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Efficiency of early monitoring gestational process in women with risk of pregnancy loss

This article is devoted to optimization of dispensary observation at the earlier terms of gestation of women suffer from sporadic miscarriages in anamnesis as well as the definition of prognostic meaning of the ultrasonic dopplerometry criterias, the enzyme activity of lysosomal of blood plasma and the cytochemical mte (DCR) for the segment-nuclear leucocytes at the pregnant women with pathological obstetric anamnesis.

137 pregnant women were tested, 98 of them at the earlier terms of gestation from 7 to 14 weeks of their pregnancy. The received data show that metabolic connection and normalization of microbiocenosis of vagina and cervix channel in the first trimester of pregnancy is pathogen validity, they promote the normal pregnancy of the next terms of gestation and decrease the frequency of repeated miscarriages.

V. S. Korsak, O. N. Arganova,
Yu. L. Gromyko, E. V. Isakova

Pregnancy loss after overcoming the sterility with methods of auxiliary reproductive technologies

Miscarriage is a serious problem of pregnancies resulting from overcoming infertility using assisted reproductive technologies (ART). The overall frequency of losses due to miscarriages of various periods and non-developing pregnancies reaches 30-35%. In order to optimize the outcomes of pregnancies resulting from ART, we have developed a special program that includes activities that are carried out at various stages, including at the stage of preparation for ART.

In accordance with this program, all women in the period of preparation for the procedure undergo a full clinical and laboratory examination, including the consultation of a therapist, and, if indicated, other specialists (endocrinologist, ophthalmologist, etc.) in order to identify and correct concomitant diseases that can have an unfavorable influence on the course of pregnancy and childbirth.

G. B. Malgina

The role of the psychoemotional stress during gestation in the development of obstetrical and perinatal pathology

The complex investigation of the perinatal pathology at acute and chronic psychoemotional stress during gestation has been performed. It was shown (by the method of the retrospective analyses) the increase in the relative risk of the premature delivery (1,4-8,0), severe and mild gestosis (3,0-10,0), placental pathology (2,2-3,3), anomalies of delivery (2,0-7,0), obstetrical bleeding (2,0-2,8), late delivery (2,0-7,0) during the acute stress. The relationship between the perinatal pathology and gestation term was shown during the acute stress. During chronic stress the frequency and severity of perinatal pathology is dependent upon the type of psychoemotional reaction to the stress. The severity of pathology is more prominent at decompensated type of psychological reaction than at subcompensated type. The newborn infants of mothers with psychoemotional stress required long rehabilitation in 39,2-50,0% cases.

A. V. Gagarina, N. G. Pavlova,
T. K. Kaicheeva

Hemodynamical parameters in functional system "mother-placenta-fetus" in women had higher levels of alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) and chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) in II trimester of pregnancy

Haemodynamic parameters in the functional system mother-placenta-fetus in 49 women with elevated midtrimester maternal serum AFP (>2MoM) and in 38 women with elevated maternal serum hCG (>2MoM) were studied. The control group included 32 women with normal midtrimester serum AFP and hCG. Indexes of impedance to flow in the uterine arteries were significantly higher in patients with elevated MSAFP or MShCG comparing with women of the control group, beginning from 28 weeks of pregnancy. There was a significant association between the maternal serum AFP levels and indexes of impedance to flow in the uterine artery, umbilical artery and fetal aorta during pregnancy. In patients with abnormal (more than 95th centile) uterine arteries Resistance Index at 20-24 weeks, abnormal dynamic of MSAFP and MShCG levels from 16 until 24 weeks was observed. We suppose that unexplained elevated midtrimester maternal serum AFP and hCG can be associated with disturbed utero-placental circulation.

Anatomic substantiation of an intraosseous method of introduction medicinal preparations in an obstetrics and gynecology

E. V. Bakhidze, O. V. Chepik,
A. T. Volkova, S. Ia. Maksimov

Treatment endometrium cancer with preserving fertility – analysis of literature data and own studies

In work on the basis of carried out morphological and roentgenological investigations the anatomic substantiation of intraosseous injections of antibiotics at treatment of endometritis and purulent adnexitis is given. The positive results of therapy with application of intraosseous introduction of medicinal preparations 25 women with an endometritis after operation are resulted is cesarean sections and 30 women with purulent adnexitis. The indications to application of the given way of introduction of medicinal preparations are proved.

