LIFE STYLE AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN DRIVERS

O.R. Radchenko, I.R. Mukhametshin

The differences in sperm parameters in drivers and other professions were revealed. The questioning of drivers demonstrated risk for fertility. The most negative factors are passive lifestyle and the forced pose, nutrition disorders and addictions. The preventive programs against these factors should be used.

Key words: male infertility, vehicle drivers, professional risk factors (page 26—32).

THE MENSTRUAL FUNCTION BECOMING IN GIRLS WITH CONGENITAL ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA

L.V. Adamyan, E.A. Bogdanova, E.V. Sibirskaya, T.M. Glybina, M.B. Garunova

Congenital adrenal hyperplasia is a complex of symptoms associated with a variety disorders of adrenal enzyme systems, leading to disruption of sexual development, decrease of cortisol production, high blood level of ACTH and bilateral adrenal hyperplasia. The data about menstrual dysfunction in girls with congenital adrenal hyperplasia are presented.

Key words: congenital adrenal hyperplasia, 17-hydroxyprogesterone, ACTH (page 35—38).

THE INFLUENCE OF METFORMIN ON AMH LEVEL IN OBESE PATIENTS WITH PCOS

O.R. Grigoryan, E.N. Andreeva, G.A. Melnichenko, I.I. Dedov

Decreasing of AMH level in females with hyperinsulinemia after metformine therapy can lead to the conclusion that metformine influences on AMH level and ovulatory dysfunction through insulin mechanism. The idea that AMH level decrease is the consequence of BMI decrease is wrong because normoinsulinemic patients had also BMI decreasing without AMH concentration decrease.

Key words: PSOS, obesity, metformine, AMH (page 39—41).

THE ROLE OF AMH IN THE PATHOGENESIS AND DIAGNOSIS OF POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME

E.E. Grodnitskaya, M.A. Kurtser

Serum and follicular fluid antimüllerian hormone (AMH) levels have been found to be increased in women with PCOS compared to women with normal ovaries. Serum concentration correlates with the severity of symptoms. AMH appears to have a major inhibitory role during folliculogenesis, which may contribute to anovulation in PCOS. Androgen excess, hyperinsulinemia, and an intrinsic over-expression of the AMH gene are candidates for causing the increased production of AMH in PCOS. Serum AMH level is an accurate reflection of the ovarian early antral follicle number, that why it could be a diagnostic marker of PCOS.

Key words: PCOS, AMH, anovulation (page 42—47).

THE IMPACT OF SURGICAL HEMOSTASIS ON OVARIAN RESERVE IN PATIENTS WITH OVARIAN APOPLEXY

E.I. Ovlashenko, S.I. Kiselev, E.L. Yarotskaya, M.M. Tsikarishvili, S.A. Marchenko, Z.A. Tsoraeva, E.Yu. Kuzina

Comparative blind study of the impact of bipolar and stitching hemostasis on ovarian reserve was performed in 32 patients with anemic type of ovarian apoplexy by serial evaluation of antimüllerian hormone levels and antral follicle: count. Control group included 19 patients with painful type of ovarian apoplexy diagnosed by laparoscopy. More negative influence on ovarian reserve was found in bipolar hemostasis group compared to suture hemostasis group.

Key words: ovarian apoplexy, laparoscopy, ovarian reserve, antimüllerian hormone (page 48—51).

THE INDUCTION OF EMBRYONIC SOLUBLE SELECTINS SYNTHESIS IN IVF/ICSI PROGRAMS

V.A. Burlev, N.A. Ilyasova, L.N. Kuzmichev, N.S. Shchetinina

The evaluation of selectins levels in embryos medium of 3 and 5 days can be of an additional diagnostic sign of viability and functional activity of an embryo. The results have biological value for understanding of regulation of selectins levels in medium and selection of viable embryos for increasing of IVF/ICSI efficiency.

Key words: selectins, embryos, IVF/ICSI (page 52—58).

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN THE FEMALE INFERTILITY TREATMENT WITH ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Yu.Yu. Bakhareva, V.V. Danilov

The mental health of 125 women with infertility was investigated. The first attempt of IVF treatment was unsuccessful. There was a determination of their mental health features. The plan of the treatment was developed and realized in 63 patients. It was proved that the combination of psychotherapy and assisted reproductive technology greatly increase the positive results in the treatment of female infertility.

Key words: ART, infertility, mental health, mental therapy (page 59—61).

