Materials of Conferences

ESTIMATION OF OOCYTES QUALITY WHILE COMPARING TWO PROTOCOLS OF STIMULATION OF SUPEROVULATIONS AMONG WOMEN WITH OVARY CYSTIC DISEASE

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In genesis of endocrine sterility a syndrome of cystic disease ovary (SPKO) equals from 35 to 85%of cases, and its part in the structure of infertile marriages is 20%. It has been established that the most significant characteristics of SPKO (increase in luteinizing hormone and testosterone in blood plasma, cystic alterations of ovary and metabolic disturbances) interfere with natural undergo of superovulation stimulation and affects the quality of received oocytes and development of embryos.

The objective of the research is to estimate the quality of received oocytes in in comparison of two short protocols of superovulation stimulation among women with diagnosis of SPKO.

All patients involved into analysis received daily recombinant FSH (honal-F, 75 ME) at the background of discharging of introduction of agonist HtRH of difereline 0,1 mg (31 people, group 1) of with the implementation of antagonist HrTH of cetrotyde 0,25 mg (29 people, group 2). Average age of patients equaled 30,8 and 30,2 years correspondingly. Therapy principle was in an individual selection of preparation and its dose. Control of folliculogenesis, intake of oocytes and transportation of embryos as well as embryological stage of the program was carried out according to standard methods. The support of lutein phase was established individually. As a criterion of treatment effectiveness we used the frequency of development of hyperstimulation of ovary syndrome of average and severe degree.

From the inspected 60 patients clinical pregnancy was achieved among 26 women (43,3%), while the protocol with cetrocyte was more effective, frequency of pregnancy was higher in the second group of 5,7% ($p < 0,05$). The frequency of pregnancy over superovulation stimulation correlates with higher greater number of received oocytes and was unreliably higher among women who received diferelin, possibly because of increase in unripe forms; in the group with cetrotyde a trend of oocytes overgrowth was registered. AN average number of oocytes with normal fecundation in groups didn't differ dramatically. However, the frequency of presence of ovary hyperstimulation syndrome that represents a serious problem under a superovulation induction among patients with SPKO in program of auxiliary reproductive technologies was lower by 37,2% in the group with cytrocyte ($p < 0,01$).

Thus, an overcoming of sterility among women with SPKO requires individual approach to usage of different protocols of superovulation stimulation that is adequate for an endocrine status and condition of ovary that directly affects the quality of received oocytes.

The work was submitted to International Scientific Conference «New technologies, innovation, invention», Turkey (Antalya), August, 16-23, 2011,came to the editorial office on 27.07.2011.

THE SPREAD OF ASCARIDOSIS AMONG THE ADULTS POPULATION IN CENTRAL KAZAKHSTAN FROM 2000 TILL 2008

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Ascaridosis – the most spreaded common class of antroponoz geogelmintoz nematosis with fecal-oral mechanism of transmission, characterized by a chronic course with allergy of the body in the early stage of disease and dysfunction of the intestine – in later.

Ascaridosis takes a significant amount of food the host, irritate the intestinal mucosa., cough, arthralgia, myalgia and allergic symptoms: itching and sometimes skin rashes, asthmatic bronchitis, eosinophilic infiltrates in the lungs, pneumonia, blood eosinophilia. Migrated ascaridosis is undiagnosed.

In this regard, it is necessary to study the morbidity by ascaridosis of the population to identify the causes of the spread and to further carry out the necessary anti-epidemic actions.

The aims of this study was to examine manifestations of the epidemic process of ascaridosis diseases in central Kazakhstan. Studies conducted by the standard technique of retrospective epidemiological and statistical analysis of incidence.

The retrospective epidemiological analysis of the morbidity by ascaridosis 2000–2008 years to assess the epidemiological situation: – Study dynamics of the diseases by ascaridosis (defined trend, periodicity).

Was conducted retrospective epidemiological analysis among adults from the beginning of 2003 year we may note the growing of the disease. The most high indexes were registered in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and made up 50,2; 97,4; 108,2; 161,7 for 100 thousand population. The average rate of the reduction and increasing of the year during the epidemiological process from 2000 till 2008 makes up 11,6% and is characterized as the tendency is high (reduction and increasing).

Thus, the results our research showed that the incidence by ascaridosis among the adult population from 2000 till 2008 tends to increase, and revealed cyclical with period of 4 years.

