
THE PARAMETERS OF CENTRAL HEMODYNAMICS AND CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN PUERPERAS WITH GESTOSIS

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The parameters of central hemodynamic and cerebral blood flow has been investigated in 40 health puerperas and in 125 puerperas with gestosis. 35 with light degree nephropaty (1 group), 40-with middle degree (2 group), 50-with grave nephropaty (3 group). The investigated has been realized on 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10 days after delivery. In most cases (80%) the delivery was spontaneous, in 20% of cases the delivery was proceed by the cesarean section. The intravenous introduction of promedol has been used in patients of 1 and control groups as anesthesia. The epidural anesthesia (EA) and combinationly anesthesia (EA and endotracheal anesthesia) has been used in patients of 2 and 3 groups. The impedance rheocardiography by Kubicek method and impedance rheoencephalography by Paleev has been used. The investigated parameters show the hypertensive type of blood circulation health puerperas. The patients of the 1 group had the analogous parameters. The cerebral blood flow has been enough. Slight symptoms of angiospasm has been during 2-3 days after delivery and disappeared by 5-8 days. Patients of 2 group has manifested the angiospasm beginnings the 1 day after delivery, cerebral blood flow has been reduced. The symptoms of vasoconstriction disappeared by 7-10 days after delivery. The most significance has been reduced during all 8-10 days after the delivery. The investigated parameters proves the prolonged introduction improving cerebral blood circulation and microcirculation to be expedient.

MORBIDITY OF GYNECOLOGIC CANCER IN ST. PETERSBURG

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Objective: 1600 cases of female genitalia tumors are annually registered in St. Petersburg, 15,8% of all malignant tumors. The most common tumors are cancer of uteri (40,9%), ovary (29,7%) and cervical cancer (22,9%).

Methods: Presented computer data are based on the morbidity, survival and mortality rates of gynecological cancer received from Population based cancer registry of St. Petersburg from 1980 to 1997.

Results: Incidence of cancer of uteri are increased by 79% (from 8,1 to 14,5⁰/₀₀₀₀ standard indices), in all age groups, the most — in group over 70 years old. The average age is 60 year. The absolute index increased twofold (from 320 to 656). Localized tumors were in 73,3%. The 3-survival rates were 69%. Ovarian cancer is registered about 500 cases annually, incidence has varied from 11 to 12⁰/₀₀₀₀ in 1997 — 11,4⁰/₀₀₀₀. The average age is 58 year. The advanced ovarian cancer constitutes more than 75%. The 3-survival rates were 48%. Cervical cancer is registered annually more than 350 cases. Standardized indices decreased from 13,1 to 8,2⁰/₀₀₀₀, but in 1997 there was marked an increasing to 9,5⁰/₀₀₀₀, the most in age 30-40 years. Advanced cancer was established in 48,9%. The 3-survival rates were 59,3%.

Conclusions: Obtained data shows that substantial decreasing of patients with early stages of cancer were resulted from considerable of screening programs in Russia what negative influenced on the survival rates.