
EARLY PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE OF BONE BASIN DEFORMATION IN GIRLS OF DIFFERENT AGE

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Among the teenagers the group of risk on skoliosis makes 2%. This pathology in girls of different age can become the reason of deformation of a bone basin and number of obstetrics complications in reproductive age. We carried out inspection and treatment of 125 patients of 10 - 15 years old, suffering by a curvature of a backbone (I-IV degree skoliosis). 93 patients suffered from I-II degrees skoliosis and 32 patients - III-IV degrees. The basic complaints of the teenagers were: the phenomena be sick in a back the limited impellent activity and fast tiredness. Prescription of disease has made from 1 till 3 years and more often concided with beginning of school training, that specifies impotance of preservation bearing during employment. At the majority surveyed (88%) degree sexual development corresponded to age norm. The treatment of the patients consist in realization of a complex of medical gymnastics. By everyone patients was carried out till 10 - 15 of procedures through 1 - 2 days or daily - depending on a degree of skoliosis. The medical effect was high, if medical gymnastics was combined with manual therapy. At skoliosis of I-II degree after a rate of complex therapy seldom there was a necessity of continuation of treatment, patient with III-IV degrees skoliosis were required repeated rates of treatment.

HYPERBARIC OXYGENATION AS A METHOD OF INTENSIVE THERAPY OF POSTHYPOXIC DISTURBANCIES OF CEREBRAL BLOODFLOW IN NEONATES

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Objective: To assess effectiveness of hyperbaric oxygenation (HBO) in intensive therapy of posthypoxic disturbances of cerebral bloodflow (DCB) in neonates.

Methods: HBO was used in 130 asphyxiated neonates. Antioxidant fermentative system, free radical oxygenation, permeability of membranes of erythrocytes, sorbtion ability of erythrocytes, ABG and neurosonography were assessed before and after 1, 2, 3 steps of HBO.

Results: HBO leads to 1,5 - 2 fold increasing of glutationperoxidase activity, changes of SOD and catalase are absent, 1,5 - 2 fold decrease of free radical oxygenation could be seen. HBO leads to normalization of permeability of membranes of erythrocytes, ABG, decreases cerebral edema and improves clinical condition of patients.

Conclusion: HBO increases adaptation of neonates with DCB, have detoxicative, membranestabilasing effect, reduces time of staying in intensive care unit to 2 days comparing with routine methods.