

**Objective.** The elaboration of differential tactics of surgery in patient with benign ovarian tumors and tumor-like mass.

**Materials and methods.** the retrospective analysis of 284 medical histories of operated patients with benign ovarian tumors and tumor-like mass was carried out in Medical Center 122 and Department of obstetrics and gynecology of Medical-Military Academy in 2001-2005 yy.

**Results.** the real ovarian tumors were revealed in

108 patients (38%). The tumor-like mass took place in 176 (62%) patients. Laparoscopic and open surgeries were performed: resection, cystadenectomy, ovariectomy, adnexectomy, hysterectomy and others. Postoperative period after laparoscopic operations passed more favourably.

**Conclusion.** endovideosurgery is the "gold standard" of benign ovarian tumors and tumor-like mass surgery both radical and reconstructive.

Zarubenko I.P., Ermolinskiy I.I., Mel'ko A.I., Kira E.F.

National medical-surgical centre named after N.I. Pirogov of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russia

## THE EVALUATION OF ORGAN- SAVED SURGERY OF BENIGN TUMORS OF UTERUS AND ADNEXA

**Objective:** the grounding and optimization of organ-saved surgery in treatment of uterine fibroid and benign ovarian cystadenomas.

**Materials and methods.** The cohort study of patients with benign ovarian and uterine tumors included all operated women of Department of obstetrics and gynecology of Medical-Military Academy in period of 1991 – 1999 yy and National medical-surgical centre named after N.I. Pirogov in period of 1996 – 2004 yy. The investigations value comprised medical history, bimanual exam, colpocytology and vaginal pH measurement. The laboratory investigations were the following: CBC and urinoscopy, blood biochemistry, FSH, LH, E2, progesterone, testosterone, TSH, T3 and

T4 blood concentrations. Mammography and pelvic ultrasound were performed in all patients. The evaluation of life-quality was carried out with questionnaire SF-36. Also the modified menopausal index was defined which was worked out in Scientific Centre of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology, RAMS (Kulakov and co., 1996)

**Results.** Results of our investigations justified the necessity of widening of indications for surgery saved anatomo-functional interrelation in patients with uterine fibroid. It is need to be further evaluated such important criteria as "oncological risk". There was worked out the new classification of organ-saved and conservative operations of uterus and adnexa.

Kulakov V.I., Sukhikh G.T., Gataulina R.G., Sarkisov S.E., Vanko L.V., Menginskaya I.V., Movsisyan E.T., Bargesyan G.O.

Scientific Centre of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology, RAMS, Moscow, Russia

## HOMEOSTASIS IN PATIENTS WITH OVARIAN BENIGN TUMORS AND REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTION DISORDERS

**Objective:** the elicitation of immune status changes in patients with benign ovarian tumors and reproductive function disorders.

**Materials and methods.** 53 women with benign ovarian tumors and reproductive function disorders were examined with dynamic pelvic ultrasound, hysterosalpingography, haemostasis investigations, biochemical, edocrine and immunological tests. The latter included the examination of systemic and local immunity, detection of anti-phospholipid, anti-progesterone and antiovarial antibodies. Also laparoscopic surgeries (laparoscopy and hysteroscopy) were carried out as usually.

**Results.** The primary infertility was marked in 58,9%, the secondary one – in 41,1% of observations. Most patients had history of inflammatory and infectious diseases. Different menstrual function disorders were diagnosed at 50,2% of women, uterine lesions included fibroid (29,1%), endometritis (47,5%); uterine

cervix diseases – 45,2% (chronical cervicitis, leukoplakia, deformation and scarred changes after traumatic delivery). Every 2nd woman was polyvalent allergic, that testified indirectly about autoimmune disorders. The ovarian tumors were revealed in 37,4% of patients, tumor-like mass – in 62,6%. Changes of coagulation system (hypercoagulation) were more frequently observed in women with epithelial, herminogenic tumors and endometriomas. The latter was combined with thyroid dysfunction very often. Dishormonal diseases of mammae and galactorrhea were revealed in the most of women. The evaluation of immune system changes in patients with infertility and benign ovarian tumors confirmed the presence of systemic disorders, which were more manifest in combined pathological processes. These patients were characterized by decreasing of T-helper (CD4+) relative content and increasing of B-lymphocytes (CD 19+), NK-cells (CD 16+), T-cells with  $\gamma\delta$ -receptors and increased concentration