Spontaneous and distant results were analyzed concerning hormonal treatment of 47 initial patients of reproductive age with endometrium cancer (EC). The cure in the prof. N.N.Petrov scientific-research institute was performed from 1975 with purpose of preserving fertility without operation. In addition, literature data concerning analogical treatment of 36 patients were analyzed. Summary of all data concerning 83 patients EC without invasion in myometrium show about 80% patients were receptive to hormonotherapy and 61% had the full regression of endometrium tumor. The pregnancy occurs in 20% of patients, childbirth happen in 12% of patients. Relapses of illness were revealed in almost one half of 66 patients (48%) after the full regression of initial EC. Unique results obtained in the prof. N.N.Petrov scientific-research institute oncological department are explained by large number of observations and long monitoring patients. These data analysis allowed to define indications and conditions for use Of such cure EC method: only in patients with minimal high-differentiated Aden carcinoma and in specialized clinics. This method does not exclude any timely surgery cure component in case of relapse and together with it permits to realize the reproductive function.

M. G. Gazazyan, O. S. Khutsishvili,
T. S. Ivanova, I. S. Lunova

Opportunities to improve the diagnosis chronic endometritis

Goal of the research: optimization of the diagnosis of chronic endometritis.

Methodology: perspective research.

Institution: Department of obstetrics and gynecology of the Kursk medical University.

Material of the research: 67 patients suffering benign diseases of endometrium and myometrium connected with it. 59 patients with the diseases of the uterus of the same name without chronic endometritis.

Methods of the research: clinico-laboratory, ultrasonography, hysteroscopic, histologic, cytologic, microbiologic examination of the endometrium, PSR, radioimmunological method to determine progesterone rate in the blood plasma.

Results of the research: the endoscopic variants of chronic endometritis are extreted: hyperplastic and hypoplastic (and also its forms – focal and diffuse). They are necessary stages achieving reliable diagnosis of the inflammatory process of endometrium a differential method of probing of endometrium depending on a variant and damage rate of chronic endometritis is worked out.

Conclusion: the complex method of the diagnosis chronic endometritis including hysteroscopy with visual biopsy and cytologic-histologic examination of endometrium increases the quality of diagnosis by 64,4% in comparison with the traditional curettement of the endometrium and considerably decreases the number of posttraumatic and inflammatory complications.

K. V. Gordon, O. S. Kurtaev,
T. V. Melnikova

Significance of the cronobiological factors in a spa treatment of gynaecological patients

In the article the outcomes of the research of efficiency of complex SPA treatment of the patients with chronic inflammatory diseases of organs of the small pelvis in various seasons of the year in conditions of humid subtropics are indicated. The dynamics of a psycho-emotional condition, vegetative reactivity, condition of the protective-adapting mechanisms of the homeostasis are investigated, depending on a kind of applied SPA treatment (hydrogen sulfide or iodine bromide)? In cool and warm periods of a year. The recommendations for differentiated rehabilitation treatment of patients with variants of clinical process of chronic inflammatory diseases of organs of the small pelvis and complications, accompanying them, in conditions of humid subtropics are represented.

L. A. Kolomiyets, O. N. Churuksayeva,
L. N. Urazova, N. V. Sevostyanova

**Colposcopic features of cervical
oncotropic papilloma-virus infection
in patients with various pathology
of uterine cervix**

In order to estimate the colposcopic manifestations of cervical oncotropic human papilloma-virus (HPV)-infection, a total of 693 patients were examined. Among them, there were 298 patients with benign tumors pathology, 57 patients with 1–3 Grade cervical dysplasia of mucosa, 50 patients with uterine cervix cancer, 288 healthy women.

All patients underwent bimanual examination, taking of cervical smears for cytological examination and uterine cervix colposcopy. Diagnosis for HPV16/18 infection was made by the method of polymerase chain reaction.

A large variety in colposcopic manifestations of HPV-infection was found, namely: areas of atypical vessels, leukoplakia sites, fields of atypical epithelium, iodine-negative sites. It was related to the influence of oncogenic types of HPV infection. In these patients, fields of atypical epithelium, atypical vessels, iodine-negative areas were observed 1.2, 2.5, 10.5 times more frequently, respectively.

