Results:

Weight of infant at birth in gr.	Antenatal mortality	Intranatal mortality	Early neonatal mortality	Late neonatal mortality	Postneonatal mortality
	1	2	3	4	5
500-999	2010-11.1				
1000-1499	2011-5.4				
1500-2499	2010-10.1		2010-8.5		2010-1.5
2500 and more	2011-5.8		2011-3.6		2011-0.6

Analysis of our results:

Main problems within a period of 2010 were in:

- low qualification of Doctors-neonatologists
- lack in Human recourses
- training of Personnel in scarce
- unearned practical skills of Staff
- not all midwives were able to evaluate infant state correctly before doctor's examination.

Thus, the following complexes of arrangements were being undertaken:

- Posts of Midwives were strengthened (4 instead of 3) and a number of doctors-in charge were added (3 instead of 2)
- Doctors-neonatologists followed professional trainings on infant resuscitation
- Trainings on infant resuscitation, handwashing and compliance of the thermal chain were performed constantly.

Conclusions:

Thus, BABIEŞ Matrix helps:

- to determine a problem in the area of Mother and Infant health;
- to choose the most effective interventions for solving problems;
- to carry out monitoring and evaluation of efficacy of those interventions.

Key words: perinatal mortality, BABIES Matrix, arrangements, age of death.

EARLY MARKERS OF ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

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Introduction: Atrial fibrillation (AF) is the most widespread arrhythmia, which increases with the aging of population. The frequency of ischemic stroke in patients with non-rheumatic form of AF is 5% per year that is by 2-7 times more than in patients without AF. [O.Y. Zharinov, 2011] This type of disorganization of heart beat is one of the most important factors of thromboembolic complications and heart failure in patients with cardiac disease [A.S.Sychev, 2011].

Purpose: For identifying markers of AF we have examined 20 patients with stable angina of the IIIrd functional class (FC III). Group I consisted of the patients with AF, group II consisted of the patients

without AF. Supervised groups were identical, according to gender and age of the participants. The average age of the patients was 50.2.

According to Framingham study, 0.3-0.4% of adults suffers from various forms of AF, reaching 8.8% of people aged over 80 years. Many epidemiological studies: Framingham study, MRIFT, EVA, MONICA, were conducted to determine the prevalence of coronary heart disease and risk factors for its development. However the studies of AF on the population's level are rarely conducted.

Methods: All patients were determined by body mass index (BMI), Kerdo index, held echocardiography and biochemical parameters of blood and urine. Software StatSoft Statistics 8.0 (average arithmetic, standard errors, Student's t-test, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, U-Mann-Whitney test) were used to process the survey results.

Results: We have identified the likely (p<0,01) differences in the groups during comparison. Thus, patients from group II appeared to have significantly higher body weight, BMI was higher than 25, the highest Kerdo index, signs of the left ventricular hypertrophy. The patients with AF have a high prevalence of risk factors: 2/3 of patients have hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, 25% are smokers, half of the surveyed patients with AF conduct sedentary lifestyle, all patients have excess body weight, left ventricular hypertrophy, increasing of the activation of sympathoadrenal system.

Conclusion: Early identification of persons at AF risk can prevent the development of arrhythmias and stroke and therefore a decrease of cardiac and cerebral death.

Keywords: atrial fibrillation, early markers, Kerdo index, Framingham study, tachyarrhythmia, stable angina, left ventricular hypertrophy, arterial hypertension, biochemical blood analysis.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE MAIN STEROID-SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS IN EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

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Introduction: Bronchial asthma (BA) is a serious problem in all countries irrespective of the level of their development. Prevalence of the disease fluctuates, depending on the region, and averages in the majority of the states from 2 to 25,5 %. Annually, all over the world, BA carries away about 250 thousand lives, many of which could be saved with adequate treatment and educating the patients. In present, there is a rise of illness growth with BA and actual experimental modeling of the given disease for the purpose of a fuller understanding of pathogenesis and working out ethiopathogenetical therapy methods. In the literature, a variety of experimental models BA with animals which are used for studying various aspects of pathogenesis and approbations of new ways of treatment is described. At the same time each model has certain features which limit the sphere of its use. For today, the urgency of such works is increased in connection with the detection of new markers of BA and, accordingly, new directions of pathogenesis BA research and to search for pathogenetical well-founded methods of treatment. We first hypothesized that the reduced sensitivity to corticosteroids in bronchial asthma may be due to increased expression of P-glycoprotein (Pgp).

Objective: To study the nature of the coupling CD38-and Pgp-dependent mechanisms of hyperactivity and bronchial steroid-sensitive allergic animals to create a concept to overcome the reduced sensitivity to corticosteroids in bronchial asthma.