

examination was performed in three months following the completion of therapy: DNA of CMV was found in none of the patients of the studied group, IgM antibodies against CMV were not detected, IgG antibodies against CMV were found in 2 patients (6,2%). IgG titre was ranging 0,4 to 0,9 in 30 patients (93,7%).

Hormonal investigation showed normal levels of FSH and LH and E2 in 25 patients, and the E2 to FSH ratio increased to 27-40 (in phase 1 of the cycle). USI showed that the structure of the ovaries was within the age-related normal margins.

Conclusions. The obtained results make it possible to conclude:

- CMV has negative impact on the reproductive system;
- CMV is a factor causing ovarian resistance;

- Patients with hypomenstrual syndrome shall be tested for CMV infection by using PCR and enzyme-linked immune assay methods in order to confirm the diagnosis of ovarian resistance;
- For the purposes of making a final diagnosis, laparoscopy and gonadal biopsy and withdrawal of material from the abdomen for PCR (CMV diagnosis) are required;
- Estrogen-gestagen therapy as a certain phase of treatment of patients with developing ovarian resistance if pathogenetically justified; in such cases, administration of transdermal Divigel is preferred;
- We have offered a method of treatment of ovarian resistance in patients with CMV infection showing very high efficacy.

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MARKERS OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE DYSPLASIA IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC VENOUSE INSUFFICIENCY

Introduction. Pelvic varicose is associated with different gynecologic diseases (myoma, ovarian tumors, endometriosis and others). Also it may be the independent disorder and cause chronic pelvic pain, sterility. The role of connective tissue disorders in varicose progressing is studied actively.

Objective: to evaluate markers of connective tissue dysplasia in female patients with pelvic varicose.

Materials and methods: The laparoscopy and physical exam were performed in 25 female patients (mean age range $32 \pm 5,5$ years) with symptoms of chronic pelvic pain. Physical examination was done to asses sixty five markers of connective tissue dysplasia by author's algorithm.

Results: Unilateral or bilateral varicose parametrial veins were found in all patients during laparoscopy. Nine patients (36%) had thinness or defects of uter-

ine wide ligaments. Another diseases of reproductive system were not found. Twenty four patients (96%) had any markers of connective tissue dysplasia, such as migraine (91%), asthenic somatotype (74%), easy haemorrhage formation (65%), vegetative disfunction (63%), constipation (55%), joint hypermobility (49%), thorax and spine deformation (36%), vaginal prolaps I – II (25%). Combination of 6-10 markers were found in 78% cases, 10-15 markers – in 22% cases. Any disem-briogenesis stigms such as – the distorted little finger, epicanthus, teeth anomaly, deformation of external ear, sandal shaped foot were found in 85% patients.

Conclusion: Markers of connective tissue system disorder were revealed in the most of patients with pelvic varicose. It is necessary take into account for risk groups formation and choice of treatment methods for patients with this disease.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PATIENTS REACTION ON THE STRESS CONNECTED WITH LAPAROSCOPIC BY INTERVENTION

Material and methods. To assess the psychological reaction to the stress connected to the laparoscopic intervention Spilberg – Hanyin scale have been used. Comparative analysis was used in two groups of patients with fallopian tube rupture (as a result of tubal gestation). In the Ist group there were 15 patients who had undergone laparoscopic surgery. In the IIInd group there were 15 patients who had undergone laparotomy. In both groups average age of patients was $28 \pm 3,1$ and $30 \pm 2,3$ respectively. We estimated correlation be-

tween degree of anxiety and risk appraisal for surgical treatment of patients with ectopic pregnancy in both groups.

Results. Most patients, who displayed high level of anxiety (75%) were found within IIInd group, i.e. there was revealed correlation between level of anxiety and risk appraisal for forthcoming laparotomy ($r > 0,7$). In both groups assessment of patients reaction to specific situation (hospitalization), has displayed that level of anxiety, that was estimated by Spilberg