



Natural Science Readings

**abstracts book
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6,7%, burns – 4,2%, contusion – 40,8%, eyelids damage – 10%, conjunctival damage – 5,8 %, damage of the tear organs – 0,8%.

The tearing of eyelids was observed in 3 patients (2,5%) of all eye injuries.

Mostly in 2018, eye injuries were received by men: 70,8% of the total number of all injured adults. Of these patients, men of working age constituted 85%. As for women, the injury was received at the age of 61-80 years old the most commonly, which was 54,5%.

Among children, only boys were injured: 7 persons (100%).

The hemorrhages in the eye were constituted 101 cases (including that one patient had several hemorrhages, for example: hematoma of the eyelids, hyphema and hemophthalmia): hematoma of eyelids – 23 (22,8%), subarachnoid hemorrhage – 19 (18,7%), hyphema – 30 (29,7%), hemophthalmia – 24 (23,8%), hemorrhage in the retina – 2 (2%), retrobulbar hemorrhage – 3 (3%).

Crystalline lens injuries were observed in 12 cases among patients with eye injuries. Among them: subluxation of the lens – 5 cases (41,7%), luxation of lens – 2 cases (16,6%), traumatic cataract – 5 cases (41,7%).

Conclusions:

The vast majority of injured patients, who resorted to regional ophthalmological traumatology centre, were men of working age. Owing to the activity of the centre on the basis of the regional clinical hospital in Chernivtsi city, all patients, who applied for medical aid, received a highly qualified ophthalmological care, which corresponded to the III-th level of medical care.

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ASSESSMENT OF BLOOD CIRCULATION IN THE SPIRAL ARTERIES IN DYNAMICS DURING I TRIMESTER OF GESTATION

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Physiological development of pregnancy is associated with adequate vascularization of the terminal villi and development of the vascular bed of the fetal part of the placenta causing decrease of the vascular resistance in the umbilical cord artery and its branches. Considering the above we have assessed the blood circulation in the spiral arteries in case of physiological pregnancy in the dynamics of I trimester of gestation.

60 primiparas with physiological course of I trimester of gestation were examined. All the pregnant women were examined according to the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine № 417. Ultrasound examination was conducted in dynamics from seven to twelve weeks of pregnancy. By means of Doppler examinations we have got spectra of the blood circulation rate curves in the spiral arteries supplying blood directly to the villous chorion. In the spiral arteries all the resistance indices (SDR, RI, PI) in dynamics of I trimester of gestation decreased to some extent. The blood circulation rate curves of the spiral arteries possess relatively high rate of diastolic blood flow, which increases in dynamics of I trimester. In their turn, the indices of vascular resistance in the spiral arteries are much lower than those of the uterine ones. Assessment of the character of hemodynamic curves demonstrated that the parameters of the peripheral vascular resistance ranged in dynamics of I trimester of pregnancy respectively: SDR – 2,57-2,7, PI – 0,55-0,6, RI – 0,96-1,2. The curves of blood circulation rate, that is PSR and FDR increased a little, the indices of the average diastolic rate (ADR) and peak rate averaged by the time were reliably unchanged.

Analysis of the obtained data resulted in the fact that the highest intensity of hemodynamics in the pool of the uterine arteries during 11-12

weeks of gestation was registered in the group of patients with favourable consequences of pregnancy.

The obtained data enabled to draw a conclusion that physiological gestation is most characterized by the lack of blood circulation registration in the intervillous space in the first trimester of pregnancy.

In the dynamics of I trimester of gestation decreased resistance indices are found both in the uterine and spiral arteries, and blood circulation rate increases, and these processes are more pronounced in the spiral arteries.

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**INVESTIGATION OF RISK FACTORS PROMOTING
INTRAUTERINE GROWTH RETARDATION OF FETUS**

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Intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR) of the fetus remains one of the most topical issues of modern obstetrics, since it results in birth of babies with low body weight for the term of gestation. According to the data suggested by different authors it ranges from 5 to 31,2 %, and among preterm babies it reaches 42 %. Literary data are indicative of the fact that perinatal mortality of babies with IUGR is 3-5 times as much as an average in the population, and the neonatal period develops with complications 1,5 times as much.

With the aim to study risk factors promoting IUGR of the fetus 40 delivery case histories with this pathology were analyzed. The study resulted in the following findings: availability of TORCH-infection – in 30 (75%) of women, II degree anemia – in 12 (30 %), chronic gastrointestinal diseases – in 18 (45%), chronic kidney diseases – in 10 (25%), cardio-vascular diseases – in 10 (25%), endocrine pathology – in 8 (20 %) of patients.

Analysis of the development of pregnancy found placental insufficiency in all the examined women (100%), occurring both during