
LITHUANIAN WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Vacys Sadaliskas

Kaunas University of Medicine, Kaunas, Lithuania

Method: Analysis the changes of reproductive women's health in Lithuania is performed in this abstract. For this reason are used official statistical data and references.

Results: In Lithuania in 1997 total population was 3.705.600, females - 1.957.600 (52.8%). Among females 935.224 (47.1%) were 15-49 years age, women's fertility rate was 1.9. Birth rates every year are decreasing, - in 1980 was 15.0, in 1997 - 10.2. Natural increase of population in 1997 was negative - 0.9/1000. Life expectancy from 1995 is increasing, - in 1997 for females was 76.8 years and for males - 65.9 years. Perinatal and infant mortality rates are decreasing, - from 16.5 in 1992 to 10.3 in 1997. In 1997 were 37.607 deliveries. Spontaneous abortion, ectopic pregnancy and preterm labor are increasing: spontaneous abortion in 1995 was 4823 (12.8%), in 1997 - 5786 (15.3%); ectopic pregnancy in 1995 - 886 (2.3%) in 1997 - 1061 (2.8%), preterm deliveries in 1995 was 1409 (3.7%), in 1997 - 1809 (4.8%). Extragenital diseases, pathological pregnancies and labor are increasing. Oncological diseases among women (per 100.000) was: carcinoma gl. mamma in 1995 was 50.8: in 1997 - 21.9: carcinoma ovary and endometrii in 1995 was 39.8, in 1997 - 43.4, carcinoma colli uteri in 1995 was 18.7, in 1997 - 21.9. Endometriosis genitalia are increasing too. 34.4% of pregnant women are infected by STD's, syphilis in 1990 was 1.8 per 100.000, in 1996 - 87.3. Artificial abortions from 1995 are decreasing, - in 1997 - 60.1 per 100 live birth or 24.3 per 1000 women of 15-40 age. Smoking habits among women in 1998 was 12.5%, 38.8% smokers were 20-34 age, in this age group smoking habits from 1994 to "1998 increases 2.5 times. 37% women are drinking alcohol 2-3 times per month, particularly are drinking young women.

Conclusions: Pathology in pregnancy and labor is increasing, birth and artificial abortion rates are decreasing. Oncological diseases and STD's are increasing. Smoking and alcohol using are increasing. Data show what reproductive health Lithuanian women are deteriorating.

ENDO-MIOMETRIAL VAPORIZATION IN THE TREATMENT OF ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING

Sarcisov S., Azieva A., Khujokova I., Mushiakov D.

Russian Academy of Advanced Medical Studies.

Today one of the most effective methods of the treatment of abnormal uterine bleeding in perimenopausal women is transcervical resection of endometrium (TCRE). However, using of this technology associates with high risk of developing intraoperative complications, such as: 1) intraoperative bleeding; 2) perforation of the uterus; 3) distention medium hazards. Therefore we researched opportunity of the using of technology of vaporization of the uterus tissue to destruct endometrium and superficial portion of miometrium. We performed transervical vaporization using continuous-flow system. All patients received uterine preparation prior to surgery within 2 months by Danazol or GnRH agonists.

A new "OLYMPUS disk electrode" corrugated to provide high edgedensity electric power, has been used in the treatment of menorrhagia to vaporize tissue. The use of 250-300 Watts power setting enables the "OLYMPUS disk electrode" to reduce bleeding, intravasation and dramatically reduces operating time. The endometrium in the cornual areas we destroyed by a roller ball electrode using 90-100 Watts power setting to avoid uterine perforation. As distention media we used 5% solution of Glucosae.

This technology we performed on 66 patients aged $48 \pm 1,4$ years (range 45-55). Neither uterine perforation nor major complications occurred. Control transvaginal and intrauterine sonography revealed complete coagulation of endometrium and induration of miometrium on depth of 8 mm. The patients were followed up 6 months after treatment. Amenorrhoea was registered in all cases. Histological examination performed after 6 month's postoperative period revealed fibrosis of miometrium on the depth of 5 mm (depth of cutting loop).