

Results: The analysis showed that the choice of expectant management of the prenatal rupture of membranes at any stage of gestation has a positive effect on the pregnancy outcome for both mother and fetus than active management of labor. Of the 67 infants, 14 (20.8%) were born at 33-37 weeks of gestation weighing 999-2500 grams, 53 (79.1%) were born at 37-41 weeks of gestation weighing 2500-4200 g, 91% of newborns were transferred to the Department of infants, 86% had spontaneous labor.

Key words: prenatal rupture of membranes, perinatal outcomes, extragenital diseases, chorioamnionitis, prematurity.

EFFECTS OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES ON PERINATAL MORTALITY AT AKTOBE REGIONAL PERINATAL CENTER

Kadrushev M., Kabylova K., Sarbaev N., Serikbayeva A., Belyaev M.

Academic adviser: Sakieva K., M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor, West Kazakhstan State Medical University "Marat Ospanov", Aktobe, Kazakhstan

Problems of perinatal pathology at this stage are very relevant and the most difficult in medicine throughout the world. The stable levels of neonatal morbidity and mortality represent a relevant proof.

According to WHO, 40-60% of children who die in the first year of life accounts for the first month of life, and the total number of children who died before 1 month. 70-75% of children die in early neonatal period. Stillbirths in the perinatal mortality rate ranges from 55 to 65%. According to the literature, one-third of perinatal deaths occur in intrauterine infection, and its prevalence ranges from 1:3000 to 1:100.

Thus, intrauterine infection is a serious health problem of the fetus and newborn. The problem urges to identify the impact of STDs on perinatal morbidity and mortality. Therefore, we conducted a retrospective analysis of the deliveries histories of women with genital infection and neonatal development histories within the period of 2011 from the regional perinatal center of Aktobe city.

Thus, based on our research we found that STD is the most common cause of miscarriage, leading to a high percentage of complications in pregnancy, intrauterine fetal and neonatal lesions.

Key words: perinatal deaths, intrauterine infection, sexually transmitted diseases, miscarriage, and complications of pregnancy.

PARASITIC ABDOMINAL LEIOMYOMAS

Misina Liudmila, Misina Ana

Academic adviser: Gladun Eugen, M.D., Ph.D., Professor, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Parasitic leiomyomas (defined as extrauterine seeding of leiomyoma) is still a rare disorder; the literature is limited to case reports. Extrauterine leiomyomas present a greater diagnostic challenge.

Aim: Retrospective chart review of all patients found parasitic leiomyomas.