



Results of use of hestogen for prevention of pre-clampsia in pregnant women

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Abstract

Statement of the Problem: Pre-eclampsia (PE) is one of the most serious pregnancy pathologies. Its frequency increases in the presence of somatic diseases. The pathogenesis and treatment of the combined complications of pregnancy with PE and anemia remain unresolved. Activation of pro-inflammatory cytokines in pregnant women at the systemic and local level indicates their involvement in the pathogenesis of PE. The use of immunosuppressants in the prevention of PE is pathogenetically substantiated. The purpose of this research is to evaluate the effect of progesterone for the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women with iron deficiency anemia (IDA). **Methodology & Theoretical Orientation.** 44 pregnant women with IDA were examined. Blood progesterone level was determined by ELISA using a reagent company Human (Germany). For immunocorrection, micronized progesterone-utrozhestan was prescribed. **Results.** In treated pregnant women, a significant increase in blood progesterone was observed from 4.8 ± 2.7 to 63.6 ± 11.2 pmol/ L ($p < 0.05$); they had no cases of PE, one child was born prematurely. In pregnant women with IDA and mild PE after treatment, the level of progesterone in the blood was significantly higher than the control ($p < 0.05$). Mild preeclampsia progressed only in 1 (6.7%) case, preterm delivery was not observed. In pregnant women with IDA and severe PE, who did not receive preventive hormonotherapy, a significant low serum progesterone and a high birth rate of premature babies. **Conclusion.** The ability to prevent the development of preeclampsia in chronic IDA is indicative of the effectiveness of using micronized progesterone from an early gestation period, it can be stopped its development of severe PE and reduce the number of cases of preterm delivery.

Biography

IsmailovaShoiraTolkina is obstetrician-gynecologist with higher category, head of maternity ward, teacher, she conducts examining and treatment of pregnant women, and also studies experience of another researches during 20 years. She has been scientific researcher for 3 years on PhD degree. She is an applicant for the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute. Her supervisor is professor Djabbarova Yulduz Kasymovna.

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