PROGESTAGENIC ACTIVITY OF NEW ANALOGUES OF 17a-HIDROXYPROGESTERONE

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Objective: *To estimate progestagenic activity of new synthetic compounds - analogues of 17a-hidroxyprogesterone and their capable to maintain the pregnancy in the rabbits experiments.*
Methods: *Estrogenized immature female rabbits were administered per os the test substances (0,004-0,5 mg/kg b.w.). The uteri were histologically examined. The progestagenic activity was measured by the extent of secretory changes of the endometrium. Pregnant rabbits were ovariectomized 18 hours after copulation. On the day of ovariectomy and the next 6 days rabbits were injected subcutaneosly by the test substances (0,25 mg/kg b.w.). Rabbits were killed on the 7 day of gestation. It was determined the presence of blastocysts in the uterus.*
Results: *It was shown that the test substances produced significant secretory transformations in the rabbit endometrium. Acetomepregenol, AMOLA are 26 times, phenylpropianate 28 times, butamepregenol 103 times more active then progesteron. It is revealed that test substances maintained pregnancies in all ovariectomized females.*
Conclusions: *The test substances are progestagens of high activity and may be used for elaboration of new preparations for obstetrics and gynecology.*

PATHOGENESIS OF PERINATAL PATHOLOGY IN MOTHERS WITH GENITAL CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS INFECTION (GCTI)

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Objective: *To evaluate the state of humoral immunity disturbances in pathogenesis of perinatal pathology in pregnant women with GCTI.*
Methods. *48 term neonates and mothers with GCTI during pregnancy composed the main group. 16 healthy neonates and mothers composed control group. Immunomorpholgical status of placentas was assessed. The blood levels of IgA, IgM, IgG were tested by the method of radial immunodiffusion (Manchini). Circulated immunocomplexes (CIC) were assessed by immunofluorescent (IFA) method. IFA method and western - blotting method measured contents and functional activity of C3 component of complement respectively.*
Results. *19 neonates from the main group were healthy (1 subgroup). Perinatal pathology was observed in 29 neonate (subgroup), C. trachomatis infection was determined in 6 neonates. Low concentration of IgG, reduced activation of C3 component of complement, high contents of CIC in blood was founded in neonates of 2 subgroup. In placentas of 2 subgroup were exposed fixated immunocomplexes with abundance of C3 component of complement.*
Conclusion: *Our investigations showed that perinatal pathology in neonates from GCTI mothers is a result of both intrauterine C. trachomatis infection and consequences of humoral immunity disturbances of the system "mother – placenta- fetus".*