

Thus, in the D-2 patients with the concomitant metabolic disorders the mean diameter, mean corpuscular volume, membrane surface area of erythrocytes and lymphocytes is increased, the right neutrophilous shift is registered, the percentage of monocytes and lymphocytic activated forms is decreased against the increase of endogenous intoxication and allergization of the body.

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**DEVELOPMENT OF ENDOTHELIAL  
DYSFUNCTION IN SYSTEM MOTHER-  
PLACENTA-FETUS AT HYPERTENSIVE  
DISEASE IN GRAVIDAE**

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The hypertensive disease takes one of the leading places among the diseases of gravidae. The frequency of this pathology during pregnancy makes 4-9%. The hypertensive disease as a systemic vascular pathology reflects negatively on the state of uterine-placental circulation, that, in its turn, results in the placental insufficiency and prenatal trouble of the fetus. It conditions the high indexes of perinatal disease incidence and death rate. The purpose of our investigation has been the study and comparison of functional parameters' states with the state of uterine muscle and placenta vascular layer at the hypertensive disease using innovation research methods.

There were 53 gravidae suffering from cardiovascular hypertension examined under the auspice of the Regional Labor House of Belgorod (2005-2008). 20 persons made the control group. Together with the conventional research methods a system monitoring of the arterial tension was carried out. The sampling of the material for photo- and electronic (scanning and transmission) microscopical investigation of myometrium and endometrium and placenta was carried out post partum. The samples were scanned and photographed in the optical microscope "TOPIC-T" CETI, scanning microscope FE-1 Quata 200 3D, transmission microscope JKM.

We testified that in 47% the gravidae had been aged 18-25 years old, in 54% - from 25 to 35 years old. 46% of the women were going to have the first baby. The genetic burden was detected in 28 gravidae. 20 women were overweight. The development of late toxicosis occurred in 37 women, among who the I degree nephropathy was registered in 15, II degree – in 2, III degree – in 3 women. The diagnosis of cardiovascular hypertension was established before the

pregnancy in 36 and during the pregnancy – in 17 of them.

The vascular affections developed at the hypertensive disease find their sequel in changing the blood stream in the endometrium and placenta, that is most acutely manifested in the combination with gestosis. The given changes are detected in the form of sclerosis, fibrinoid necrosis, disturbed circulation (repletion, stasis, hemorrhages, thrombosis) development and fine structures destruction. All this leads to the development of uterine-fetoplacental circulatory collapse and is attended by extremely stressful state of the fetus homeostasis.

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**ANALYSIS OF RELAPSES AND RE-  
OPERATIONS LASER  
DACRYOCYSTORHINOSTOMY**

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**Topicality**

An unsuccessful outcome of dacryocystorhinostomy (DCRS) is usually conditioned by cicatrization of the newly formed lacrimal outflow tract. A variety of causes, such as an underestimate of examination data, wrong choice of surgical approach, surgical interference technique defects, nonobservance of recommended treatment by patients and their wrong aftercare, promotes it. However, the prime causes of ill lucks, in the estimation of most dacryo-surgeons, are the operation technology imperfection and adverse action of the concomitant rhino-pathology. An active practical application of new DCRS methods, including the transcanalicular approach and use of laser-endoscopic technology for the formation of inosculation, is going on. Compared to the external DCRS it provided certain advantages: traumatism and complications number reduction, operation technique simplification, cutaneous scar absence. However, according to our data, purulent dacryocystitis relapses often requiring reintervention occur in long terms after the transcanalicular laser endoscopic dacryocystorhinostomy (TLED) in 20% of the cases.

The investigation purpose – is to evaluate the efficiency of TLED reoperations at chronic purulent dacryocystitis, to carry out the disease relapses analysis and study the influence of the concomitant rhino-pathology on their development.

### Materials and methods

The purulent dacryocystitis returns analysis was carried out in 60 patients (62 eyes), who were primarily subjected to TLED. The patients' age varied from 15 to 80 years old. There were 43 females (71,7%), 17 males (28,3%). 48 patients (50 eyes) were reoperated. 34 patients (36 eyes) of them were operated without using drainage (on the basic method) and 14 patients (14 eyes) – with temporary (for 3 months) bi-canalicular silicon intubation. The follow-up of 40 patients (42 eyes) made 18,8+1,9 months at the average.

