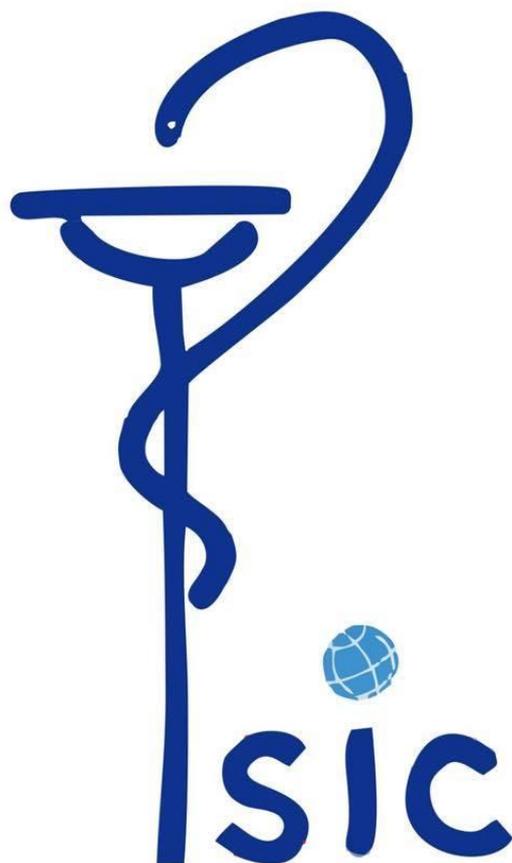




***IXth International Interdisciplinary
Scientific Conference of Young
Scientists and medical students
«Actual problems of clinical and
theoretical medicine»***

(International Scientific Interdisciplinary Conference – ISIC)

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***«Actual Problems Of Clinical And
Theoretical Medicine»***



ISIC-2016 Abstract book

control group – 156:1. Contents of lysozyme in secretion before treatment was $39,74 \pm 6,25$ mcg/l (cervical secretion) at the rate $30,54 \pm 6,32$ mcg/l, $p < 0,05$ and $37,97 \pm 8,52$ mcg/l (vaginal slime) at the rate $28,85 \pm 6,94$ mcg/l. After treatment's course, clinical recovery occurred in 87,5% (n=35) of cases in experimental group and in 60% (n=9) of cases in control group. Presence of biofilms in experimental group regressed to 22,5% (n=9) and correlation's quantitation of anaerobes to aerobes changed to 4:1. In control group presence of biofilm's associations was detected in 80% (n=12), correlation of anaerobes to aerobes was 40:1. Lysozyme's contents in cervical and

vaginal secretion of experimental group was according to the physiological norm ($30,87 \pm 5,15$ mcg/l and $28,89 \pm 6,29$ mcg/l accordingly). Lysozyme's contents in secretion in control group remained increased $37,96 \pm 5,7$ mcg/l with the norm of $30,54 \pm 6,32$, $p < 0,05$ in cervical slime and $33,79 \pm 6,8$ mcg/l when the norm is $28,85 \pm 6,94$ mcg/l, $p < 0,05$ in vaginal contents.

Conclusions: Using of monochromatic red light leads to stimulation of local immunity cells, which regenerate and revive adaptive mechanisms. Thanks to these pathological biofilm associations are destroyed and recovery is accelerated.

Yavdak Anastasia

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF UTERINE SCAR FORMATION AFTER CESAREAN SECTION

**Research supervisor: Prof. Scsherbina Irina
Department of obstetrics and gynecology №1
Kharkiv National Medical University
Kharkov, Ukraine**

Actuality: The most important strategic direction for Social Policy of Ukraine is to preserve and strengthen the health of the population. Prevailing trends in society - low fertility, ecological trouble, determine characteristics of modern obstetrics - a significant increase in the frequency of abdominal delivery. However, increasing the frequency of

abdominal delivery creates a new problem - the management of pregnancy and delivery in women with a uterine scar. In currently have a scar on the uterus up to 10 % multiparous. Traditional evaluation of the uterine scar during pregnancy, based mainly on the analysis of clinical and anamnestic data, is not highly informative, the conclusion of sonographic study is ambiguous. For



morphological study of tissue of the uterine scar biopsy is mainly used at re-operation. However, until our time are unclear factors that determine complete wound healing after surgery. According to the literature increasingly important in the formation of a defective scar given to the disorganization of the connective tissue. In connection with this search for predictors of formation of high-grade scar is relevant.

The aim: Increase the efficiency of diagnostic usefulness of uterine scar formation on the basis of a clinico - pathogenetic and biochemical criteria.

Materials and methods: Activity of MMP-9 in the serum was determined with using a fluorescent substrate, magnesium levels - colorimetric method with xylydine blue.

