

ABSTRACTS

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Indexes of arterial blood flow in the utero-placental and fetal-placental circulation

The aim of this study was to assess the normal ranges for S/D ratio and pulsatility index (PI) for umbilical artery (UA), aorta (A), middle cerebral artery (MCA), renal artery (RA) and uterine artery (UtA) during normal pregnancy. Results showed decrease of S/D ratio and PI for UA, UtA from 8 to 40 weeks of gestation and PI for RA from 20 to 40 weeks of gestation. S/D ratio and PI for A was not changed during second half of normal pregnancy. S/D ratio and PI for MCA were increased from 20 to 30 weeks of gestation and after that had tendency of decreasing to term.

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Prematurely delivery – observation tactics with account to gestation terms

Some disputable matters according to the problem of prematurely labor were presented in this article.

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The role of antiphospholipid antibodies on the pathogenesis of habitual pregnancy loss

Clinical and anamnesis analysis as well as analysis of the course and outcome of the present pregnancy was performed on 595 patients with complicated obstetrical and gynecological history (COGH) – habitual pregnancy loss, infertility, genital chronic processes. Control group consisted of 50 healthy women. Immunofluorescent analysis was used to reveal antiphospholipid antibodies on blood plasma. Antiphospholipid antibodies were found in 42% of COGH women. No antiphospholipid antibodies were seen in the control group. In all patients of the studied group the course of pregnancy was accompanied with signs of threatened abortion, gestosis. 29% ($p < 0,01$) patients had preterm labor and spontaneous abortion occurred in 18% ($p < 0,01$) of cases. Perinatal mortality was $9,8\% \pm 4,16$.

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Common loss of the 1-th three months gestation. observation tactics

The common loss of gestation is a polyetiologiological complication during pregnancy time, where together with causes and factors of embryo/fetus peril there are destructions of the conjugal reproductive system. Main disturbances due to abortions in early terms are cariotype breakages: chromosome translocations and inversions were revealed in 8,8% of inspected conjugal pairs, "cariotype peculiarities" in 72,7%, conjugal compatibility according to HLA more 3 antigens was detected in 59,3%. Disturbances of trophoblast invasion processes and placenta formation are evident because of hormonal distortions (NLF, hyperandrogeny), autoimmune distortions and chronicle endometritis with high level of anti-inflammatory cytokines. The development of placenta insufficiency in patients with these disturbances leads to pregnancy interruption.

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Abortion pregnant: immunological and gormonale aspects

The object of the research is to study the condition of humoral and cellular immunity of pregnant women with imminent and incipient abortion, as well as study the gormonal function of syncytiotrophoblasts. The study of immune status of pregnant with abortion showed the considerable reduction of suppressor activity and increase of the activity of immunity helper unit. After the completion of therapy, increase in suppressor activity was mentioned, as well as approach of laboratory figures to the ones of healthy pregnant women. The study revealed quick reduction of placental lactogen and beta-trophoblastic globulin of pregnant with abortion, retention of low figures of these hormones during the whole period of gestation process. These data should be considered as the appearance of placental deficiency.