

## CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACENTAL COMPLEXES IN PATIENTS WITH ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS

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### Introduction

The structure and macroscopic appearance of placental complexes have a significant impact on the harmonious intrauterine development of the fetus. The pathological changes of the placentas, occurred against the background of the tuberculous process, impose the insufficient development of the fetus.

### Keywords

tuberculosis, placenta, umbilical cord

### Purpose

The aim of the study was The comparative analysis of the anatomical features of placental complexes in patients with active tuberculosis (TB) of the respiratory organs.

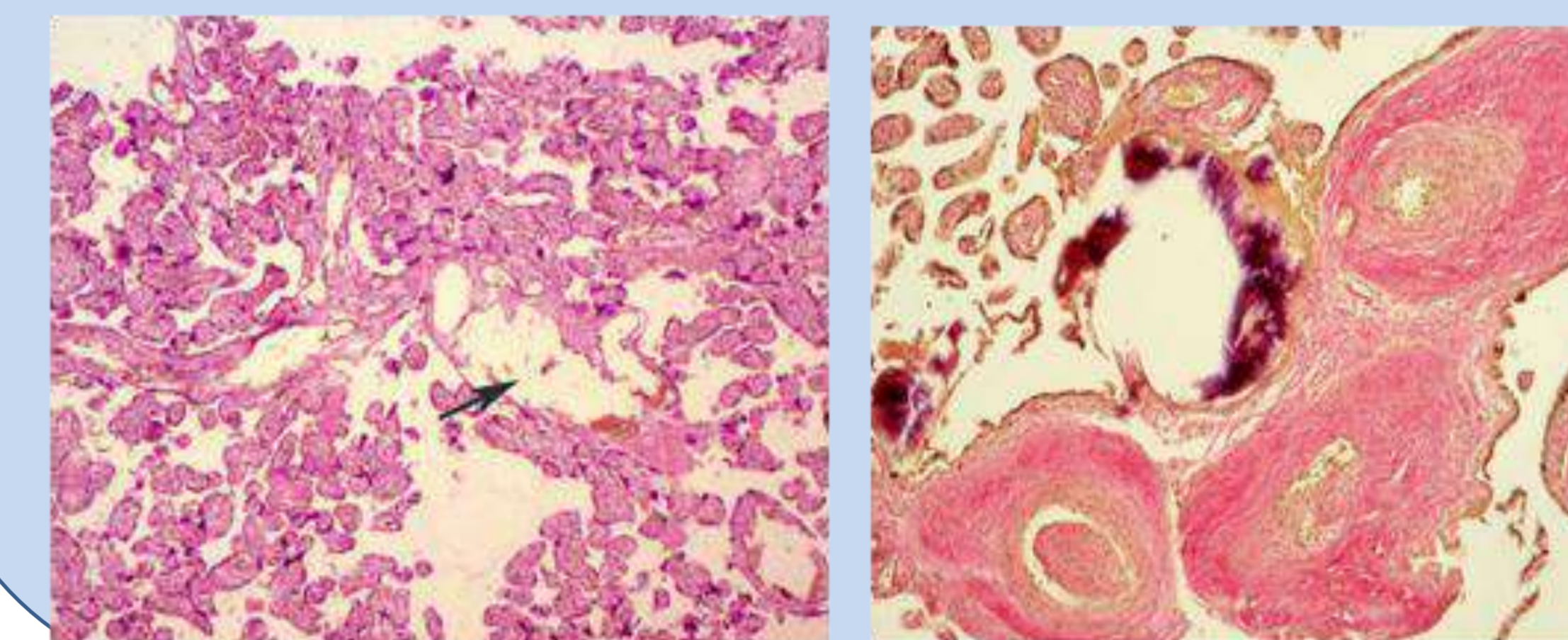
### Material and methods

Material for the study served the placental complexes from 116 births (58 from the group with active TB of the respiratory organs LB and 58 from the group without TB LM), which were examined according to the standard algorithm, included macroscopic analysis, weighing. The mass, thickness, lesions of the parenchyma, diameter, length and place of insertion of the umbilical cord (UC) were assessed.

### Results

Indicator	The group with active TB (n = 58)	The group without TB (n = 58)
Placental weight, g	480,27±15,7** *	546,72±12,6 3
The thickness of the placenta, cm	2,69±0,08	2,71±0,05
Diameter of the umbilical cord, cm	1,20±0,01**	1,16±0,01
The length of the umbilical cord, cm	56,57±0,53***	53,43±0,42
Placento-fetal coefficient	1,15±0,003	1,16±0,02
Average fetal weight, g	3164,43±69,25 **	3453,45±54, 37
Average length of the fetus, cm	49,72±0,3***	52,41±0,2

In patients with active TB of the respiratory organs were found statistically significantly more frequently 14 (30.4 ± 6.8%) cases of compensatory-adaptive changes, expressed by angiomatosis of the terminal villi of the chorion, insufficiency of syncytiotrophoblast proliferation, hypertrophy and hyperplasia of the terminal villi



### Conclusions

The morphological changes detected in the placentas of patients with the active form of TB of the respiratory organs and characterized by a decrease in the average weight, thickness and functional structure of the placenta is accompanied by a reduction in the average weight of newborns.