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ABSTRACT BOOK

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dopplerographyof vessels of small pelvis in the majority of women with a hypodynamia hemodynamic disturbances (disturbance of elasticity of left ovarian artery)were detected while in comparative group the patients with a normal hemodynamics in genital vessels predominated. PI in a.uterinae practically did not differ. As to a.ovarica in perimenopause in 20 % women of comparison group there have been defined the disturbance of elasticity of left ovarian artery where PI exceeded 0.3 whereas in group with hypodynamia the corresponding index of the left uterine artery was determined in 80 % women.

Conclusion. In women with hypodynamia an early occurrence of menopause and more serious course of a climacteric syndrome even in perimenopause are characteristic. In women with hypodynamia in perimenopause hemodynamic disturbances (circulation in organs of a small pelvis), raising pulsation index due to elasticity reduction of ovarian arteries became perceptible. In hypodynamia the early menopause is characterized by more expressed level recession of sexual steroid hormones, raising level of gonadotropic hormones in perimenopause, than in women who have an active lifestyle.

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ASSESS THE USEFULNESS OF ANTIBODIES TO THE HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS AND CYTOMEGALOVIRUS IN PLACENTAL DYSFUNCTION

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Introduction: Disruption of the normal microenvironment of the urogenital tract contribute to the development of infectious diseases of mother and fetus. The death of the infected fetus reaches 40% of the perinatal mortality. Feature of bacterial diseases is mostly upward path of infection with the defeat of placenta.

Aim: The aim of our work was to evaluate the information content of the detection of antibodies to certain infections TORCH-complex in maternal serum and umbilical cord blood of a newborn to identify the causes of PD and forecasting the development of certain pathologies of the newborn (intrauterine growth retardation, intrauterine infection, hypoxia) in the presence of their mothers placental dysfunction caused by intrauterine infection.

Material and methods: We examined28 women with mature pregnancy. For the diagnosis of viral infections (CMV and HSV) used methods of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and immunofluorescence microscopy. In-Vitro Diagnostic use rapid method with enzyme immunoassay system and the serological method. To assess the state of placenta (FPC) was measured hemodynamic, endocrine, placentography indexes.

Antibodies concentration was determined in the blood of women on the day of delivery and newborn blood obtained from the umbilical vein at birth. The concentration of G class antibodies to HSV and CMV of mother’s blood correlated with the content of these antibodies in the blood of the newborn.

Results: Consequently, the immunity of the fetus can be judged on the basis of the analysis of the mother's blood.

Conclusion: Therefore, a timely correction of early PD may improve the condition of the newborn and reduce the risk of more severe complications.

Shchepina T.

PILOT RESEARCH ON DETERMINING THE ELECTROMAGNETIC LOAD'S INFLUENCE AS A FACTOR PROVOKING THREAT OF FETUS WASTAGE IN EARLY PREGNANCY

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Introduction: Recently with the development of the science and technology achievements new ecological conditions are forming which are determined by the WHO as "electromagnetic pollution of the environment". It's well-known that electromagnetic field of technogenic origin causes reducing adaptive reserves of a human being, as well as decreasing immunity, ability to work, it negatively influences all systems of a human being pregnancy included.

The aim of this clinic-experimental research was to study the influence of electromagnetic load on the course and the result of pregnancy.

Material and methods. In the experimental part of the work we estimated influence of electromagnetic load on the content of corticosteroids (11- OCS) and the result of pregnancy in the condition of pregnant rats' immobilization stress. Experiments were made on 20 pregnant nonlinear female-rats whose pregnancy was determined by the presence of spermatozoon in vaginal smear (Bessalova E.Yu, 2005). Animals were divided into two groups : the first one was a control group and the second one included rats which were in the immobilization stress condition and were subjected to the influence of electromagnetic radiation.

Results. The results were the following: the content of 11-OCS in the blood of experimental animals of the control group was 34,0±0,33mkg/l. Pregnant female rats of the experimental group showed the increase of 11-OCS up to 96,65 ±0,68mkg/l ($P<0,05$),which was 32,4% higher than the control data. All the pregnant rats of the experimental group showed the fetus wastage either by the resorption type or premature fetus wastage. In the control group the pregnancy was progressing without any break till the end of the research. Clinic research were made on the basis of the ginecological department of Izhevsk clinical hospital N1. During the period of October-December 2009 57 pregnant women were examined who were hospitalised with a diagnosis of the threat of fetus wastage.The following data were taken into consideration: age, women's social position, peculiarities of their work, somatic and obstetric-ginecological anamnesis, peculiarities of this pregnancy's course, as well as clinic and laboratory data (full blood and urine analysis, blood coagulation data, data of other biochemic analysis, US of pelvis minor organs). The qualitative determination of the patients' electromagnetic load was made using vegeto-resonance test "Imedis-test". The results were the following: The average age of the patients