REGULATION OF WOMEN'S MILK LIPIDS, PROTEINS, CARBOHYDRATES SECRETION: EFFECTS OF PLACENTAL LACTOGEN, PROGESTERONE, ESTRIOL

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Biological qualities of women's milk promote fast adaptation of born to extrauterine existence. Placental lactogen (PL) influences the receptors of prolactin to support high level of carbohydrates in milk. The synthesis of proteins and lipids of milk is made under the stimulating influence on mamma estriol (E3) and progesteron (PG).

Objective. *To investigate the influence of hormonal activity of the women with late gestosis on concentration of proteins, lipid, carbohydrates in milk.*

Methods. *The concentration of hormones and the qualitative parameters of milk have been investigated with 34 pregnant women with late gestosis in the period of 34-40 weeks, who had chronical infectional-inflamatory extargenital and genital diseases. The group under control consisted of 18 women with normal pregnancy. PL, PG, E3 were radioimmunoassayed in 52 women. The standart sets of medical substances produced by IBOC, NAS of Byelorussia (Minsk) were used. Proteins were investigated by Lowri's method, lipids and carbogydrates - by Lokhem's sets in 3-4 and 6-7 days of the postpatum period. The results are tested by the methods of the variational statistics.*

Results. *According to the results of the investigation of the hormonal status in phisiological normal pregnancy next data are received: PL - 271,2(24,3 nmol/l, PG - 673,23(50,74 nmol/l, E3 -121,12(6,02 nmol/l. The gormonal status of the pregnant women with late gestosis is greatly decreased. The differences between the groups are authentic (P<0,05) . The qualitative parameters of milk in the group under control in 3-4 and 6-7 days accordingly were: proteins - 23,52(1,24 gr/l and 17,84(1,12 gr/l, lipids - 22,06(0,87 gr/l and 29,32(1,22 gr/l, carbogydrates - 23,12(0,21 gr/l and 33,76(0,32 gr/l (P<0,05). The parametrs of milk in the main group in the dynamics of postpatum period accordingly were: proteins - 18,621,14 gr/l and -13,191,06 gr/l (P<0,05), lipids - 17,721,34 gr/l and 18,241,15 gr/l, carbohydrates - 20,170,41 gr/l and 19,760,42 gr/l (P>0,05). The differences between the groups are authentic (P<0,05).*

Conclusion. *In the process of formation of lactation the concentration of proteins is decreased, but the concentration of lipids and carbohydrates is increased with women with physiological normal pregnancy. The investigation of milk of women with late gestosis showed low contents of qualitative ingredients in it. It was caused by low concentration of hormones in pregnancy period. In the dynamic of lactation of the women with late gestosis there is no tendency to decreasing of the content of lipids and carbohydrates.*

CORRECTION OF PATHOLOGIC CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF ANTIOXIDANT PROTECTION IN PREGNANTS WITH PYELONEPHRITIS

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Objective. *The purpose of the present work was to reveal changes in the system of antioxi-dant protection in pregnant women with pyelonephritis and clinical features of current pregnancy in conditions of antioxidant therapy (unithiol, ascorbinic acid, tocoferol acetat).*

Methods. *30 pregnant women with chronic and gestational pyelonephritis were examined. Standart clinical, biochemical, bacteriological methods of research were used. The estimation of biochemical parameters of nonfermentative and fermentative parts of antioxidant system were made with a simultaneous estimation of indices of free - radical oxidation. Statistical reliability was determined by methods of variational statistic with the use of Stydent criterion .*

Results. *The analysis of influence of antioxdant therapy on duration of pyelonephritis at pregnants has revealed authentic decrease of terms of hospitalization, strengthening the effect of rutine treatment and both better outcome of labour and the course of postpartum period.*