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## NEW APPROACH TO THE COMBINED TREATMENT OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER

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**Objective:** one of pathognomistic symptoms in endometrial cancer is an appearance of genital blood-streaked discharge in menopause. Some times the uterine bleeding is so profuse, accompanied by fall of hemoglobin in peripheral blood, that the performance of operative intervention is impossible.

**Methods:** to obtain hemostasis, we used a method of the uterine arteries embolization. Uterine arteries embolization was performed in 64 patients with endometrial cancer at the first stage of the treatment. Autoclots, Ivalon, Gelfoam were used for occlusion.

**Results:** in 94% of cases it resulted in complete control of bleeding, and allowed to improve the general state of patients, to normalize blood indices. Later on all patients were operated in the volume of the uterine extirpation with adnexia. In no cases the complications were observed connected with embolization. The operative intervention was accompanied by less blood bleeding, more ablastics. The recurrence rate in this group of patients was 5%, while in the control group it was 12%.

**Conclusion:** uterine arteries embolization is a reliable method of hemostasis in patients with endometrial cancer. Uterine arteries embolization performed at the first stage of the treatment allows to realize successfully radical programs of the treatment in patients with uterine bleeding.

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## FACTORS INFLUENCING EMBRYO DEVELOPMENT IN-VITRO

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**Objective:** The aim of this study was to summarize the results of the experimental data about factors influencing embryo morphology, the cleavage rate and early compactization in our program of assisted fertilization.

**Methods:** The number of the blastomers, the presence of fragments and early compactization were evaluated through 72 hours after the oocytes retrieval. The next factors were analyzed: the woman age (770 IVF cycles), the ovarian response to the induction of superovulation (1146 cycles), the hormonal ovaries insufficiency (466 cycles), the extent of sperm chromatin condensation (176 cycles) and the sperm morphology (85 cycles).

**Results:** The rate of embryo cleavage was decreased and blastomers fragmentation was increase with the increase of the woman age. The number of aspirated follicles correlated with improvement of embryo morphology and increased number of blastomers. The high rate of embryo fragmentation and the delay of the cleavage was observed in the women with anovulation. Patients with endometriosis had the reduced number and a severe fragmentation of the blastomers. The embryo development was impaired in women with hyperprolactinaemia. A flow cytometric test was proposed for the evaluation of the extent of DNA deshielding in human sperm nuclei. Patients with abnormal sperm chromatin had less amount of embryos at the advanced stages of cleavage. The early embryo compactization did not depend on woman's age and the number of aspirated follicles. Such parameters of husband's sperm as motility, percentage of morphologically normal and slightly amorphous cells were better in the group of women with early embryo compaction.

**Conclusions:** Embryo development is depends on the factors that reflect ovarian response to stimulation; maternal age and ovarian dysfunction influence the embryo quality; abnormal sperm chromatin disturbs cleavage. The early embryo compaction is influenced the sperm quality.