



Soe T., Adeyemi A.A., Zaytseva O.V.

**MOST FREQUENT PLACE OF LOCALIZATION AND FACTORS
AFFECTING THE ECTOPIC PREGNANCY**

Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Department of obstetrics and gynecology N2

Introduction. An ectopic pregnancy is an abnormal implantation of the embryo outside the uterus. Other parts of the female reproductive tract are not adapted for reception of implantation, thus ultimately resulting in the death of the fetus. This situation is also dangerous for the mother, as ectopic implantation can lead to many complications and life-threatening conditions. In fact, ectopic pregnancy is the leading cause of maternal death in early pregnancy. Perhaps pathophysiological occurrence of ectopic pregnancy lies in alteration of tubal transport from damaged ciliated endosalpinx from infections such as chlamydia and gonorrhoea; delayed fertilization, transmigration of the oocyte to the contralateral tube; and slowed tubal transport. In vitro fertilization and other assisted pregnancy can significantly increase the chance of ectopic pregnancy and can change the ectopic locations and their frequencies. The key to successful management of ectopic pregnancy is early diagnosis to prevent complications.

Aim. To compare the localization of ectopic pregnancy and etiologic risk factors

Materials and methods. Literary statistics over the last 5 years.

Results. The frequencies of localization of ectopic pregnancy are as follows: Ampullary - 80% isthmic - 12% fimbrial - 5% corneal / Interstitial - 2%, 1.4% abdominal, ovarian, 0.2% at the neck – 0.2%. Statistics risk factors and infectious factors of ectopic pregnancy are as follows: PID (pelvic inflammatory disease) - after the first episode - 13% after the second episode - 35%, and after the third episode - 75%; Smoking increases 1.6 - 3.5 times; history of previous ectopic pregnancy - 10-25%; IUD (intrauterine device) use - 1 in 1000 over a 5-year period, In vitro fertilisation (IVF) or Gamete Intra-fallopian transfer (GIFT) - a 4.5%; Increasing age of 35-44 years - 3-4 times more compared to age 15 - 24 years.

Conclusions. The study showed that the most frequent localization of ectopic pregnancy is the fallopian tube and is 80%; the least frequent locations are ovaries and cervix. Risk factors and etiologic factors contribute to the development of ectopic pregnancy at varying level.

Tarawneh D.Sh.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY ANAMNESIS OF INFERTILE WOMEN
WITH UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS OF ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE
TECHNOLOGIES PROGRAMS**

Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Department of obstetrics and gynecology N1

Introduction. Stimulation of superovulation during the assisted reproductive technologies (ART) program is a factor of activation of microthrombosis, but to implement it, as a rule, there must be aggravating factors. These factors include inherited or acquired predisposition to thrombosis. The inefficiency attempts of ART programs may be associated with disturbance of microcirculation and formation of blood clots in the endometrium and



chorion in the early stages of pregnancy. One of the clinical guidelines that allow to identify hereditary defects of hemostasis is the study of thrombotic anamnesis of family.

Aim. Optimization of preparation of patients in ART programs in order to increase efficiency and reduce complications during superovulation and the further course of the pregnancy.

Materials and methods. Were examined 60 women with unsuccessful attempts of ART in the anamnesis, control group was consisted of 30 healthy women. The clinical examination included a detailed study of a family anamnesis of thrombosis. All patients were examined for the presence of antiphospholipid syndrome (acquired thrombocytopeny) and hereditary forms thrombocytopeny.

Results. The higher percentage of encumbered thrombotic anamnesis - 33%, against 10% in the control group was found in patients with infertility and unsuccessful attempts of ART programs. The structure of thrombotic anamnesis of a family: myocardial infarction -30%, hemorrhagic stroke or ischemic stroke - 28%, pulmonary thromboembolism - 10%, varicose disease and venous thrombosis - 32%. Increased level of antiphospholipid antibodies in women with failed ART cycles in anamnesis was diagnosed in 24 (40%) patients in main group; 2 (6%) – in the control group. The hereditary forms of thrombocytopeny was found in 6 (12%) in the main group. The hereditary forms of thrombocytopeny was absent in the control group.

Conclusions. In order to increase the effectiveness of ART programs and reduce the risk of thrombotic complication recommended a thorough study of family anamnesis of thrombosis with subsequent diagnosis of hereditary and acquired forms of thrombophilia.

Tertyshnyk A.O.

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE OF MICROORGANISMS IN PATIENTS WITH SALPINGITIS

Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Department of obstetrics and gynecology N2

Introduction: development of inflammatory diseases of organs of women comes against the backdrop of the balance of microflora urethra, posterior vaginal vault and cervix, as the result of an imbalance defenses and potential pathogenic bacteria. It is known that the microflora in salpingitis determined by a combination of several microorganisms in a single ecosystem, which requires the appointment of a comprehensive treatment of the light sensitivity of pathogens.

Aim: determine the sensitivity and antibiotic resistance in pathogens salpingitis.

Materials and methods: the study evaluated the sensitivity and antibiotic resistance of pathogens in vaginal secretions in 70 patients aged 25 to 39 years of salpingoophoritis compared with the control group (n=35). Research groups distributed as follows: 1st group - patients with salpingoophoritis up to 10 years; 2nd group - with a duration of 10 years; 3rd group - the control group. Identification of microorganisms and sensitivity to drugs by conventional microbiological schemes. Determination of resistance to antimicrobial agents insulators using microplate with semi registration data.

Results: The study found that the most commonly sown in patients with salpingoophoritis (Staphylococci, Streptococci, Enterobacteria and Obligate Anaerobes) and the incidence of resistance to antimicrobial agents aureus isolates varied greatly and depended on the duration of the process. Staphylococci isolates were characterized by variable sensitivity to drugs studied. Most resistant to antimicrobial drugs strains of



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