The operations were carried out using diode laser OME-1150, «Endo Optiks» (USA), and endoscopic apparatus, «Storz» (Germany). For the lacrimal passages intubation a lacrimal set of Ritleng (F.C.I., France) and silicon stent with the outer diameter of 0,64 mm were applied.

### Results

The relapses analysis showed that they appeared no sooner than the 1st month and no later than three years after the original surgery. The highest percentage of the relapses fell within the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> months – 29% (18 cases). In the following 3 months their number made 13 (21%), and in half a year more – 20 (32,3%). Thus, during the first year 82,3% of unsuccessful TLED outcomes were registered. Most patients (80% or 48 from 60 persons) clearly associated the development of the disease relapses with the previous acute respiratory infection attended with the running nose.

The concomitant rhino-pathology at the examination was detected in 31 patients (51,7%) with the disease relapses. To compare let us point out that in the patients with positive results of the primary operation (236 patients) the concomitant rhino-pathology was found out in 59 persons only (25% of the cases), i.e. 2,1 as seldom. The most often diagnosed rhino-pathology in the relapse patients was chronic rhinitis (which generally had of hypertrophic character) – in 35,5%, sinusitis (mainly supramaxillary one) – 25,8% and nasal septum deviation, which in all the cases was combined with vasomotor changes of nasal mucosa, – 25,8%.

Postoperative complications (the analysis of 50 operations) were observed significantly more often after the silicon intubation (28,6%, 4 cases – silicon allergy, intubation granuloma, drainage drop-out, splitting of lacrimal points and canaliculi by the silicon stent), than at the carrying out of repeated operations without using transient drainage (11,1%, 4 cases of nose bleed, which in one of them required tamponade).

In the long terms (from 6 months to 3,5 years) the reoperation results were followed in 40 patients (42 eyes). The positive effect of reoperations was registered in 76,2% (32 eyes), among them recovery – in 66,7% (28 eyes), improvement – in 9,5% (4 eyes). The purulent dacryocystitis relapses were registered in

23,8% (10 eyes). The reoperations carried out using bi-canalicular silicon intubation turned out to be more effective – 78,6% of recovery, than repeated operations without using transient drainage – 60,7% of recovery.

### Conclusions

1. The highest number of purulent dacryocystitis relapses was registered during the year after the TLED operation (82,3%), but especially often – during the first three months (29%). 2. A significant influence on the development of relapses was rendered by the concomitant rhino-pathology. 3. A more steady and long effect of reoperations was registered in the patients, who the TLED was carried out using transient silicon drain of the formed inosculation. However, the use of bi-canalicular silicon intubation has led to the increase in number and seriousness of post operational complications.

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### THE MORPHOLOGICAL PARTICULARITIES OF GONAD OF ANDROGENLESS RATS

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At present reasons, bring about breaches of the follicle development, shaping the anomalous gametes, remain to be unclear at many moment. More studying importance in origin anomaly follicles, which growing is realized on background long frustration of hormones regulation of the reproductional process.

In connection with foregoing, we researched morphological and functional condition gonad rats after one-shot subdermal introduction 25 mkg of Testosteroni Ptopionati on the second day of the lifes (the model E.M. Kitaeva, 1986). The Overview study preparation has shown that cortex material gonad was reduced in contrast with gonad of the checking group. Mikroskopiya of serial cut gonad has shown that total number of generativ element is vastly reduced in contrast with checking group. It Herewith is realistically reduced amount of primordial follicles, rising and mature yellow bodies. Many of follicles already on stage of primordial follicles bore the marks of atresia, which ruin begins with ruins of the ovule. The nucleus of the ovule shrivels, is subjected to pyknosis. Follicular hutches first save its wholeness, then disappear. Sensitive to action of the preparation turn out to be the increasing laminated hutches. The amount their is realistically reduced in contrast with checking (the table 1). Herewith main mass of rising follicles is found on the preantral stage. Amount of