
METOTREXATE IN POSTOPERATIVE TREATMENT IIN THE PATIENTS AFTER LAPAROSCOPIC TUBOTOMY

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Objective: *The aim of the study was to assess the efficiency of METOTREXATE in postoprative trientment in the patients after laparoscopic tubotomy.*

Methods: *Follow up of 66 patients, aged from 17 - 37, after laparoscopic tubotomy for progressive tubal pregnancy was done. The size of ovum was located in the distal part of the tube in 46 cases, in proximal - in 20. The size of ovum did. not exceed 4 cm in all cases. During of laparoscopy a longitudinal incision was made over the area of chorion localization, aquadissection was performd, the incision was left open. Transvaginal echography was done every second day in combination with Color Doppler (CD) in 66 patients followed up in postoperative period. Chorionic Gonadotropin (CG) concentration was evaluated.*

Results: *57 patients had normal regression of CG level, no pathology of the operated, lube was found by echography. Enlargement of the operated uterine tube calibre and color signals of trophoblastic blood flow in the site of tubotomy was found in 9 patients. CG indexes in blood remained stable or slightly decreased. Those patients were given metotrexate in the dose of 40 mg intramuscular once per day (6 out of 9 got 80 mg, 3 - 120 mg) under dynamic US-CD-CG-control every second day. All the patients which got metotrexate were noted to have a positive effect that allowed to avoid the removal of the uterine tube after tubotomy. There were no side effects in the use of cytostatic. Retrospective analysis of fertile function revealed the fact that during 4-5 years pregnancy occurred in all patients: uterine pregnancy in 8 cases, repeated ectopic pregnancy in one case (with the only uterine tube after tubotomy).*

Conclusions: *Thus the use of metotrexate allows to avoid the removal of the uterine tube after laparoscopic tubotomy in the patients with persistent tubal pregnancy.*

HISTOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE FETAL LIVER AFTER PROPYPHENAZONE ADMINISTRATION

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Objective: *Propyphenazone one of the pirazonol derivatives is widely used analgesic and antipyretic medicine. The purpose of this study was to evaluate propyphenazone effect on fetal liver after administered to maternal animal model.*

Methods: *The experiment was conducted on Wistar breed rats. Propyphenazone was administered, in Tween 80 solution, using the stomach tube on days 8 to 14 of pregnancy at doses of 2.1 (P0), 21.0 (P1), 210.0 mg/kg body weight (P2). Two control groups were done: T - receiving Tween 80, C - untreated control. The females were sacrificed on day 21 of gestation and the fetuses were delivered by cesarean section. The fetuses were sectioned in-situ and the fetal livers were taken for histological examination. The slides were examined using light microscopy after four stains: hematoxylin and eosin, silver Gomorii, van Giesson and histochemical by periodic acid-Schiff (paS).*

Results: *There were not internal and external macroscopic malformations. There were a adaptive changes and ecchymosis especially in group P1. In the other groups observation changes were not so often.*

Conclusion: *Those results suggest that propyphenazone may provide adaptive changes in fetal liver after short time application during pregnancy.*