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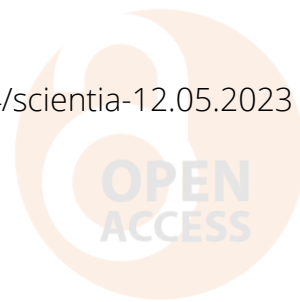
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**THEORY AND PRACTICE
OF MODERN SCIENCE**

V International Scientific and Theoretical Conference

Kraków, 2023



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ASSESSMENT OF EXTRAGENITAL PATHOLOGY FREQUENCY AND STRUCTURE IN WOMEN WITH MULTIPLE PREGNANCY DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF PLACENTATION

Women with multiple pregnancies (MP) are a special contingent that requires absolute medical and psychological observation at all stages of everything [1]. Careful monitoring of this contingent of pregnant women, prevention of the most frequent complications (premature birth,

anemia, gestosis, fetal restriction), ultrasound monitoring of early periods allows using a differentiated approach to the management of cases and childbirth, contributing to reduction of perinatal morbidity and mortality [2, 3]. In recent years, the number of cases of MP has increased in the world, and its level is not 30-40% [4].

The diagnosis and management of MP today are carried out in accordance with the approved Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 205 dated 08.04.2015 «On the approval of the Procedure for providing medical assistance to women with multiple pregnancies».

Twins are divided by zygosity and chorionicity (placentation). The frequency and degree of severity of complications in MP depends on it. Thus, dichorionic twins are twins where each fetus has a separate placenta (chorion). Dichorionic twins are always diamniotic. Monochorionic twins can be diamniotic (in the vast majority of cases) or monoamniotic. Monoamniotic twins are twins with a missing inter-amniotic membrane and both fetuses are in the same amniotic cavity. It should be noted that it is natural only in monochorionic twins and is iatrogenic as a result of a violation of integrity of the inter-amniotic membrane (as a result of medical interventions – septostomy, fetoscopic operations). Monochorionic twins are twins in which the fetuses have one common placenta (chorion) [5]. MP belongs to high-risk pregnancies accompanied by a significant number of complications during gestation, childbirth and the postpartum period, which determines the attitude to the phenomenon of multiple fertility as one of the forms of pathology of human reproductive function and biology of humanity as a species [6]. The presence of accompanying extragenital pathology is an unfavorable background for the development of pregnancy on which the possibilities of adaptation mechanisms are reduced or limited, and all complications that have already arisen during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period are intensified [7].

The purpose of the study: to establish the frequency and structure of extragenital pathology in women with multiple pregnancies depending on the type of placentation.

Subjects examined and research methods

114 patients with multiple pregnancies were examined on the basis of the Communal non-profit enterprise «Regional Perinatal Center» of the Zaporizhzhia Regional Council. The diagnosis of MP was established by objective examination and confirmed by ultrasound examination. Patients with MP were divided into 2 groups depending on chorionicity: Group I – 49 (42.98%) patients with monochorionic twins, which included monoamniotic (6 women) and diamniotic (MT, 43 people); Group II - 65 (57.02%) patients with dichorionic diamniotic twins (DT), because it is chorionicity and amnioticity that determine the course of pregnancy, its consequences, perinatal morbidity and mortality. Further, given the low percentage of women with monochorionic monoamniotic pregnancy (5.26%), only monochorionic diamniotic pregnancy (43 women) within MP group was included in further analysis. The average age of pregnant women in the I group was 27.73 ± 0.68 years, and in the II group - 29.95 ± 0.61 years ($p < 0.05$).

Each pregnant woman was interviewed about the expediency of additional research methods and consent to their implementation was obtained. The research meets modern requirements of moral and ethical norms regarding the rules of ICH / GCP, the Declaration of Helsinki (1964), the Conference of the Council of Europe on Human Rights and Biomedicine, as well as the provisions of legislative acts of Ukraine. Variational and statistical processing of the results was carried out using licensed standard packages of multivariate statistical analysis application programs "STATISTICA 13".

