FEATURES OF MENSTRUAL FUNCTION DISORDERS IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE

Olesia Pliekhova  
Kharkiv National Medical University

SCIENTIFIC ADVISER:  
Tuchkina I.O.  
prof., doctor of medical sciences  
Kharkiv National Medical University  
UKRAINE

Relevance: Nowadays, women's reproductive health is the most vulnerable to the environment and the community, so it is a complex multifactorial problem. Recently, the importance of reproductive health care has increased dramatically, as the demographic situation in our country is critical. Despite the great adaptive capacity of the female body, the last decade has been marked by a rapid increase in reproductive dysfunction.

The purpose of the study: To investigate the state of reproductive health of female students of reproductive age and to investigate the risk factors for its disorders.

Materials and methods: It was developed a questionnaire to research this problem, the questionnaire consist of 33 questions about anthropometric data, gynecological history, somatic, intellectual and psychoemotional state. The questionnaire was conducted anonymously with the voluntary wish of the students. 98 people took part in the questionnaire, from 17 to 24 years, who studied at the Kharkiv National Medical University.

Results: An analysis of anonymous questionnaires established that the most of examined girls 70.4% (69 girls) had gynecological problems, specifically - menstrual dysfunction (MDF). Most often, MDF is manifested by dysmenorrhea syndrome (62.2%), so students noted pain during menstruation as moderate and severe (according to the NRS digital rating scale). In 19.4% of them, dysmenorrhea was combined with amenorrhea, in 12.2% of the examined, was observed abnormal uterine bleeding from the genital tract. When analyzing the risk factors for MDF, it was revealed that most of the respondents had positive answers about the presence of stressful situations in life, especially during intense study, sleep disturbance and working capacity, which may indicate a psychogenic etiology of the identified MDF. According to the survey, it was also found that 91.5% (50 girls) had emotional lability and sometimes took sedatives. Important is the fact that all the girls in the study group showed a constant fluctuation in body weight from 4 kg to 20 kg (plumping or weight loss).

Conclusions: Thus, frequent stressful situations should be considered the main predictors of MDF in students that cause a psychoemotional state, which leads
to disturbances in the general condition of the body with fluctuations in body weight and dysfunction of the female reproductive system. The above indicates the vulnerability of this population’s group to the effects of damaging exogenous and endogenous environmental factors.

OPTIMIZATION OF ANTIPLATELETS THERAPY OF PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN COMBINATION WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS BASED ON THE STUDY OF P-SELECTIN AND GALECTIN-3

RESEARCH GROUP:

Khvysiuk M.
Doctor of philosophy, Assistant professor of the Department of therapy, nephrology, general practice and family medicine
Kharkiv Medical Academy for Postgraduate Education

Bilchenko O.
Ph.D., Professor, Head of the Department of therapy, nephrology, general practice and family medicine
Kharkiv Medical Academy for Postgraduate Education

Samburg Y.
Ph. D., Associate professor of the Department of therapy, nephrology, general practice and family medicine
Kharkiv Medical Academy for Postgraduate Education

Rudenko T.
Doctor of philosophy, Assistant professor of the Department of therapy, nephrology, general practice and family medicine
Kharkiv Medical Academy for Postgraduate Education

Kolomiets M.
Doctor of philosophy, Assistant professor of the Department of therapy, nephrology, general practice and family medicine
Kharkiv Medical Academy for Postgraduate Education

Smolianyk K.
Doctor of philosophy, Assistant professor of the Department of therapy, nephrology, general practice and family medicine
Kharkiv Medical Academy for Postgraduate Education

UKRAINE

Background: In recent decades, there has been a significant decrease in cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in industrialized countries, however, it remains at a fairly high level, despite the ongoing optimal therapy. To further reduce cardiovascular mortality, it is necessary to reduce the so-called “residual”