

**Conclusions.** In our study was found significant increase in the risk for an intrauterine growth restriction, fetal distress and interventional delivery for non-reassuring fetal status if cord abnormality was observed. Therefore, structural lesions of the umbilical cord were associated with several antenatal and neonatal adverse features.

**Key words:** structural lesions, umbilical cord, adverse features.

## 195. THE HUMAN ENDOMETRIUM IN PRIMARY INFERTILITY PATIENTS

Author: **Mihaela Burac**

Scientific adviser: Valentin Friptu, MD, PhD, University Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

**Introduction.** Endometrial dysfunction represents the morpho-functional changes of the endometrium, which can be reversible or irreversible, based on disruption in molecular mechanisms that lead to infertility, embryo implantation disruption or embryo death.

**Aim of the study.** Evaluation of clinical and morphological particularities of endometrial dysfunction in patients with primary infertility.

**Materials and methods.** We provided a prospective study, which included 96 patients divided into 2 groups. The study group included 48 patients with primary infertility and the control group: 48 fertile patients. In both groups we performed endometrial biopsy in the proliferative phase with Pipelle endometrial suction curette. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova (No. 79/62 of 26.04.2017). Patients have signed informed consent to participate in the research. All data management and analyses were performed using SPSS 20 and Microsoft Excel 2016.

**Results.** The mean age in the study group was  $29.0 \pm 4.58$  and in the control group  $29.2 \pm 4.29$  ( $p = 0.801$ ). The analysis of gynecological pathologies that had an impact on the patient included in the study showed that: the pathology of the fallopian tubes were found in L1 68.8% ( $n = 33$ ) vs L0 0% ( $n = 0$ ),  $\chi^2 = 50,286$ ;  $p \leq 0,001$ , the ovary pathology was reported by patients in L1 in 52.1% ( $n = 25$ ) versus L0 in 8.3% ( $n = 4$ ),  $\chi^2 = 21.789$ ;  $p < 0.001$ , uterine pathology L1 16.7% ( $n = 8$ ) vs. L0 2.1% ( $n = 1$ ),  $\chi^2 = 6.008$ ;  $p = 0.014$ . Inflammatory changes in the endometrium at histological examination were in L1 79.2% ( $n = 38$ ) vs L0 31.3% ( $n = 15$ ),  $\chi^2 = 22.238$ ;  $p \leq 0,001$ .

**Conclusions.** Primary infertility patients have an increased incidence of chronic salpingitis, hydrosalpinx, adhesions and endometrial dysfunction.

**Key words:** primary infertility, endometrial dysfunction, microbiome.

## 196. USE OF VISUAL PAIN RATING TOOLS IN DIAGNOSYS OF DYSMENORRHEA IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Author: **Dorina Leșco**

Scientific adviser: Stelian Hodorogea, MD, PhD, Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.

**Introduction.** International studies suggest that between 15 to 95% of post-pubertal adolescent girls endure dysmenorrhea. The diagnosis of dysmenorrhea is clinical, but nowadays, there is no uniformity in the diagnostic process with adequate measurements tools, that allow classification of dysmenorrhea severity. It is obvious, that management of menstrual pain is optimized if the pain is assessed with the appropriate measuring tool.

**Aim of the study.** To evaluate existing practices in measuring menstrual pain in adolescent girls and establish the feasibility of using the WaLIDD score to diagnose dysmenorrhea among post-pubertal adolescents.

**Materials and methods.** Were used following materials and methods: literature review in the area; secondary data analysis, using SSPS 11 statistical tools, from Research Project on psycho-sexual development and gynaecological pathology of adolescent girls (based on interviewing by semi-structured questionnaire, including variable related menstrual pain rating by Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) 115 adolescent girls 15-18 years old who visit Youth Friendly Health Centers (YFHCs) for different reasons; in-depth interviews with 10 doctors gynaecologists from YFHCs and 1 Focus Group with adolescent girls (15-18 years old) to evaluate feasibility for applying WaLIDD scale in practice of youth friendly health services.

**Results.** 75% of 15-18 years old adolescents' girls who visit Youth Friendly Health Centers in Moldova for different reasons reveal menstrual pain. Pain with moderate to severe intensity had 47.8% of respondents, and intensity from very strong to extremely strong and unbearable was reported in 8.7% of cases. 28.7% from adolescent girls with menstrual pain take monthly different pain killers, with the effect of which they are not satisfied. Analyse of current practice in adolescent gynaecological care in Republic of Moldova, present that commonly menstrual pain severity is evaluate verbally without clear rating score, just in few cases is used VAS and/or verbal rating score. Latest data suggest to use a new multi-dimensional tool in assessing menstrual pain - working ability, location, intensity, days of pain in dysmenorrhea (WaLIDD). Gynaecologists from YFHCs perceived WaLIDD tool as quiet new one, informative, easy to apply and helpful for better management plan of dysmenorrhea. They show readiness to apply it in daily practice. Adolescent girls mentioned that for them use of self-administrated visual tools, like WaLIDD is more easy and affordable than existing practices and they are ready to use it.

**Conclusions.** The WALIDD scoring tool could be categorized as the most appropriate tool in the diagnosis severity of dysmenorrhea in adolescent girls. It is well accepted by gynaecologists form YFHCs and by adolescent girls beneficiaries and can be recommended to be used in daily practice.

**Key words:** dysmenorrhea, adolescent girls, Visual Analogue Scale (VAS), WALIDD.

## 197. THE USE OF METHOTREXATE IN ECTOPIC PREGNANCY

Author: **Carolina Bors**

Co-authors: Vasiliev Radu; Turcan Daniela

Scientific adviser: Voloceai Victoria, PhD, University Assistant, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

**Introduction.** Ectopic pregnancy is one of the major emergencies in obstetrics and gynecology, being associated with a high rate of intra-abdominal bleeding if it is not diagnosed in a timely manner and is not subject to proper management.