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І КОСМЕТОЛОГІВ**

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**RETINAL ANGIOPATHY AND CHRONIC ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION  
DURING PREGNANCY**

**Deinichenko O.V.**

MD, Ph.D., Assistant of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,  
Zaporizhzhia State Medical and Pharmaceutical University

**Pavliuchenko M.I.**

MD, PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,  
Zaporizhzhia State Medical and Pharmaceutical University

**Onopchenko S.P.**

MD, Ph.D., Assistant of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,  
Zaporizhzhia State Medical and Pharmaceutical University

Arterial hypertension in pregnant women is a concept that combines various forms of increasing blood pressure. Chronic hypertension (high blood pressure is detected even before pregnancy or for the first time - before the 20th week of pregnancy) occupies a special place among the pressing issues of modern medicine, especially in pregnant women [1-3]. AH increases the risk of detachment of a normally located placenta, massive coagulopathic bleeding as a result of detachment of the placenta, and can also cause eclampsia, impaired cerebral circulation, and retinal detachment [4]. A serious complication of uncontrolled arterial hypertension during pregnancy is retinal vascular angiopathy. Hemodynamic and vascular changes that occur during pregnancy can affect eye function. These changes are usually transient, but in some cases they can persist even after childbirth.

The aim of the study was to study the fundus in pregnant women with chronic arterial hypertension at a gestational age of 30-34 weeks, to identify vascular changes that could affect the function of the eye. Identification of the negative effects of chronic hypertension of varying severity on the function of vision.

Materials and research methods. A retrospective analysis of the history of pregnancy and childbirth of 67 pregnant women with chronic arterial hypertension of the 1st and 2nd degree who were hospitalized in the department of pathology of pregnant women of the regional perinatal center of Zaporizhia in 2017-2018 was carried out. The study was conducted during the gestational period 30 -34 weeks of gestation. The emphasis was on the study of changes in the fundus during high-risk pregnancy.

Results. According to an ophthalmological examination among 67 pregnant women, the absence of retinal angiopathy was detected in 36 patients (53.7%); 31 pregnant women (46.3%) had signs of retinal angiopathy. Among them, 2 pregnant women were diagnosed with chronic arterial hypertension of the first degree and 29 patients were exposed to chronic arterial hypertension of the second degree.

Conclusions. According to a comprehensive examination of pregnant women with chronic hypertension, a high incidence of angiopathic retinal lesions was detected (46.3%). From the very beginning of pregnancy, women with arterial hypertension who have previously received antihypertensive drug therapy should be adjusted in such a way as to normalize their blood pressure. Pregnant women with arterial hypertension may be offered planned hospitalizations in the department of pregnancy pathology to stabilize blood pressure figures, select adequate antihypertensive therapy, and early diagnosis of complications.

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