Results and their discussion.

Analyzing the anamnestic data of women with multiple pregnancies, it was established that the frequency of extragenital pathology (EGP) in group I was somewhat higher compared to pregnant women in group II (Fig. 1).

In the structure of EGP of women with monochorionic diamniotic twins (group I), diseases of the urinary system were most often diagnosed (chronic pyelonephritis - 7 16.28%, cystitis - 2.33%, renal aplasia - 2.33%) and obesity of various degrees - 14 (32.56%). Among pregnant women with dichorionic diamniotic twins (group II) there was endocrine pathology

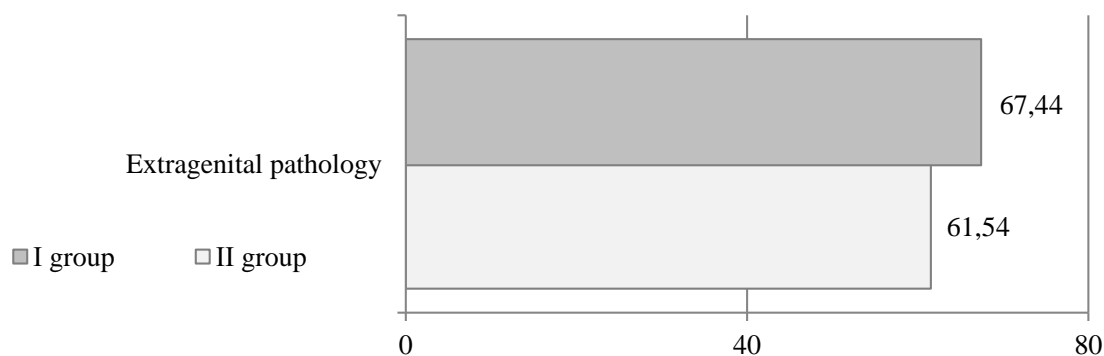


Fig. 1. Frequency of extragenital pathology in the study groups, %

(hypothyroidism - 4.62%, autoimmune thyroiditis - 1.54%) and obesity of various degrees, but its frequency was somewhat higher compared to group I and was found in 26 (40%).

Among other somatic diseases of pregnant women of the 1st group, the following are established: diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (chronic gastritis - 4.65%, pancreatitis - 1 2.33%); transferred hepatitis A – 4.65%; cardiovascular diseases (arterial hypertension – 4.65%); pathology of the vision organ (myopia) – 4.65%; neurological pathology (craniocerebral injury – 2.33%); surgical pathology (appendectomy – 4.65%); pulmonary tuberculosis – 2.33%. Women of the II group had diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (chronic gastritis - 3.08%, duodenitis and gastroesophageal reflux disease - 3.08%, pancreatitis - 4.62%, cholecystitis - 3.08%); transferred hepatitis A – 3.08%; cardiovascular diseases (varicose veins of the lower extremities - 1.54%, arterial hypertension - 4.62%); pathology of the vision organ (myopia) – 1.54%; neurological pathology (arachnoid cyst in the posterior cranial fossa – 1.54%, neuritis of the facial nerve – 1.54%, neuritis of the peroneal nerve – 1.54%); surgical pathology (inguinal hernia – 1.54%, gallstone disease – 1.54%); vasomotor rhinitis - 1.54%; sinusitis - 1.54%.

Conclusion

The results of the study show that women with multiple pregnancies have a high frequency of extragenital pathology, namely, 67.44% of women with monochorionic diamniotic twins (group I) and 61.54% with dichorionic diamniotic twins (group II). In the structure of extragenital pathology of women with monochorionic diamniotic twins, diseases of the urinary system and various degrees of obesity were most often diagnosed. Among pregnant women with dichorionic diamniotic twins, various degrees of obesity and endocrine pathology were diagnosed.

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