

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ  
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

**104-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції  
з міжнародною участю  
професорсько-викладацького персоналу  
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ  
06, 08, 13 лютого 2023 року**

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку,  
які проводитимуться у 2023 році №5500074

**Чернівці – 2023**

prescribed, subgroup III of 20 women who refused hormonal treatment and used indole-3-carbinol and epigallocatechin-3-gallate, subgroup IV of 20 women who took only COCs or progestogens, and 20 healthy women who were the control group, no pathology of the female reproductive system was detected in them. Women aged 25 to 35 and interested in preserving the uterus and reproductive function. Ultrasonic, immunoenzymatic, statistical research methods.

**Results of the research.** Before prescribing a course of treatment, an ultrasound examination and general clinical methods of examination, including determining the level of sex hormones, were performed. When analyzing the results of an ultrasound examination of the internal genital organs of women of the main group of subserosal, intramural, submucosal nodes 2-4 cm in diameter, was established. 56 women (70 %) have an asymptomatic course, 24 (30 %) have hyperpolymenorrhea, which is the same number in the subgroups. In women of the control group, pathological changes on the part of the uterus were not detected. A decrease in the size of myomatous nodes during 6 months of treatment to 0.5-1 cm during control ultrasound was established. At the same time, it was found that in the first subgroup, nodes were reduced in 16 cases (80 %), and bloody discharge was reduced in 3 (50 %). In the second subgroup, nodules were reduced in 14 cases (70 %), but bleeding was reduced in 5 (83 %). In the third subgroup, in the case of nodes within 2 cm, the reduction of nodes is 80 %, however, where the size is more than 2 cm, but less than 4 cm, the reduction of nodes is only 30 %. No significant effect on the amount of bloody secretions was found – only 20 % showed a decrease in bloody secretions. When using only COCs or progestogens, the reduction of nodes is observed up to 40 %.

**Conclusions.** The use of a non-hormonal drug with the composition of indole-3-carbinol and epigallocatechin-3-gallate in the complex therapy of uterine fibroids is a highly effective method of treatment, it leads to a reduction of myomatous nodes by up to 80%, normalization of the menstrual cycle by up to 60%. As a monotherapy, it is effective in the presence of nodes within two centimeters. At the same time, in combination with COCs, it is more effective in reducing nodes, in combination with progestogens in reducing the number of bloody discharges, which should be taken into account when prescribing treatment depending on clinical symptoms.

**Pushkashu A.V.**

## **ROLE OF PINEAL HORMONES FUNCTIONING IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY WITH HIGH RISKS OF THREATENED ABORTION**

*Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology  
Bukovinian State Medical University*

**Introduction.** Melatonin is an important endocrine hormone, which synthesized by pinealocytes at night. On the membranes of almost all cells found receptors for this hormone. Due to latest studies, melatonin is called the most powerful natural antioxidant, immunomodulator and regulator of cellular activity and the most important link in the physiology of reproduction and embryology in humans. It has been confirmed that the processes of conception, pregnancy and childbirth directly depend on the rhythm and level of secretion of this hormone. Four enzymes are involved in the synthesis, two of which, serotonin-N-acetyltransferase and hydroxyindole-O-methyltransferase, are highly specific enzymes. Serotonin is not only a neurotransmitter but also a profoundly important medium for cell to cell communication among many cell types during embryogenesis. One of the key mediators of bioelectric control mechanisms is serotonin, and its transporter SERT, which is targeted by broad class of blocker drugs (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors [SSRIs]). Serotonin generated by the mother is passed on to the developing embryo through placental uptake and transport.

**The aim of the study.** Reduction frequency of threatened abortion in first trimester based on development of pathogenetic interrelationship between pineal gland functioning and development of symptoms of threatened abortion to improve the diagnostic and preventive approaches.

**Material and methods.** Pathology of pregnancy in first trimester due to threatened abortion and role of pineal gland in manifestation of clinical signs. 40 pregnant patients with threatened abortion (main group), 48 normal pregnancies (control group). Determining concentration of melatonin and serotonin in plasma by ELISA. Assessment of significant signs of threatened abortion on ultrasound.

