
DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF CARBOXYHAEMOGLOBINE (COHB) AMONG OLDER PRIMIPARA

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A change of the level of (CoHb) in blood of pregnant women is one of the factors of obstetrics and perinatal complications. Influence of CoHb level on the emergence of fetoplacental deficiency was proved in experiments on the chronic hypoxia model (Nazyrov A.T., Israilova M.Z.).

Objective: *The objective of the research was to study the content of CoHb in the blood of pregnant women as one of the factors of obstetrics and perinatal complications.*

Methods: *We determined CoHb content in the blood of pregnant women by means of the spectrophotometric methods during the second and third trimester of pregnancy. The study covers 90 older primipara.*

Results: *We found out that the value of CoHb content among older primipara increased by 36% ($p < 0,001$) in the first trimester, by 92% in the second trimester and there was a 2,5 – fold increase in the third trimester.*

The research shows that the rise in the intensity of endogenous CoHb production in the blood has led to considerable disorders of metabolism during glycolysis.

The increase of CoHb ($p < 0,001$) led to the increase lactic acid both in the mother's and fetus' organism; changes in the lactate content correlate ($r=0,77$) with changes in umbilical blood. The research into concentration of substrates in placenta tissue shows that the lactate content went up by 48% ($p < 0,001$), pyruvate concentration increased simultaneously with lactate level. The correlation ratio was ($r=0,70$).

Probably, the increase of the level of these substrates coming from the fetus is linked with activation of adaptation reactions in placenta.

Later this leads to the increase of concentration intermediate metabolites Krebs cycle: isocitrate by 83% ($p < 0,001$), valate by 31% ($p < 0,05$), PHEP – by 56% ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusions: *This the increase endogenous CoHb in the blood of older primipara has led to anaerobisation of metabolism caused by the decrease of oxygen content, acidosis, increase of substrate concentration, which is of compensatory-adaptive character and is an indicator of excessive exertion of adaptive capabilities of placenta and a threat to the fetus.*

BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS AS MANIFESTANT OF WOMEN'S IMMUNODEFICIENCY

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Objective: *The immune status of fertile women with bacterial vaginosis (BV) in depending of the clinical features and treatment effectivity has been studied.*

Methods: *There were 16,6% with symptoms, 20% with monosymptom, 63,4% with polysymptom course BV patient. The quantity of circulating lymphocytes different populations (T.I.Grishina, 1983), the concentration of serum A, M, G Ig classes (Mancini, 1963), the myeloperoxidase activity (MPO) of peripheral blood (PBN) and vagina mucous neutrophils (MVN) (Grechem-Cnolle, 1978) of 120 patient with BV and 40 healthy woman at the age from 18 to 45 years were determined. BV patients were treated by the two-staged method according to E.F.Kiry (1993). Student's t-test was used for the statistical analysis of obtained data.*

Results: *It has been shown that independent on the clinical type, the BV patient's immune system has disbalance according to the secondary transitory immunodeficiency (STTD) type, expressed by the T-, B-lymphocytes number decreasing ($p < 0,001$; $p < 0,01$), 0-lymphocytes number ($p < 0,001$), Ig A and M increasing ($p < 0,001$, $p < 0,01$). There were the PBN MPO activity reductions ($p < 0,01$) and the one of MVN – increasing ($p < 0,01$). It has been established that the STTD extent directly correlates with the extent of clinical manifestations and treatment results.*

The clinical rehabilitation of patient with the persistent BV has been achieved only by the immunostimulators using.

Conclusion: *The obtained data totality permits to consider that BV is one of the most important women's STTD manifestant.*