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## ANTIOXIDANTS AND ADAPTATION IN GESTOSIS PATHOGENESIS IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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**Objective.** *The purpose of the study was to estimate functional state changes of separate antioxidant system components in serum and whole blood in women with physiologic pregnancy in their I, II, III trimesters and in pregnant women with different clinical forms of gestosis.*

**Methods.** *320 patients with different forms of gestosis (edema, nephropathy (stages 1-3), preeclampsy and eclampsy) were clinically observed using modern clinico-physiological and biochemical methods. Women with normal pregnancy in their I (20), II (25), III (56) trimesters served as control.*

**Results.** *In all clinical forms of the pathology  $\beta$ -tocoferol deficiency and redox homeostasis disturbances in non-protein thiodisulfide and ascorbate systems were proved to be more obvious than the same blood factors in women with normal pregnancy in the III trimester.*

**Conclusions.** *On the basis of the date received the concept on antioxidant deficiency role in late toxicosis genesis in pregnant women is suggested. The suggested concept is proved by positive therapeutic effect observed while using antioxidants in complex treatment of the pathology studied.*

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## THE EFFECT OF BENZODIAZEPIN TRANQUILISATORS ON THE PSYCHOSOMATIC STATUS OF THE HIGH RISK GROUP OF PREGNANT WOMEN

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**Objective.** *The purpose of the study was to regulate the contractile activity of the uterus through the central nervous system and to have some psychotropic effect.*

**Methods.** *We used noseпам (a tranquilisator of 1.4-benzodiazepin type produced in Russia) in a dose of 0.01-0.02g in 32 women at 39-40 weeks pregnancy. The control group (32 women) received no noseпам.*

**Results.** *The effect of noseпам was estimated from its influence on the psychosomatic state and contractile myometrial activity of the pregnant women. The psychosomatic state was defined with the help of a scale, which was first designed in collaboration with the Psychological Department of St.Petersburg University (V.V.Abramchenko, T.A.Nemchin).*

**Conclusions.** *The data obtained suggest that administration of benzodiazepin compounds normalizes myometrial contractility, improves psychosomatic status and anxiety in pregnant women and prevents abnormal labor and delivery in the group of high-risk perinatal pathology. Noseпам has no negative effect on the fetus.*