 and TNF-α in the endometrium. Although IL-10 is anti-inflammatory cytokine, its level was higher than in other groups that could explain the dormant mechanism of switching on the uterine contractility for expulsion of non-viable concept. Delayed and incomplete endometrial maturation, subsided endometrial oestrogen and progesterone receptors susceptibility in case of MA suggest of luteum corpus failure entailing a significant reduction of glycodelin production which is the prerequisite for local Th2-microenvironment. CPE proved to have benevolent influence on luteum corpus function, endometrial maturation and glycodelin production, steroid endometrial receptors susceptibility and drift of endometrial microenvironment towards Th2-cytokine predominance.

Conclusion: Proposed treatment facilitates recovery of reproductive function and increases the likelihood of successful conception and uneventful course of pregnancy.

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APPLICATION OF α-TOKOFEROL ACETATE IN PATIENTS WITH SYMPTOMATIC UTERINE LEIOMYOMA.

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Introduction. Hypoxia is one of the leading triggers of lipid peroxidation (LPO). LPO products are injury agents of structures of organ's cells and tissues. Acute haemorrage leads

to LPO-processes activation and reduces activity of antioxidant system (AOS). However, the question about status of LPO and AOS in persons with chronic haemorrage is still open.

The aim of the study was to investigate the peculiarities of LPO and AOS in women with symptomatic uterine leiomyoma and their correction.

Materials and methods. Our investigation was conducted on 40 women of reproductive age with symptomatic uterine leiomyoma. All patients were divided into 2 groups. Group I (19 patients) received standard therapy (900 mg of Buserelin daily in 3 doses, intranasally). Alfa tocopherol acetate was added to the therapy (100 mg per day) in group II (21 persons). Lipid peroxidation levels were assessed by serum levels of diene conjugates (DC) and malondialdehyde (MDA) by fluorimetric method. The activity of AOS was assessed by α-tokoferol (TF) concentration. Calculation of the coefficient of MDA/TF was made. The significance of differences was assessed by Student's coefficient.

Results. Determination of LPO intensity revealed the following features in patients with symptomatic uterine leiomyoma before treatment: DC level was increased by 40% ($p < 0.05$), MDA was elevated by 30%($p < 0.05$) as compared with normative values. In reviewing the components of the AOS separately, TF was found to decrease by 80% ($p < 0.01$). MDA / TF coefficient was $0,79 \pm 0,03$. At repeated examination after a month, some difference of parameters depending on the group of patients was found. Decrease of DC level was observed in gr. II significantly more frequently (I gr . - 52,6%, II gr. - 85.7 %, $p < 0.05$); reduction of MDA level also registered more often in gr. II (I gr. - 42 1 %, II gr. - 90.4 %, $p < 0.001$). As for AOS indicators, gr. I showed a 60 % decrease of TF level. In gr. II patients TF level ranged within normal limits. Coefficient of MDA / TF was significantly higher in women of gr. I (I gr. - 0.72 vs II gr. - 0.51 , $p < 0.05$).

Conclusions. Thus our study found that the system "lipid peroxidation - antioxidant protection" in patients with symptomatic uterine leiomyoma is characterized by a severe imbalance manifested by decreased activity level of antioxidant protection and lipid peroxidation processes intensification, which requires appropriate therapeutic correction . Adding to the treatment exogenic antioxidants (α-tocopherol acetate) promotes stimulation of natural antioxidant systems and it is one of the essential elements of the complex therapy in women with symptomatic uterine leiomyoma.

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VALUE CONTENT OF MUCIN IN CHRONIC SALPINGOOFORIT (HSO)

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Introduction: Development of inflammatory diseases of the small pelvis organs depends on the resistance of the body, nonspecific protective factors and persistent properties of microorganisms. Studied the species composition and biological characteristics of the microflora of the vagina and cervix in women with inflammatory diseases of internal genital organs, and it is shown that inflammatory diseases of internal genital organs are taking place against the background of dysbiotic conditions, characterized by allocation of microorganisms with high perzistentne properties and reduction actions nonspecific protective factors. The latter play a major role in the pathogenesis of inflammatory diseases and dysbiotic conditions of internal genital organs of the female and require further study.