was chosen and the fact that a patient had previous operations did not influence the criteria of the choice of access in most cases. The average operation time after learning to handle endoscopic method was as follows: in case of laparoscopic method – 60 ± 21 mins, vaginal access – 70 ± 20 mins, laparotomic access – 60 ± 31 mins. Thus, time criterion nowadays is not the main factor in the choice of operative treatment access. The average loss of blood was 120 ± 25 ml (from 50 to 900 ml). The main factor in the choice of approach to operative treatment in our case was the obvious advantage of the course of post-operative period in patients who had laparoscopic and vaginal hysterectomies. The average time of being at hospital after endoscopic operations was 6 ± 2 days, after vaginal operation – 6 ± 0,5 days, after laparotomy – 11 ± 3 days. The structure of post-operative complications showed obvious advantage of endocopic operative methods. In case of laparoscopic access at the stage of learning there were 3 (1,15%) cases of ureter thermic lesion, with no other severe complications. In case of laparotomic operations there were 2 (0,4%) cases of ureter lesion, 12 (2,4%), complications of the wound (seroma, suppuration, stitches), post-operative ventral hernia – 2 cases (0,4%), pelvic hematoma – 15 cases (3%), uterine artery bleeding – 1 case (0,2%), thrombembolia of pulmonary artery – 1 case (0,2%).

Post-operative restoring treatment required more intensive therapy in case of laparotomy.

Conclusions. Thus, nowadays we tend to prefer endoscopic and vaginal methods in operative treatment of combined uterine pathology. The limiting factors are the size of the uterus, sometimes presence of accompanying pathology, previous multiple operations in the abdominal cavity, especially peritonitis, and the experience of the surgeon.

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AN ESTIMATION OF ORGANS PRESERVED SURGICAL TREATMENT OF BENIGN UTERINE AND OVARIAN TUMORS

The purpose of research: an estimation and optimization of organs preserved surgery of benign tumors of uterus and ovary at present time.

Objective and metods. The cogort investigation included all operated patients who had benign tumors of uterus and ovary and was treated in department of obstetrics and gynecology of MMA in 1991 – 1999 and in department of women diseases of NMSC by name of N.I. Pirogov in 1996 – 2004.

A volume of research consisted of anamnesis, bimanual investigation, clinical and biochemistry analysis of blood; also hormones of blood were determined. Quality of life was determined according to a test SF-36.

Results of research. The results of our researches testify the necessity of expansion of the indications for operations keeping anatomic-functional mutual relations at the patients with uterine fibroid, ensuring menstrual and reproductive functions, and also the necessity of development of new conservative method of treatment of this disease. An importance of "oncological risk" needs for additional estimation in choosing of a operation volume. The new classification was done for preserved organs and conservative operations for uterus and ovaries.

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EVALUATION OF FREE RADICAL PROCESSES IN METABOLISM IN COMBINED HYPERPLASIAS OF THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

Introduction. Free radical metabolic reactions are known to play a major role in the progression of a variety of destructive and hyperplastic processes in living tissues. The goal of the current study was the comparison of function of pro- and antioxidant systems in solitary and multiple benign tumors of female reproductive system organs.

Material and Methods. 56 patients, age 40-45, mean age 41 ± 0.8 years were examined. In 18 patients solitary myomatous intramural nodes, mean diameter 12 ± 4 cm, were found. In other 38 women intramural hysteromyoma was combined with: in 18 patients (47,4%) with adenomatous and/or adenoid cystic endometrial hyperplasia, in 12 patients (31,6%) with adenomyosis and endometrial hyperplasias, and in 8 (21%) with genital endometryosis (endometryoid ovarian cysts). Infrared spectroscopy studies with FMEL-1 apparatus (Russia) were carried out to evaluate the changes in metabolism. A batch of lyophilized tissue was grinded in agate pounder with 250 mg of KBr monocrystal and molded into tablets. Infrared absorption spectra were evaluated compared to the standard KBr tablet in the comparison channel in spectral range of 400-4000 cm-1.

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Results. The results of infrared spectroscopy of the lyophilized tissues of myomas, intact endometrium and plasma in all patients with combined hyperplastic lesions of the reproductive system organs were similar. A stable peak with a wavenumber over 3500 cm-1 was found. The patients with solitary myomas lacked the described peak.

Conclusions. Therefore, cumulation of molecules with oxidized OH-fragments and changes in the balance of OH- and NH-containing compounds is evident in the tissues of reproductive system of patients with combined hyperplasias. These results indicate that the tissues of reproductive system of females with combined hyperplasias suffer from cascade reactions of oxidative stress, which is characterized by uncontrolled production of free radicals and/or insufficiency of antiradical protection mechanisms. The uniformity of the results of spectroscopy studies of tissues and plasma allows the non-invasive evaluation of free radical processes in patients with combined hyperplasias of the reproductive system. The results of such studies could provide the rationale for pathogenetically-oriented approach to treatment.

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