

Materials and methods: A clinical-laboratory examination has been made of 109 women which were divided into 2 groups: 1 group (main) – 58 women with infertility of tubal origin; 2 group (control) – 51 women. Antiovarian antibodies were determined by means of immunofluorescent set made by the firm Bioserv Ovari-Antibodi ELISA for determination in the blood serum of autoantibodies directed against ovarian antigens.

Results: 30 women have been examined and divided in two groups in our study. The first group included 20 women with infertility of tubal origin. The second group consisted of 10 healthy women with a preserved reproductive function. The average age of women in the main group didn't differ from the women's age of the control group. Significant majority in the number of women with chronic salpingoophoritis in the main group (6 times more) testified to the possibility of autoimmune salpingoophoritis initiation in the group under study. Level of antiovarian antibodies was equal to $7,1 \pm 0,9$ and in the main group – $4,1 \pm 0,5$, which is 1,7 times less than in the control group.

Conclusions: (1) The level of antibodies in the main group of women under study and rise of the level have been determined in patients with a secondary infertility who didn't impregnate for more than 5 years and underwent the following surgery; tubectomy, cystectomy, adnexectomy. (2) On the contrary, the decreased level of antiovarian antibodies has been discovered in patients with a primary infertility that did not impregnate for 5 years as well as in women with uterine pathology and myoma.

Keywords: Antiovarian antibodies, infertility, salpingoophoritis

72. THE PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT IN THE URETERAL STONES

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Introduction and objectives: It hasn't been decided yet the place of modern (endoscopic, ESWL) and traditional methods of therapeutical treatment of ureteral stones. The aim of this study was to improve the treatment of ureteral stones with the creation of a therapeutic algorithm.

Material And Methods: In this study we analyzed a group of 325 patients with ureteral stones, treated in a conservative (47), endoscopic (65), surgical (71) and ESWL (142) way. Age range from 23 to 67 years old, with an average of 45 years. There were 173 (53,2%) females and 152 (46,8%) males. The stones were localized in 77 (23,8%) of cases – lumbar floor, in 50 (15,4%) of cases – iliacus, in 175 (54,0%) of cases – pelvic and in 22 (6,8%) of cases – intramural. The diameter of the stones ranged from 0,3 to 2,0 cm (3-20mm). The staying time for the stones in the ureters varied from 7 days to 2 years. Ten (4,7%) of the patients had ureteral catheter, 56 (28,0%) – had ureteral autostatic stent, 159 (75,0%) – ESWL, 13 (4,0%) percutaneous nephrostomy, 8 (1,5%) open nephrostomy, 72 (22,2%) – ureterolithotomy, 60 (18,5%) – ureteroscopy, meatotomy – 5 (1,5). The patients were followed up for a range of period from 3 months to 2 years. The analyzing criteria of the results were: success rate, fail number, complications and the way of their solving.

Results: We have studied the results of the ureteral stones treatment, which was a basis for creating a therapeutical algorithm, according to the size, localization and time of staying in ureter. A differential application of these therapeutic methods allows to improve considerably the data. The success rate was of 86,9%; complications were noted in 13,1% of cases.

Conclusions: The utilization of therapeutical algorithm allows to choose the optimal therapeutic method of treatment in ureteral stones.

Keywords: Ureteral stones, ESWL, complications