
MOTER'S MORTALITY FROM GESTOSIS IN THE TERRITORY OF KRASNOYARSK REGION FOR 10 YEAS (1989-1999)

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Purpose: *To carry out an expertize of prior medical documents died from gestosis to reveal modern clinical aspect of gestosis.*

Methods: *Retrospective research.*

Materials: *An analyse of 78 cases of mother's mortality has been presevered for 10 years in Krasnoyarsk territory.*

Results: *Gestosis prevail in the structure of mother's mortality in this region – 28,2%. For last 5 years the rate of gestosis has been diagnosed at 43,3% dead women in labor, preexlampsia – 35,4%. In 85,4% of cases dead women were delivered by ceserean section at 28-36 weers of gestation. Partial placentae outlayer of normally located placenta and disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrom were found at 32% of sick. Belated delivery and organising deficit serve a negative thing.*

Conclusions: *The use of algorithm to treat late gestosis and timely delivery could reduce mother's mortality in the region.*

MOTHERS MORTALITY IN THE TERRITORY OF KRASNOYARSK REGION FOR THE PERIOD OF 1986-1998

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Purpose: *To hold an expert analyse of mother's mortality for last 10 years and to define the way to reduce it.*

Methods: *Clinico-statistics analyse of 253 medical cards.*

Results: *The rate of mother's mortality in the region is two times more Russian's rate. Late gestosis (83-32,8%) predominate in the structure of mother's mortality, then sepsis comes (45-18,8%), extragenital pathology (32-12,6%) and obstetrics bleeding (26-11,4%). The number of death from gestosis and sepsis increased twice, bleeding death reduced in 20%. Clinical analyse of medical cards died from gestosis points to its mutual character and apathetic symptoms but a real gestosis heaviness was not assessed, then came a long-term treatment and more than often a wrong choice of period and methods of outcome. Haft of sick patients were not recommended to pregnancy 80% of mortality were patients suffered from sepsis after criminal interference. Their death was inevitable, patients were delivered to hospitals in an extremely grave condition – in a stage of infection spreading or in a phase of bacteria shock to reduce, mother's mortality.*

Conclusions: *Early diagnostic is necessary to reveal and to treat women with extragenital pathology. Besides one should perfect assistance in family planning: scrinning programm outcome to reveal pregnancy complications and to correct them timely*