EFFICIENCY OF OPIOID ANALGESIA IN LABOR

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Objective: *Labor is a unique physiological process accompanying with a pain. Hence adequate analgesia in labor is the important factor of regulation of delivery. However, despite of physiologically substantiated opioid analgesia the efficiency in labor is small. The purpose of work was the definition of the factors influencing efficiency opioid analgesia of different groups.*

Methods: *The estimation of efficiency of analgesia was carried out on a visual - analog scale of a pain before and after analgesia in labor, circulation of the mother was estimated on the computer integrated impedansometry. The statistical analysis carried out on a standard technique. 4 groups surveyed are allocated. 1-st group 38 Promedol analgesed parturients; 2-d group 40 women analgesed with Fentanyl; 3-d group 46 Tramal parturients; 4-th 36 women received Moradol.*

Results: *In all groups surveyed 100 % analgesia was not revealed. In 1-st group complete analgesia has made 32 %, satisfactory analgetic effect is received in 63 %, in 2-d group 15 % and 72 % accordingly, in 3-d group 11 % and 59 %, and in 4-th - 17 % and 63 %. The analysis of hemodynamics has shown, that was most effective analgesia at a hypodynamic type of circulation at which parameters of CI, Q, CV, GPR were authentically below, than following sizes: CI 2.5 ± 0.2/min/m^2; Q 4.7 ± 1.5/min; CV 56 ± 3.2 ml; GPR 1447 ± 72 din/sm/5 sec.*

Conclusions: *The various efficiency of the opioid analgesia in labor apparently is connected to a type of hemodynamics at the women and depends about features of influence of opioids on opioid receptors and antinociceptic system as a whole.*

DIRECT DELETION ANALYSIS AND CARRIER DETECTION IN D/BMD FAMILIES

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Objective. *Duchenne/Becker muscular dystrophy (D/BMD) is an X-linked lethal disorder which affects 1 in 3,500 boys. The reported study summarizes the results of our molecular studies in D/BMD families.*

Methods. *Altogether 280 Duchenne & 28 Becker muscular dystrophy patients were sujected to the multiplex PCR (8 exons in 5' & 13 exons in 3' deletion hotspots) for direct identification of dystrophin gene deletions. Analysis of highly polymorphic short tandem repeats (STR-44, 45, 49, 50) in dystrophin gene was utilised for carrier detection in D/BMD families.*

Results. *A ratio of Duchenne and Becker forms of muscular dystrophy in our cohort of patients of the patients was 91% and 9% respectively. Altogether 131 dystrophin gene deletions were identified. They include 76% (99) in 3'-region, 22% (29) in 5'-region. Deletions extended 5'&3' regions both were found in three cases. Total 39 prenatal diagnoses were carried out in families with D/BMD resulted in 12 preventions of birth. The rate of heterozigosity of STR's was found 89.3%. Diagnoses without affected individual were made in 5 families by means of STR analysis.*

Conclusions. *The molecular technique elaborated and used in this study is very efficient for direct mutation detection in dystrophin gene and thus it is rather important for improved genetic counseling, carrier detection and prenatal diagnostic in D/BMD families.*