

I.V. Berlev, E.F. Kira

Role of conditional-pathogenic microscopic flora in the pregnancy loss development

The pregnancy loss problem is topical for obstetrical practices nowadays. Last years investigations based on anaerobic bacteriology achievements have changed traditional aspects of these diseases microscopic etiology and in concordance with it on their diagnostics. The new data obtained assert disbiotical disturbances in vagina biological field in pregnancies have influenced on it. Representatives of conditional-pathogenic microscopic flora have the main etiologic significance in it.

The present work aim was studying the role of conditional-pathogenic microscopic flora in pregnancy loss.

N. G. Kosheleva, P. S. Buzurukova,
T. P. Vosheva, T. M. Crawl

Features Central Blood Circulation at Women with Normal and Pathological Current of Pregnancy

Features central blood circulation at 386 women are investigated: 60 healthy not pregnant women, 53 healthy pregnant, 147 women with threat of interruption of pregnancy and 126 with gestosis. Distribution on types of central blood circulation at healthy pregnant differed from healthy not pregnant. The increase of frequency eucinetetic blood circulation in 2 times and demotion of frequency hypocinetetic blood circulation in 3 times took place.

At development gestosis the increase of frequency hypocinetetic blood circulation was observed: at hypostases pregnant – in 3 times, and at nephropathy – in 6 times in comparison with healthy pregnant.

At threat of interruption of pregnancy distribution pregnant on types is similar with not pregnant.

L. B. Zubgitskya., N. G. Kosheleva,
O. N. Arganova, T. P. Bespalova,
G. L. Gromiko, E. A. Shapovalova,
O. V. Tishkevich

Immunomorphological condition of placentas in women with repeated pregnancy losses under action of different antigens

The aim of the research was to investigate the pathomorphological changes in placentas of women with recurrent pregnancy losses under action of different injuring stimulus (infection, hormonal, biochemical reactions on membrans of syncytiotrophoblast and endothelium of placental vessels, actions of antiphospholipid antibodies). Identical changes was detected which connected with immune complexes (IC) formation. IC with different composition generate immunopathological processes in placental tissues. Present of antiphospholipid antibodies on placental membranes enhancing immunopathological processes, leading to dystrophic and necrotic lesions in surrounding tissues and to placental insufficiency. The outcome of this lesions is incompetent pregnancy.

Therefore IC may be the marker of placental injury and insufficiency as well as a biologic indicator of failure in reproductive system.

The treatment of threatened abortion is improve pregnancy outcomes and immunomorphological evidence.

E. V. Komlichenko, L. V. Ivanova,
E. L. Nezhentseva, L. H. Kim,
V. F. Bezhenar

peculiarities of pregnancy interruption in female patients with syphilis

One presented in this article the analysis of pregnancy interruption peculiarities in 140 women with various syphilis forms. Peculiarities of the reproductive and social anamnesis were shown in mentioned categories of women. Regularities between syphilis morbidity and indices of reproductive health of women were detected. Elaboration perspective ways of syphilis and pregnancy problem were outlined.

N. A. Masljanuk

The early neonatal period of neonates born after multiple pregnancies after in vitro fertilization

In this article are analyzed peculiarities of early postnatal adaptation of 131 neonates born after multiple pregnancies after in vitro fertilization. I was seen that 88,3% of infants had dichorial type of placentation. 64,9% of infants were born prematurely. The frequency of two-fold higher (gestational age 28–32 weeks). The leading place in perinatal pathology belonged to intrauterine chlamidial infection.