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## THE ROLE OF NITROGLICERIN IN OBSTETRICS

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**Objective:** *Discovery of the nitric oxide role as messenger of smooth muscle relaxation mechanism (myometrium too) is evristical. Several cases of nitroglycerin administration relaxation as a method of choice in removal of remained placenta as well as in cesarean section were described.*

**Methods:** *To control contractile uterine activity in pregnant women with a pathologic preliminary period, we successfully used sublingual application of Nitrolingual aerosol (Germany) with prolongation of the nitrate effect by the Deponit 5 system (Germany).*

**Results:** *As little as five minutes after aerosol application tocography revealed a decrease in uterine contraction frequency, duration, and intensity.*

**Conclusions:** *By effecting post- and preloading and lowering the resistance of spiral arteries, vasodilators provided increased intensity of placenta circulation, which had a great importance for ante- and intranatal care of the fetus and newborn. Rapidness of action onset, minimal risk of side effects development their, narrow spectrum allow to use the drug widely in pregnant with extragenital pathology and abnormal uterus contractility.*

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## REGIONAL CHEMOTHERAPY AND TRANSCATHETER EMBOLIZATION OF ILIAC ARTERIES IN THE TREATMENT OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER

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**Objective:** *to estimate the efficacy of regional chemotherapy and transcatheter embolization in the treatment of patients with endometrial cancer.*

**Methods:** *regional intraarterial chemotherapy was carried out in 58 patients with endometrial cancer. 37 out of them showed no primary clinical change to the end of the combined radiotherapy and 21 patients had local recurrence after primary treatment. For chemoinfusion cisplatin was administered (120 ml/sqm) into femoral artery by method of Seldinger. Transcatheter embolization was performed in 38 patients with profuse bleeding from uterine tumors. Autoclots, Ivalon, Gelfoam were used for occlusion.*

**Results:** *63% of patients showed complete or partial regression of the tumor. The common 5-year survival was 53%. Subjective effect - decrease of pains, improvement of health state - was observed in 70% of patients. Bleeding was controlled by embolization in all patients with uterine carcinoma. In 11 patients repeated courses of regional chemotherapy were performed due to partial regression of the tumor or stabilization of the process after the first course of the treatment. It allowed to improve the quality of remission in 6 patients, as well as to increase its prolongation from 12 months to 31.*

**Conclusion:** *regional chemotherapy is a useful treatment of advanced endometrial cancer. Transcatheter embolization is an effective method of stopping the bleeding in patients with advanced tumor of the uterine.*