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**THE IMPORTANCE OF DIAGNOSING PREECLAMPSIA AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEART FAILURE**

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Preeclampsia, formerly called "toxycosis" or "gestosis", is a complication of pregnancy characterized by high blood pressure and the presence of significant levels of protein in the urine. The frequency of this complication of pregnancy is about 2%. As a rule, the first signs of preeclampsia appear after the 20th week of pregnancy. One of the most significant manifestations of preeclampsia is a decrease in the intensity of blood flow from the mother to the placenta, which leads to insufficient supply of oxygen and nutrients to the fetus. This condition can be associated with serious short-term or long-term complications in both mother and baby.

The aim of the study was to analyze the contemporary data about the role of natriuretic peptide B-type at pregnancy. For this, the recent scientific publications were analyzed.

Natriuretic peptide B-type (BNP) belongs to the family of peptide hormones, similar in structure and involved in the regulation of blood volume, blood pressure (a powerful vasodilator) and water-salt balance of the body. BNP is produced by the cells of the ventricle - cardiomyocytes in the form of a precursor, proBNP, in response to overload of the heart by volume or pressure. Under the action of a specific protease, proBNP is cleaved into two fragments - a physiologically active C-terminal fragment (BNP77-108) and an N-terminal fragment (NT-proBNP). All three peptides - BNP, NT-proBNP and proBNP - are present in the bloodstream. B-type natriuretic peptides are secreted in the ventricles of the heart, directly reflecting the load on the myocardium. With the development of heart failure, the level of synthesis and secretion of BNP and NT-proBNP increases significantly and can reach 10 ng / ml in the case of BNP and several tens of ng / ml in the case of NT-proBNP. The importance of determining BNP and NT-proBNP for the diagnosis and treatment of congenital heart disease in infants and children in the first months of life is currently widely discussed.

The level of NT-proBNP in newborns with congenital heart defects is found to significantly increase compared with the control group. In neonates with congenital heart disease with concomitant low left ventricular contraction, NT-proBNP levels are significantly elevated compared with infants with congenital heart disease. Thus, elevated levels of NT-proBNP can be used to diagnose congenital heart disease in newborns. Measurement of NT-proBNP or BNP cannot replace cardiac imaging techniques (including echocardiography, angiography, and magnetic resonance imaging), but provides additional independent and very important information for assessing neonatal heart function.

Attention is now drawn to the diagnostic value of determining NT-proBNP and BNP during preeclampsia. Therefore, this issue remains open today.

**Bakun O.V.**

**ROLE OF GENITAL ENDOMETRIOSIS AND ASSOCIATED DISEASES ON INFERTILITY ACCORDING TO RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF CASE HISTORY**

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The problem of infertility is of great socio-medical importance, due to the sharp decline in birth rates in the current crisis. Despite many years of research, endometriosis remains a disease of unknown etiology. Its prevalence is constantly growing and is 15-50% of the total female population of reproductive age. A high social significance of the endometriosis problem is