



# THE MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN DIAGNOSTICS OF GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES

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In last 7 years 8174 surgeries were performed, 1188 from them were simultanted. Endoscopic operations became the gold standard of reconstructive surgery of infertility. 102 hysterectomies were performed from 2000 year and 210 fibroid enucleations. Ovarian tumors were the indications for surgery in

## THE FIRST EXPERIENCE OF GYNECOLOGICAL LAPAROENDOSCOPY

1134 cases, endometriosis – in 104 cases, extrauterine pregnancy – in 385 cases. 35 patients underwent organ-saved surgery. Laparoscopic operations allowed to decrease intraoperative trauma, blood loss, hospital stay. We had no lethal outcomes in this group of surgery.

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## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PELVIOMETRIC INDEXES AND JUSTIFICATION OF EFFICIENCY OF THEIR USE TO EVALUATE THE SHAPE OF SMALL PELVIS IN ADULT WOMEN

**Material and methods.** The study was conducted using 51 specimen of normal female pelvis with ligaments from the Fundamental Museum of Department of Normal Anatomy of Military Medical Academy. To characterize the shape of pelvis the following standard pelviometric indexes had been used: pelvic ring index (PRI), pelvic height-width index (PHWI), pelvic width index (PWI), pelvic outlet expansion index (PEI).

**Results.** It was established, that none of the above indexes could adequately characterize the shape of pelvic outlet. Therefore, a new parameter was proposed for its evaluation: a sagittal-transverse pelvic index (STPI), a percentage ratio of distantia symphyzo-sacralis to transverse diameter of the outlet of pelvis. In our opinion, from the analyzed indexes, PRI, PHWI and STPI should be used for complex evaluation of the shape of small pelvis. These indexes characterize

it most completely, and it's this part of pelvis, which is most important during operative procedures on pelvic organs or execution of diagnostic manipulations. Morphometric analysis of the group of female pelvises from the collection of the Fundamental Museum of Department of Normal Anatomy of Military Medical Academy has shown that according to the indexes used, the most widely spread shapes of pelvises are: mesopelvic (61%) according to PRI, medium (76%) according to PHWI, harmonic (65%) according to PWI, uniform (76,4%) according to PEI and round (72,5%) according to STPI. Marginal pelvic shapes in terms of PRI, PHWI, PWI, PEI and STPI occur in 9,8% – 20% of population.

**Conclusions.** It can be assumed, that the modern imaging methods, such as MRI and CT, would allow us to measure the dimensions of pelvis, necessary for calculation of these indexes in a living person.

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## FULL-THICKNESS SKIN GRAFT COLPOPOIESIS IN THE PATIENT WITH THE MAYER-ROKITANSKY-KUSTER SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT

**Introductions.** The congenital absence of the vagina has a low incidence but it is a very invalidating condition. The Mayer-Rokitansky-Kuster syndrome represents 90% of all cases of vaginal aplasia. These patients may have an improved quality of sexual life once a neovagina is constructed. Four techniques of colpopoiesis are most commonly used: Abbe-Whar-

ton-McIndoe procedure with use of split-thickness skin graft, a full-thickness skin graft neovagina, a Vecchiotti procedure and a colon colpopoiesis. There are some other procedures including advancement of peritoneum as per Davidov or in combination with transposition skin flaps from labia minora as per Friedberg and Knapsten. All of them have some advances and faults,