**Results.** During threatened miscarriage till 12+6 weeks melatonin level turned out to be the same as before pregnancy, and serotonin level increased to 63.5% higher than in normal pregnant women. At the same time, concentration of melatonin in women with normal pregnancies increased in 34% in comparison to non-pregnant. Thus, concentration of serotonin in normal pregnancies increased 2.6 times higher than in non-pregnant.

**Conclusions.** Increase of serotonin and decrease of melatonin levels in plasma can be associated with the development of threatened miscarriage. Increased interest in studying the physiological role of pineal hormones in reproductive function has provided ample evidence for a few other pharmacologically valuable properties that determine the optimal course of pregnancy and childbirth.

**Semenyak A.V.**

## **TREATMENT AND PREVENTION PROBLEMS OF CERVICAL PATHOLOGY**

*Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology*

*Bukovinian State Medical University*

**Introduction.** In recent years, there has been an increase in the pathology of the cervix, while the development of malignant processes at a young age has increased to 15-20%, despite the modern possibilities of diagnosis and treatment. The increase in the frequency of cervical pathology is associated with the sexual behavior of young people, especially in the case of starting sexual life before the age of 18. It should be noted the significant impact of infectious diseases of the genitourinary system, the frequency of which is increasing, there is a tendency to a long latent course, which complicates timely diagnosis. The presence of a chronic inflammatory process in the future leads to structural changes in the genitals, the development of atypia without pronounced clinical symptoms, which makes the problem important.

**The aim of study** to establish the causes of the pathology of the cervix, in particular intra-epithelial lesion of varying degrees of risk of malignancy, and to determine the ways of treatment, possibilities of prevention.

**Material and research methods.** A clinical and laboratory examination of 50 women with intraepithelial lesions of varying degrees of risk of malignancy (main group (MG)) and 20 healthy women (control group (CG)) was carried out. MG is divided into two subgroups: subgroup I (25) with Low-grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions (LSIL (CIN I)) and subgroup II (25) with High-grade Squamous intraepithelial Lesions of risk of malignancy (NSIL (CIN II and endophytic condylomas). Age women from 18 to 35 years old. Research methods are cytological (through liquid cytology), bacterioscopic, immunoenzymatic, PCR (polymerase chain reaction), statistical.

**Results of the research.** In the anamnesis, 36 women (72 %) had MG up to three sexual partners, 12 (24 %) abortions, 14 (28 %) infertility, 29 (58 %) childbirth, the number is approximately the same in both subgroups. In CG, 3 (15 %) up to three sexual partners, 2 (10 %) abortions, 1 (5 %) infertility, 19 (95 %) childbirth. The main complaint in MG is periodic excessive pathological discharge from the vagina, which passed on its own after a few days, general treatment was not carried out, in 5 cases (10 %) local treatment with vaginal suppositories with an antiseptic, in CG only in 2 (10 %). Also, 12 women (24%) were bothered by aching pains in the lower abdomen. Bacterioscopic examination and PCR revealed: I subgroup - intracellular microorganisms in 22 (88 %), papilloma viruses in 3 (12 %), II subgroup in 24 (96 %) and 16 (64 %), respectively. Antibacterial therapy was prescribed to all women depending on the detected pathogen. In subgroup I, therapy is effective in 18 women (72 %), in subgroup II in 13 (52%). Antiviral therapy was marginally effective - in 1 (33.3 %) subgroup I, 4 (25 %) subgroup II.

**Conclusions.** One of the main ways to reduce the level of cervical pathology is adequate sexual behavior (changing partners four times more often leads to pathology), reducing abortions (twice as often as a risk), timely treatment of sexually transmitted infections (detected in 96 % of intra-epithelial lesions). As a result of the work, it was established that the initial method of treating cervical pathology is antibacterial therapy, which is effective in 72 % of cases of LSIL (CIN I) and 52 % of cases of HSIL (CIN II). Antiviral therapy is less effective – up to 30 %.