

hysteromyoma and define individual obstetric tactics in each particular case. Also all risk factors from hysteromyoma are taken into account. As a rule among women with a hysteromyoma with low risk childbirth conducted by vaginal route. In patients with high risk factors delivery by Caesarean section is preferable.

Maintaining of vaginal delivery is noted in 52% of cases. Uncomplicated delivery, no bleeding, hemodynamic stability of puerperal allows to limit the observation of the course of the postpartum period. The average blood loss was 179,7ml. The pathological blood loss (400 mL) was observed in 1 case, it cause was the defect of placenta and manual control of the uterine cavity with subsequent breach of contractile uterine fibroids on the background of hysteromyoma.

In complicated pregnancy delivery was carried out by Caesarean section. The indications were the mother causes: multiple uterine myoma - 11.1%, the scar on the uterus -52%, placenta previa - 11.1%, cephalopelvic disproportion - 7.4%, the pathological preliminary period -3.7%. The causes on the part of the fetus were: acute fetal hypoxia - in 3 cases and the situs transversus of the fetus - in 1 case.

Caesarean section in the presence of hysteromyoma in some cases ends by extending the scope of surgical intervention. First of all it concerns the decision on the need for myomectomy. With relatively the apparent simplicity of execution myomectomy may be accompanied by severe complications. Myoma node is well vascularized and myomectomy may be accompanied by bleeding and difficulty of hemostasis. In our research conservative myomectomy was performed only in one case in finding the site in the section on the uterus. At a birth the average birth weight was $3334 \pm 243g$. Most of the newborns were born in a satisfactory condition.

Summarizing the research we made the following conclusions:

1. Women with hysteromyoma need pregravid preparation, and further upon the occurrence of pregnancy should be of high risk group for a differentiated approach in the management of pregnancy and childbirth.
2. Monitoring of pregnancy from early terms, the survey with using of modern methods, timely correction of violations contribute to reducing of the incidence of complications during pregnancy and childbirth, as well as the reduction of maternal and perinatal morbidity.

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CORRECTION OF LIPID PEROXIDATION PROCESSES OF BIOMEMBRANES BY NATURAL ANTIOXIDANTS

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Abstract The increase of adaptation capabilities of a person to the damaging effect of environmentally unfavorable factors with the help of pharmacological medicine is important at prophylaxis of different diseases and pathologies development. In experimental conditions the possibility to correct free radical lipid oxidation

of rats' organism membranes was studied with the oral introduction of the tincture of herb chickweed that contains the complex of natural antioxidants. The application of the mentioned tincture in the conditions of oxidative stress induced by the influence of cold and ultraviolet rays leads to the stabilization of the processes of peroxidation against the increase of antioxidant system activity.

Key words: the tincture of herb chickweed, oxidative stress, cold, ultraviolet radiation, biological membranes lipid peroxidation, products of peroxidation (lipid hydroperoxides, diene conjugates, malonic dialdehyde), antioxidant system.

Ultraviolet rays and cold exposure subject to the modification cellular membranes changing the penetration of membranes and membranous transport systems, lead to the tension the system of antioxidant protection of the organism and can cause "oxidative stress", manifestating itself on the molecular, cellular and organism's levels [3, 4]. The similar stress is the pathogenic moment in the development of many diseases: inflammatory, broncho-pulmonary, cardio-vascular and other diseases. In this connection the search for the new ways of the correction of oxidation during ultraviolet irradiation and cold exposure is actual because the increase of adaptive possibilities of a man with the help of pharmacological means becomes the important moment in prophylaxis of diseases and pathologic conditions [2, 5].

Materials and methods. In experimental conditions the possibility to correct free radical lipid oxidation of rats' organism membranes was studied with the oral introduction of the tincture of herb chickweed that contains the complex of natural antioxidants. The animals were divided into 5 groups and each of them had 10 rats: intact animals which were held in standard conditions of vivarium; the control group (1) in which rats were exposed to cold during three hours daily; the control group (2) in which rats were exposed to ultraviolet radiation during three minutes daily [1]; the experimental group in which before cooling animals had a daily oral intake of the tincture in a dose of 5 ml/kg; the experimental group in which before ultraviolet radiation animals had a daily oral intake of the tincture in a dose of 5 ml/kg. The intensity of peroxidation processes was assessed by examining the contents of hydroperoxides lipids, diene conjugates, malonic dialdehyde and the main components of the antioxidant system, (ceruloplasmin, vitamin E) in the plasma of blood animals. The results obtained were subjected to statistical analysis with calculation of parametric criteria Student.

