

anamnesis infection diseases of sexual organs or complications during the previous pregnancies. The precise revelation and healing of infectious inflammation diseases of women's genitals will seriously decrease complications of pregnancy and perinatal sicknesses.

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**Role of atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) in feto-placental and maternal circulation**

ANP was measured in maternal cubital vein (M), umbilical vein (UV) and artery (UA) in 39 women at term delivery (23 vaginal, 16 caesarean): 15 - normal pregnancy; 24 pregnancies were complicated by placental insufficiency, 14 - by preeclampsia, 10 - by diabetes mellitus. Blood gases and pH in UA, UV were measured.

M, UA, UV ANP at caesarean section was similar to that in vaginal delivery ( $p > 0,05$ ). In normal and complicated pregnancies, UA ANP was significantly higher than ANP in M and UV. In pregnancies complicated by diabetes mellitus, UV ANP was higher than ANP in UA (21,93 fmol/l and 13,03 fmol/l). In pregnancies complicated by acute placental insufficiency, UV ANP was significantly lower than that in UA in normal pregnancy ( $p < 0,001$ ). There is positive correlation between ANP concentration and pH in UV.

Fetus is capable of ANP production. ANP may be synthesized in the placenta.

Fetal hypoxia appears to be a potent stimulus for elevating of ANP plasma concentration.

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**Development conception of systemic inflammatory response on gestosis model**

In this work, the results are reported concerning studies of homeostasis in 719 patients-women with pathologically (gestosis) and physiologically continuing pregnancy in gestation dynamics and in 30 women without pregnancy. One analyzes namnestic, clinical and also 154 paraclinical indexes in the following systems: hematological, hemocoagulable, acute stage proteins, immune, endothelial, pro- and anti-oxidative, mother and fetus hemodynamics, gas homeostasis, functional detoxification system. The obtained data allowed consider the analogy between homeostasis change at gestosis and system inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS), form the functional development scheme SIRS during pregnancy with gestation stages verification. Comparing SIRS stages, which we put in estimation of the character of continuing pregnancy, with traditional gestosis criteria has permitted to classify the gestosis gravity degree tacking into account SIRS staginess.

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**Peculiarities of pregnancy course and outcome in women with confined placental mosaicism**

The pregnancy complications and perinatal outcomes in 12 patients with confined placental mosaicism (CPM) were studied. Among them abnormal high level of MShCG ( $> 2\text{MoM}$ ) was noticed in five patients. Increased resistance in the uterine artery was found at 20 and 36 weeks of pregnancy in women with CPM. Stillbirth was registered in 1/3 of cases; intrauterine growth retardation was detected in j of patients. Morphological signs of the placental insufficiency and villi immaturity were detected in all placentas. Our data reflect a possible negative influence of CPM to the pregnancy outcomes.

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One has carried out the systemic enzymatic therapy influence on clinical proceeding purulent-inflammatory adnexal diseases. It was demonstrated that the inclusion of systemic enzymatic therapy preparation <wobenzyme> in the complex cure of piosalpingitis, piosalpingis, tuboovarial abscess, pelvioperitonitis accelerates significantly the recovery process, decreases the frequency of operative intrusions into adnexa, influences positively on vaso-trombocitary homeostasis. The economical expediency is noted for prescribing this preparation <wobenzyme>: duration of antibacterial and infusion cure is decreased, therefore expense for dear preparation is reduced, and hospital bed-day is decreased.

E. P. Shatunova

**Comparative microbiological investigations in patients with salpingoophoritis**

The examination of 100 patients with acute & 413 patients with purulent chronic stages inflammatory diseases of uterine adnexa confirmed different etiology structure. The investigation of adnexal exudation can give the evidence of the possible etiologic role in women with salpingoophoritis. The present data led to use etiotropic drugs in treatment patients with pelvic inflammatory diseases.

N. V. Artymuk, G. A. Ushakova

**Peculiarities of puberty of girls, born by women with neuroendocrine form of hypothalamic syndrome**

In this article data were collected about puberty of the girls, born by women with neuroendocrine form of hypothalamic syndrome. The author studied their physical, sexual development, hormonal status, ultrasound investigations of small pelvic. In the course of investigations serious disturbances of puberty were found out in girls, born by women with neuroendocrine form of hypothalamic syndrome, which could lead to the reproductive potential decrease and therefore require the development of treatment and prophylaxis measures.