All this testifies to the unfavorable epidemiological situation in central Kazakhstan on ascaridosis, as well as the poor quality of insufficient medical care, and highlights the need for further study of this topic.

The work was submitted to the International Scientific Conference «Fundamental research», Croatia, 25 July – 1 August, 2011, came to the editorial office 01.04.2011.

TOPOGRAPHY OF MESENTERIC LYMPH NODES IN RAT

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Mesenteric lymph nodes (MLN) of white rat may be divided on central (or own) MLN, which are lied near trunk of cranial mesenteric artery, and peripheral MLN, which are lied near terminal branches of cranial mesenteric artery, the central MLN – on the proximal (parapancreatic) and the distal (paracolic), and the proximal MLN – on two groups:

1) paraaortic MLN (retropancreatic – 2, oval or bean´s shape), lymph flows out from they into preaortic lymphatic plexus and/or into left lumbar trunk, which skirting aorta from ventral side, or cisterna chyli;

2) interintestinal MLN (pancreaticoduodenal – 3–4, oval, round or bean´s shape), lie on the ventrocaudal side from pancreas, between duodenojejunal flexure (dorsal and left side) and crossing of middle, saggital segment of ascend colon in distal, frontal loop of colon (ventral and right side).

Distal central MLN (4–5 shape likely beans or coffee beans) as chain of different solidity extend in common root of mesentery and mesocolon, under vascular bundle, into thickness of fat tissue of root body in mesentery. The root body consists of solid interweaving of different vessels and nerve fibres dipping into fat tissue. The body has shape of direct or curved cylinder, which extend along middle segment of ascend colon on the right side or on both sides from it. The last two of distal central MLN (terminal central MLN) lie on left side from crossing of ventral, transverse loop of ascend colon in its middle segment, on both sides from branching of iliocolic artery from cranial mesenteric artery. The peripheral MLN are:

1) iliocolic (oval 3–4 nodes of different sizes lie as compact group along iliocolic artery);

2) iliocaecal (large node with bean´s shape lies over ending of ilium).

The work was submitted to International Scientific Conference «Fundamental and applied research in medicine», Sochi, 22-25 September 2011, came to the editorial office on 29.07.2011.

LYMPHOMA AND HERMAPHRODITISM, AS THE VARIANT OF CLINICAL DISPL AYS IN STRUCTURAL REORGANIZATION OF THE X-CHROMOSOME

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The follicular lymphoma is a monoclonal tumor from the mature B-cells occurring from the follicular center of lymph nodes. A follicular lymphoma – a most often meeting variant among lymphoma.

According to the literature, loss of a part of a X-chromosome, and also the genes located on it which are responsible for formation of immunity and a hormonal background, can lead to occurrence of hemoblastoses.

The true hermaphroditism (syndrome of bisexual gonads) among other forms of anomalies of sexual development meets seldom enough. Characteristic basic line of this pathology is presence at an individual simultaneously both man's, and female elements of a gonad. The pathology can be suspected at the child already at a birth owing to an uncertain structure of external genitals.

However the histological conclusion is the basic criterion for the definitive diagnosis.

For an illustration of the told it is resulted following observation.

Patient K., 21 year (a genetic card № 28 569).

Was born from II births in time at the young parents consisting in not related marriage. Mass at a birth 3000,0 g, the length of a body – 52 centimeters. According to mum, the proband floor at a birth raised the doubts, but has been defined as female, and the child was brought up as the girl. Proband development didn't differ from age criteria. Sexual development proceeded on female type. A menarche since 15 years, regular, very plentiful.

From 20 years the proband is observed by a hematologist with the diagnosis the Follicular lymphoma. Notes insignificant augmentation of peripheric inguinal lymphonoduses which tend to decrease and again to arise. The patient of specific treatment didn't receive, the doctor had been chose tactics of active observation.

At the age of 21 years of the patient concerning a purulent peritonitis the laparotomy has been spent. The purulent tumor of an ovary on the right is found out. The Suppurative focus has been removed. Histological research of a sexual gland is conducted.

Result of histological research № 40849-53 from 19.10.2000. The fine fragment of cortical substance of an ovary with an individual cavity is defined. The cavity has one layer of flat follicular cells. And also there is a clump luteocytic – a fragment of a menstrual yellow body. Cellular elements of atypical character in a remote material it is not taped.