It was found that all varieties of papillomas occurred among patients with pathology, whereas flat condylomas presenting the most difficulties for diagnosis prevailed in patients with cervical neoplasms and uterine cervix cancer. The most pronounced colposcopic evidences of uterine cervix epithelium malignancy were observed in patients with virus-positive uterine cervix cancer.

A. B. Iliin, E. V. Malakhova

**Treatment of benign hyperplastic
processes of milk glands in patients
with genital endometriosis**

Health condition of 137 female with genital endometriosis before hormonal therapy and under the influence of antagonists (danazol) and agonists of gonadotropic hormones (gozorelin, decapeptyl, buserelin) treatment was studied. Frequent association of genital endometriosis and benign breast tumors (91 %) and efficiency of using antagonists and agonists of gonadotropins in the occasions of the simultaneous development of hyperplastic processes in the reproductive system were revealed.

V. I. Tsyarkin, M. L. Sazanova,
S. A. Dvorianskiy, S. V. Khlybova

**Revealing histamine-sensible
activity of blood umbilical cord
serum in experiments with ring
segments of arteries and umbilical
cord vein and with myometrium
strips of pregnant women**

In experiments with 60 segments of arteries and 46 segments of the umbilical cord vein of 24 newborns and 35 strips of myometrium of 12 pregnant women, the effect of 100-fold dilutions of cord blood serum (SPK: 100) on the contractile effects of histamine (0.01, 0.1 and 1 µg/ml). SPK: 100 increased the vasoconstrictor and uterostimulating effects of histamine.

H¹-histaminosensitizing activity of SPK: 100 and the efficiency of activation of H¹-histamine receptors of myocytes of the arteries and umbilical cord veins are increased in the presence of obstetric complications. A conclusion was made about the content of endogenous sensitive H¹-histamine receptors (ESGR) in the fetal blood, the level of which increases in the presence of obstetric complications, as well as the possible role of histamine and ESGR in the regulation of fetoplacental blood circulation in conditions of normal and pathological conditions.

S. A. Selkov, G. N. Vedeneeva,
I. A. Baskakova, S.-R. Baur

**Determination of papilloma-virus
infection reproductive phase
in algorithm of monitoring patients
with cervical dysplasia**

HPV 16 and 18 are known to be the main cause of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) and cervical cancer. The terms of HPV persistence in the host and, coordinately, the risk of cervical neoplasia development and progression are determined in much extent by virus activity. The purpose of this investigation was the detection of HPV DNA presence in cervical epithelium as well as confirmation of its activity by means of immunocytochemistry and reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction. The level of HPV infection by oncogenic and nononcogenic types in 181 women with different cervical pathology was 55,8%. The active stage of HPV infection was confirmed in 27,5% of HPV-infected women mainly with low grades of CIN. The proof of reproductive general HPV infection was more informative with RT-PCR just as for HPV 16 and 18 immunocytochemistry and RT-PCR completed each another.

L. P. Kovrigina, L. G. Tumilovich,
R. A. Narsesjan

**Dufaston in premenstrual syndrome
correction**

This article presents results of preparation dufaston use in 30 women with premenstrual syndrome (PMS). Disappearance or weaknesses of certain (ones or another) PMS symptoms were observed in all women. So expediency of dufaston prescription was pointed out, it was possible, combined with antidepressants, for PMS correction.

L. N. Novikova, A. E. Taraskina

Laboratory diagnostics of urogenital mycoplasma colonization and infection

*In this article the data on possibilities to define urogenital mycoplasma (*Mycoplasma hominis*, *Ureaplasma urealyticum*) by means of some variants of culture and PCR methods are presented.*

The scheme of culture investigations in full volume is given. By means of this scheme high parameters of specificity and sensitivity are achieved.

*The algorithm of examination for revealing *Mycoplasma hominis* and *Ureaplasma urealyticum* is offered. It is based on the use of culture and PCR methods as complementary.*

V. M. Prokopenko

Proteins including selen and pregnancy

In this view, the up-to-date information on proteins including selen is presented. Here is considered the conduct of selen proteins of glutathionperoxidases family during pregnancy and its complications.

E. V. Stypitsyna, A. M. Savitcheva

Resistance of *Chlamydia trachomatis* to antibiotics

*Some aspects of *Chlamydia trachomatis* resistance to antibiotics are reviewed: possible mechanisms, clinical significance of in vitro resistance, and the role of antibiotics in induction of persistence.*