
PEQUILIARITIES OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS OF WOMEN WITH SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

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Objective: Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) are shown are the most frequent causes of inflammatory form of urogenital system and some patients with STD have psychological problems, which are required consultation of psychiatrist. Than 30 non-pregnant women with STD were tested to detected of peculiarities of psychological status.

Methods: Experimental-psychological tests: Lusher color test, Liri test for diagnosing of interpersonal relations and MMPI were used. Results, received in the Institute of Frontier Psychiatry, detected correlation between formalized data of those tests with presence of definite psychopathologic syndrome. This investigation allowed making a supposition of presence of disturbances from patients with STD. Average age of patients with STD was $30,6 \pm 1,3$ years old.

Results: In 19 (65,3%) cases it was possible to suspect presence of psychopathological syndrome: excitable and astheno-hypochondric types - in 1 (3,3%) case, hysteric and schizoid - in 2 (6,7%) cases, hypothymic - 3 (10%) cases, explosive and cyclothymic - in 6 (20%) cases, respectively.

Conclusion: It is possible to highlight that received data are not psychiatric diagnoses. The high rate of suspected psychopathological syndromes in gynecological patients with STD must put the attention of gynecologists to this category of women and makes them to insist on the consultation of psychiatrist if it is necessary.

PROBABILITY LABOUR ACTIVITY AFTER OPIOID ANALGESIA IN THE PRELIMINAR PERIOD

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Objective: The basic purpose of the given work was the experimental and clinical proof of influence opioid analgetics on the contractility of miometrium and labour.

Methods: Study contractility of isolated strips of myometrium. Outside tocography. 4 groups of comparison, 1-st with Promedol 20 women, 2-d with Fentanyl 22 women, 3-d with Tramal 28 women, 4-th with Moradol 18 women are allocated. 32 strips of myometrium have received on cesarean section from 8 women. In series of experiments the record of contractions of myometrium induced of Oxytocin on a background of each of opioid analgetics was carried out.

Results: The study of myometrial strips has shown, that opioids Fentanyl and Promedol cause authentic increase of frequency and decrease of amplitude of contractions at increase of basal tone. Tramal and Moradol caused increase of amplitude of muscular contraction, and Tramal considerably reduced basal tone ($p=0.001$). The data of clinical tocography have shown, that the application of Tramal in 90 % ($p < 0.05$) cases resulted in development of regular labour activity on a background of treatment of the preliminary period. Moradol resulted to improve of labours in 72 % ($p < 0.05$). Promedol and Fentanyl suppressed contractility of myometrium and only in 36 % and 45 % accordingly ($p < 0.05$) the transition of the preliminary period in regular labours was observed.

Conclusions: Opioid analgesia promotes regulation of labour activity and is acceptable to adequate treatment of the preliminary period and preventive maintenance of weakness in labours.