HRT USING IN WOMEN UNDERGONE HYSTERECTOMY WITH OVARIAN **CONSERVATION AT THE REPRODUCTIVE AGE**

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Objective: Our purpose was to study the hysterectomy influence (in women of reproductive age) to the ovarian function, lipid metabolism and the possibility to corregate the complaints using HRT.

Methods: We studied the hormonal profile (E2, FSH, LH, PRL, P, T), the lipid spectrum (T-C, LDL-C, HDL-C, TG). The patients with hypoestrogenia were proscribed HRT, Estrofem (178-estradiol,

2 mg) continuously during 12 months.

Results: 108 patients undergone hysterectomy with ovarian conservation were examined. The age of women at the surgical treatment was $37\pm2,63$ years in average, at the examine time - $43\pm3,24$ years. The postoperation period was $6\pm2,93$ years. 27% (29) of patients reported the E2 decrease and FSH increase to postmenopausal levels. The lipid complaints (T-C increase mainly for LDL-fraction, the high atherogenee index) were revealed also in this group. The hormonal and lipid profiles were normalized by Estrofem using. Conclusion: The ovarian function is ceasing prematurely (before the menopausal age) in one third of patients, undergone hysterectomy with ovarian conservation at the reproductive age. The metabolic complaints begin to develop with the regard to the grade and the period of time of hypoestrogenia, and represent the atherosclerosis risk factor, coronary heart disease, hypertension disease. The proper HRT using helps to prevent the systemic metabolic changes in these patients.

PROPHYLOXIS OF UTERINE INERTIC

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We used stimulation of endogenous prostoglandine synthesis for prophylaxis of uterine inertia. There have been used "Lipostabil-forte", wich composed of complex diglycerid ethers of choline phosphotic asid with the prevalence of unsaturated fatty asids that precede of prostoglandine synthesis.

Lipostabil used pregnants threa-tened for uterine inertia from 35 weeks of pregnancy per 1 capsule three times a day for 21 days.

The role of uterine inertia decreases for 8 times and the role of delayed labor decreased for 5 times in the group of patients treated by Lipostabil.