
MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN PARENCHYMA OF THE LIVER OF RATS DURING LONG-TERM ESTROGEN THERAPY

Madej B., Maciejewski R., Radzikowska E.
Medical University in Lublin, Poland

Objective. Oral steroid contraceptives were marketed in the United States in 1960s. They became one of the most widely used methods of reversible contraception in developing countries. Oral contraceptives is being used every day by more than 50 mln women around the world for the prevention of unwanted pregnancy as well as by women in replacement therapy. Estrogen replacement offers significant benefits to many post-menopausal women. The benefits and risks as they pertain to each individual patient should be reviewed with her in details. The aim of this study was to establish the influence of estrogen therapy on parenchyma of liver. The first descriptions of a relationship between Replacement Hormonal Therapy (RHT) use and the development of benign hepatic lesions were reported in early 1970s. Histopathologic diagnosis of benign liver tumors has been reported as focal nodular hyperplasia adenoma, solitary hyperplastic nodule and focal cirrhosis. Investigation of the possible relationship between HRT and liver cancer has provoked considerable controversy. Synthetic sex steroids are believed to potentate cholestasis, hypervascularity, microsomal enzyme induction.

Methods. The studies were carried out on 100 Wistar strain rats. The average weight of rats was 250-350 g. The animals lived in cages. The diet was standard. Rats were divided randomly into 5 experimental groups. Group KO-Control group contained 20 rats. Group K1- Control group of 20 rats. We injected i.m. sunflower oil one time per week for 8 weeks at a dose of 0.0015g/1kg weight of rat. Group A-The group of 20 rats. We injected i.m long-term activity estrogen one time per week for 8 weeks at a dose of 0.00075g/1kg weight of rat. Group B- The group of 20 rats. We injected i.m. long-term activity estrogen one time per week for 8 weeks at a dose of 0.0015g/1kg weight of rat. Group C- The group of 20 rats. We injected i.m. long-term activity estrogen one time per week for 8 weeks at a dose of 0.03g/1kg weight of rat. The specimens of liver were formalinized and stained. The histological asses were determined using the method of Hematoxylin and Eosin and the method of PAS and the method of Masson.

The results of the experiment described above support the following conclusions: 1. The long-term therapy of estrogens courses impairment of the blood circulation in the liver. 2. There is correlation between dose of administrated estrogens and intensifications of changes in parenchyma of the liver.

THE PECULIARITIES OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN COUPLES WITH PERINATAL LOSSES STIPULATED BY INTRAUTERINE INFECTION

Malychkina A.I., Posiseyeva L.V., Borzova N.Yu., Sidorov A.N.
V.N.Gorodkov Institute of Maternity and Childhood, Ivanovo, Russia

Objective: to study the state of reproductive health in couples with perinatal losses stipulated by intrauterine infection.

Methods: clinical, immunofermental, immunochemical, spermogram.

Results: chronic endometritis and salpingoophoritis were founded in 43,5% and 32,6% of women of main group ($p < 0,001$). The half of men in main group have the chronic prostatitis (51,7%, $p < 0,001$). Chlamydiosis was determined in 53,3% of families, L-form of gonococcus - in 22,2%, streptococcus of serogroup A - in 52,3% ($p < 0,02$). The oligospermia (18,9%) and astenospermia (43,2%) were established in men ($p < 0,01$). The decrease of fertility was determined in 68,7% of women and in 40,7% of men according to the level of SAMG-2 in menstrual blood and in sperm. The average levels of SAMG-2, SAL-1, GSP were considerably decreased and levels of SAL-2 and SSG - increased in comparison with the control.

Conclusions: couples with perinatal losses must be examined and treated before the next child-bearing.