It was found out that in the blood of experimental animals a daily cold exposure during three hours and a daily ultraviolet radiation during three minutes contributes to the increase of lipid hydroperoxides level (by 39 – 48%), of diene conjugate (by 49 – 57%), and of malonic dialdehyde (by 48 – 63%) against the decrease of antioxidant system activity in the blood of intact animals. The introduction of the tincture to rats in the conditions of oxidative stress contributes to the reliable decrease in the blood of lipid hydroperoxides by 13 - 15%, of diene conjugates by 20 - 27%, malonic dialdehyde by 19 - 24% in comparison with the rats of the control groups. While analyzing the effect of the tincture on the activity of the components of antioxidant system it was shown that the level of ceruloplasmin in the blood of animals was reliably higher by 25 – 27%, of vitamin E by 22 - 23%, of catalase by 40 - 53% in comparison with the same parameters of the rats of the control groups.

So, the application of the mentioned tincture in the conditions of oxidative stress induced by the influence of cold and ultraviolet rays leads to the stabilization of the processes of peroxidation against the increase of antioxidant system activity.

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PECULIARITIES OF ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME ON THE BACKGROUND OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

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Coronary heart disease (CHD) is among the most frequent diseases accompanying chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). COPD in 2-3 times increases the risk of cardiovascular diseases. According to some authors, the presence of COPD can be regarded as an independent risk factor for coronary artery disease along with age, smoking, hypertension, hypercholesterinemia. Despite the large number of inheritances, data on the relationship between COPD and coronary artery disease remain controversial.

The aim of our research is to study the features of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) in patients with COPD. A retrospective analysis of 26 case histories of patients with ACS in combination with COPD who were treated in the Department for patients with acute myocardial infarction SAHI JSC "Blagoveshchensk city clinical hospital". Men – in 22 cases (84,6%) and females in 4 cases (15,4 per cent), the average age of men and women did not differ and averaged 75.4 years. The duration of COPD was 19.7 years, stable angina made up 7.2 years. Myocardial infarction (mi) with Q-wave, was diagnosed in 8 (30,8%) patients without Q-wave (mi) - in 6 (23%) cases, unstable angina in - 12 (46,2 %) patients.

In the analysis of the prevalence of concomitant diseases revealed that the most frequently encountered arterial hypertension – 20 (76,9 %) , acute cerebrovascular disease in 3(11,5%), myocardial infarction in 4 (15,4%), congestive heart failure in 18 (69,2%), hypercholesterinemia 12 (46,2%)

Among the men smoked in 19(86,4%), among women – 1 small (3,9%). Analysis of Smoking amounted to 63.5 % pack years. Overweight was observed in 13 (50%) patients. The combination of pain in the heart region and shortness of breath was observed in 20 (76,9%) patients, due to the presence of both pulmonary and cardiac components. Upon admission to the hospital for EKG sinus rhythm was registered in 15 (57,7%) patients, atrial fibrillation in 4 (15,3%) patients, arrhythmia in 7 (27%). Heart rate (HR) averaged 95.6 in 1 minute. THEY identified the Front - 6 (44,5%) , lower in 7 cases(49,2%), the circular THEY have 1 (6.1 percent). When Echo found violations of systolic function of the left ventricle was observed in 9 (33,9%) of patients.

Thus, in patients with ACS and COPD noted in the majority of cases, the combination of breathlessness and pain, tachycardia, rhythm disturbance of the heart.

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LEECH THERAPY IN WOMEN WITH A HISTORY OF PRIMARY OLIGOMENORRHEA

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Abstract 20 patients of reproductive age with a history of primary oligomenorrhea were examined/ They were conducted the dopplemetric study of blood flow in the uterine arteries and endometrial thickness in the middle phase of secretion (main group) and 15 patients with the correct rhythm of menstruation (the control group) were studied. The study found a significant increase of the resistance index in the uterine arteries and