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## PREOPERATIVE PREPARATION WITH USING OF THE ZOLADEX IN COMBINED TREATMENT OF UTERINE MYOMA IN WOMEN WITH INFERTILITY

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**Objective:** *the study of the efficiency of the Zoladex in combined treatment of uterine myoma in women with infertility.*

**Methods:** *Zoladex was used during 4 months as a preoperative preparation of 73 infertile women with the uterine myoma. The control included 38 patients with infertility and uterine myoma. To them was performed myomectomy without any medicament preparation. Both groups were compared according to the clinical data and the sizes of myomata (diameter varied from 4 to 8 cm). Results: In Zoladex group the diameter of myomata reduced in average by 30%. All patients underwent myomectomy under laparoscopic conditions. Operative interventions in the main group were performed in a 1 -3 weeks after the 4<sup>th</sup> injection of Zoladex. It was found that the duration of the main steps of laparoscopic myomectomy: enucleation of myomata, coagulation of myoma's bed was shorter in the main group. Blood loss in the main group was in average 120 ml. and in the control one 160 ml ( $P < 0.005$ ). Difficulties in identification of the capsule in the process of enucleation of myomata were found in 11 (15.4%) women of the main group and in 5 (13,2%) of the controls. No postoperative complications were noted.*

**Conclusion:** *Zoladex is an efficient means for preoperative preparation of women with uterine myoma. Difficulties in identification of capsules in enucleation of myomata may not be caused by depot-preparations use but by some other reasons, maybe by the nature of myomata growth.*

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## ECOLOGY AND PERINATOLOGY

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**Objective:** *Dynamic assessment methods improvement in high-risk pregnant. Complex of prophylactic measures development aimed to create optimal conditions for in utero fetus development and perynatal pathology decrees.*

**Methods:** *vaginal content clinical and microbiology monitoring, pregnant immunological evaluation, placental electronic microscopy scanning, neonatal brain neurosonography and computer tomography. Total were evaluated 479 pregnant. Statistic analysis by IBM-computable computer in program "Quattro pro" (Version 4.0)*

**Results:** *negative influences of some environmental factors on women health of reproductive age was found out. Later this influence reflects on fetus development of this women. Based on white cell ferments, serum macroglobulin, vaginal content, based on monitoring valuable criteria of pregnancy development and fetus impairment were established. Later this criteria were proved by morphological evaluation of placenta and clinical signs of newborns in perynatal period. Ways of prophylactic of in utero fetus impairment and perynatal pathology were developed.*

**Conclusions:** *functional condition of the system "mother-placenta-fetus" monitoring will give veritable data of fetus development and will help to establish prophylactic measures.*