
PRENATAL FACTORS INFLUENTIAL IN BECOMING REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM OF YOUNG GIRL WITH BIG BIRTH WEIGHT

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Objective: to reveal the unfavorable factors in prenatal period influential in becoming menstrual function of the girl with big birth weight.

Methods: the program of an inspection included learning becoming menstrual function with allowance for developments gonadotrophic and ovarian hormones, analysis prenatal factors at 349 girls 10-16 years with big birth weight (4000,0 g and more) - main group, and at 315 girl with an average birth weight - control group.

Results: the average age of menarche at the girls with big birth weight has made 12 years 2 months + 0,12 years (in control group - of 12 years 10 months + 0,11 years). At the girls of main group the earher beginning of operation of the hypophysis - ovarii system. At the girls 8-9 years a level FSG was marked has made $4,39 + 0,26$ mME/l, LG- $2,72 \pm 0,2$ mME/l, oestadiol- $0,18 \pm 0,01$ nmol/l, progesteron - $2,02 + 0,14$ I nmol/l, in control group - the level FSG has made $3,03 \pm 0,26$ mME/l, - LG - $2,03 \pm 0,21$ mME/l, oestradiol - $0,11 + 0,01$ nmolM, progesteron - $1,47 \pm 0,14$ nmol/l. The becoming ovulatoris cycles was delayed, that appeared in the greater frequency of disorders of menstrual function (48,4 % against 15,6 %). Mainly at the girl, who was delivery from the fat mothers, with complications in delivery (weakness of patrimonial activity, delayed delivery, hypoxia of a fetus). Most frequently met anovulatoris cycles, juvenile bleeding, irregular menstruation, algomenorrhea, gyperpolymenorrhea. To completion of puberty at the girl of main group the lower level progesteron was marked ($15,81 + 1,12$ nmol/l, in control group - $23,10 + 0,71$ nmol/l).

Conclusion: thus, fat mothers, delayed delivery, big birth weight, hypoxia of a fetus concern to prenatal factors most frequently detected at the girl with big birth weight with abnormal menstrual cycle in puberty.

PERINATAL TECHNOLOGIES IN ANTENATAL EVALUATION OF FETUS

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Objective: to evaluate perinatal technologies in finding antenatal pathology of fetus.

Methods: Expert analysis of medical examination and managing of 700 pregnant, burned in 1997, of one Moscow outpatient obstetrician clinic was made. Standard clinical examination was added by determination of a-fetoprotein, HCG, antiphospholipid antibodies, anti-HCG antibodies, Doppler, hemostasiogramm.

Results: Disturbances of fetal development was found in 103 pregnant patients so they got therapy in time. In 4 cases anomaly of fetus development was revealed due to determination of a-fetoprotein that was the reason to termination of the pregnancy. Critical condition of fetus-placental circulation was found in 3 cases by Doppler that was the reason to extreme delivery of the patients.

Conclusions: For further decrease of perinatal mortality it is necessary to include in standard clinical examination a-fetoprotein and Doppler as screening methods, and by indications HCG, antiphospholipid antibodies, anti-HCG antibodies, hemostasiogramm.