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## CHANGES IN PARAMETERS OF PLATELET-VESSEL HAEMOSTASIS IN PREGNANTS WITH INSULIN DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS (IDDM)

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**Objective:** *To study the parameters of platelet-vessel link of haemostasis in pregnant with IDDM.*

**Methods:** *We examined 315 women, from them 130 pregnant with various gestational ages, suffering IDDM. We defined: platelet aggregation by photometry of plasma, level of von Willebrand factor (vWf) by indirect immunofluorescent analysis and calculation of quantity of circulating endothelial cells in blood by phase-contrast microscopy. Results of research were processed by a method of variational statistic and by means of the correlation analysis.*

**Results:** *Speed and intensity of platelet aggregation in the patients with IDDM were increasing via progressing of gestation, and were higher than in healthy pregnant. The greatest platelet activity was observed at pregnant with expressed diabetic retino- and nephropathia. In pregnant with IDDM both markers of endothelial dysfunction, quantity of circulating endothelial cells and vWf, showed significant increase of their level in process of growth of gestation and in comparison with healthy pregnant. These markers were authentically connected with increasing of duration of diabetes, manifesting of diabetic vascular complications and severity of accompanying gestosis.*

**Conclusions:** *The found out changes in parameters of platelet-vessel haemostasis in pregnant with IDDM show their undoubtedly important role in pathogenesis of progressing of diabetic vascular complications and development of gestosis.*

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## PECULIARITY OF ADAPTATION OF NEONATES AND PLACENTA IN THE CASE OF GENITAL CHLAMYDIOSIS IN MOTHERS

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**Objective:** *To assess condition of newborns in early neonatal period in comparison with results of immunomorphological investigation of placenta in mothers with genital chlamydiosis.*

**Methods:** *64 mature neonates were assessed, among them 48 were born from mothers with genital chlamydiosis (main group) and 16 – from healthy mothers (control group). Immunoluminescent investigation of placenta included search of fixed immune complexes (IC) by the method of luminiscent antibodies using serum against human globulins, antifibrinogene, anticomplement, and monospecific serums for assessment of IgA, IgM, IgG. Hystological investigation of placenta was held in parallel.*

**Results:** *Only 19 neonates of main group were healthy, 29 neonates had neurological disorders, decreased processes of adaptation, they had lower body weight, higher incidence of hypoxia. Their condition correlated with changes in placentas. In placentas of sick neonates the highest level of pathogenic IC with excessive contents of C3b fraction of complement and IgM, were seen. In places of pathogenic IC storage, marked involutive—dystrophic changes, pathological immaturity of chorionic villi, inflammatory changes in a form of deciduitis and choriodecidualitis were seen.*

**Conclusions:** *Our investigation showed, that chlamydia can invade chorionic villi, led to formation of pathogenic IC which can cause the dysfunction of feto-placental complex and worsen perinatal outcome.*