MILD STIMULATION PROTOCOL WITH GONADOTROPIN RELEASING HORMONE ANTAGONIST: CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN DIFFERENT FORMS OF INFERTILITY IN ART PROGRAMS

S.A. Syromyatnikova, L.A. Gerilovich, M.I. Bazina, A.T. Egorova, A.V. Trostyanskaya

The results of mild stimulation protocol with the use of follitropin-α and cetrotide in patients with tube-peritoneal junction and pairs with male infertility were presented. This method of induction allows to get good cell structure and to select embryos with the best implantation potential.

Key words: infertility, ART, follitropin-α, treatment effectiveness (page 62—65).

ENZYMATIC PROFILE AND ENERGY STATUS OF SEMINAL PLASMA IN IDIOPATHIC INFERTILITY

E.F. Galimova, V.N. Pavlov, A.Z. Abdullina, Sh.N. Galimov

The inhibition of energy metabolism enzymes, ATP and cAMP deficiency, the activation of markers of incomplete gametogenesis and sperm damage, the stimulation of amino acid metabolism and the inhibition of α-glucosidase in seminal plasma of patients with idiopathic infertility was found. Revealed metabolic disorders need further investigation as the potential molecular targets for infertility treatment.

Key words: idiopathic infertility, seminal plasma, enzymes, ATP, cAMP (page 66—69).

ALLELIC POLYMORPHISMS IN FOLIC EXCHANGES GENES IN MEN WITH LOW REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTION

A.M. Feskov, I.A. Feskova, E.S. Zhylkova, E.V. Egunkova

The association between the meiosis failure during spermatogenesis and the presence of polymorphisms for MTHFR genes (C677T, A1298C), MTRR (A66G) in men with low reproductive function was examined. The correlation between the genetic failures on folic exchange process and the high content of aneuploid spermatozoa was found out ($p < 0,05$).

Key words: real-time PCR, genes MTHFR and MTRR, aneuploidies, FISH (page 70—72).

THE INFLUENCE OF MATERNAL IMMUNE SYSTEM ACTIVATION IN EARLY PREGNANCY ON OFFSPRING IMMUNE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

N.V. Yaglova, S.S. Obernikhin

The changes in immune system of pregnant murine and postnatal development of offspring's immune system dams after single administration of concanavalin A (a T-cell mitogen) were investigated. The administration of concanavalin A on the 7th day of pregnancy led to accelerated involution of thymus and sharply increased proliferation of splenocytes in murine dams and did not change the pregnancy duration and outcome. The stimulation of maternal immune system in early pregnancy with Concanavalin A prior to formation of fetal immune system resulted in impaired development of the offspring's spleen and thymus, that can have a long-term consequences.

Key words: pregnancy, thymus, spleen, prenatal exposure, concanavalin A (page 73—77).

THE DIAGNOSTICS OF HYPERTENSIVE DISORDERS DURING PREGNANCY

T.A. Rozdestvenskaya

A daily monitoring of blood pressure in 100 women in the third trimester of pregnancy was held. The thresholds of blood pressure in the diagnostics of gestational hypertension, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia according to criteria of daily monitoring of blood pressure were installed.

Key words: pregnancy, hypertensive status, methods of blood pressure checking (page 78—81).

INFUSIONS AND TRANSFUSIONS IN TREATING OF MASSIVE OBSTETRIC BLEEDING

A.M. Torchinov, S.G. Tsahilova, A.R. Torchinov, O.V. Rogachevsky, V.P. Kuznetsov, D.H. Sarahova

The 99 obstetric women with heavy postpartum bleeding were investigated and treated. The early addition fresh frozen plasma (at 15% blood loss) showed a high efficiency in the complex of infusion and transfusion therapy.

Key words: obstetric bleeding, infusion and transfusion therapy, conservative therapy (page 82—86).

THE ALTERNATIVE AND ADDITIONAL METHODS OF THERAPY IN CLIMACTERIC PATIENTS WITH MENOPAUSE AND DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 1 AND 2

O.R. Grigoryan, E.N. Andreeva

Females with diabetes mellitus are often recommended to take hormone replacement therapy. Nevertheless, only 17% of patients with diabetes really takes it. At present there is no enough data from randomized studies on alternative and other extra therapeutical methods of treatment of menopausal syndrome. Nevertheless a lot of females prefer alternative therapy: they are sure that those medicines are more natural and less harmful. Moreover, some women have no recommendation for using HRT. Climalanine is pharmacoligally effective because of β-alanine components. It showed to be high effective in the treatment of such patients.

Key words: menopause, diabetes, HRT, alternative therapy, klimalanin (page 87—90).