Results: The study included 20 pregnant women with a uterine scar after cesarean section which were divided into 2 clinical groups. Group 1 - 10 patients with phenotypic traits of undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia (NDCTD) and group 2 -10 pregnant women without signs of NDCTD.

The average age of patients was 27 to 5 years. In the somatic history of the patients of the 1 group predominated diseases of the circulatory system (mitral valve prolaps , dystonia, hypertension), myopia in 27.5 % of patients. The analysis of MMP -9 expression showed an increase in MMP -9, while in group 1 maximum expression was significantly higher than in comparison group. Thus, magnesium deficiency leads to increased of MMP activity and as a consequence, enhance the processes of degradation of extracellular matrix - interstitial connective bases muscle tissue of the uterus.

Conclusions:

1. The most important clinical predictors of inferiority of uterine scar are phenotypic signs of connective tissue dysplasia.
2. Molecular-biological factors that determine the formation of defective uterine scar are hypomagnesemia and increased activity of matrix metalloproteinases.
3. Clarification of the pathogenesis of formation of defective uterine scar can improve the efficiency of diagnosis and to identify ways of prevention



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|---|-----|
| RELEVANT AND MOST APPROPRIATE CONCEIVING PERIOD FOR A FULL TERM PREGNANCY AFTER MISCARRIAGE | 194 |
| SHAKHZADIAN LAURITTA, LIUBOMUDROVA KATERINA | 195 |
| CRITERIA FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF SERTOLI - LEYDIG TUMORS..... | 195 |
| SKORBACH OLENA, KUCHER ALINA..... | 196 |
| METABOLIC IMPLICATIONS IN WOMEN AFTER HYSTERECTOMY | 196 |
| SOE THUREIN, ROMANENKO A., ADEYEMI A. | 198 |
| ROLE OF sFLt-1/PLGF RATIO IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS OF PREECLAMPSIA | 198 |
| V. YU. SOLYANIK, A. M. CHUMAK..... | 199 |
| CERVICAL POLYP (CLINICAL CASE) | 199 |
| V. A. SOROKINA, V. V. GRIGORYEVA, A. K. DUSMATOVA | 200 |
| INCIDENCE AND CHARACTER OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASES IN PREGNANT WOMEN | 200 |
| N. A. STOLBOVA..... | 201 |
| ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA. TREATMENT AND PREVENTION AT REPRODUCTIVE AGE..... | 201 |
| YU. A. SVIDCHENKO, E. A. KAMARDINA, V. A. MIROSHNIKOVA..... | 203 |
| PROLONGED CONTRACEPTION STRATEGIES IN THE TREATMENT OF GENITAL ENDOMETRIOSIS | 203 |
| ADEJOBI FISAYO, NWAIZU TOCHUKWU, NAGUTA L.A. | 204 |
| EFFECT OF PHYTOESTROGENS IN PATIENTS WITH ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING..... | 204 |
| TYKHANSKYI D., LIUBOMUDROVA K.S., MELASHYCH JANE..... | 205 |
| TREATMENT OF BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS WITH MONOCHROMATIC RED LIGHT RESEARCH ADVISOR - ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR GAYVORONSKAYA S. DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY No. 2,..... | 205 |
| YAVDAK ANASTASIA | 206 |
| SPECIFIC FEATURES OF UTERINE SCAR FORMATION AFTER CESAREAN SECTION..... | 206 |

The rates of caesarean scar pregnancy have increased. An increasing incidence has been considered most likely related to much higher rates of cesarean section. It is a rare and potentially life-threatening complication of pregnancy because of misdiagnosis. Therefore, it is important to train gynecologists and sonographers in timely diagnosis of CSP and management. CSP is rare but potentially catastrophic complication of a previous caesarean section. The first case of a CS ectopic pregnancy was reported in 1978 [1]. It has become an important and serious problem over the last 10 years, as a result of the worldwide increase in cesarean deliveries. Cesarean scar pregnancy is different from tubal, cervical, and other forms of ectopic pregnancy. Cesarean Section. Imaging of Acute and Chronic Complications. Mindy M. Horrow MD, FACR, FSRU, FAIUM. Abdominal wall endometriosis: clinical presentation and imaging features with emphasis on sonography. AJR 2006;186(3):616-20. Maldjian C, Milestone B, Schnall M, Smith R. MR appearance of uterine dehiscence in the post-cesarean section patient. Journal of Computer Assisted Tomography 1998;22:738-41. References (cont.) Cesarean section scar as a cause of abnormal vaginal bleeding: Diagnosis by sonohysterography. Journal of Ultrasound Medicine 1999;18:13-16. Twickler DM, et al.