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MINISTRY OF INNOVATIVE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN



ANDIJAN STATE
MEDICAL INSTITUTE

www.adti.uz

December 2, 2022.

International scientific and practical conference on

"MODERN METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES".

MATERIALS



Andijan

MODERN METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES

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MODERN METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS
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GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES

ОСОБЕННОСТИ АКУШЕРСКОЙ ТАКТИКИ ПРИ МНОГОПЛОДНОЙ
БЕРЕМЕННОСТИ

SIGNIFICANCE OF FETAL ULTRASOUND DOPPLEROGRAPHY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF FETOPLACENTAL DISORDERS IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH COVID-19

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Key words: Ultrasound dopplerography, pregnancy, covid-19.

Summary. The value of fetal Ultrasound dopplerography in the diagnosis of fetal circulatory pathology in 88 pregnant women with covid-19 in the 3rd trimesters was introduced and studied. Risk groups and management tactics were determined depending on the severity of circulatory disorders in the fetoplacental system.

Relevance of the problem. The world has been living with COVID-19 for more than two years. During this period, enough data has accumulated on the features of the course of a new coronavirus infection in pregnant women, the risks and impact on the unborn child. The main method for studying blood circulation is a Doppler study, which allows a non-invasive, objective and cost-effective assessment of the state of blood flow in the vessels of the placenta and fetus. Dopplerometry seems to be the single most accurate method for assessing the functional state of the fetus during pregnancy.

The virus was also detected in the placenta: visualization of the SARS-CoV-2 virion in the placenta was first described on May 8, 2020 by G. Algarroba et al. in the American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology. There is no convincing evidence that the SARS-CoV-2 virus increases the rate of abortion (spontaneous abortion, non-developing pregnancy), but the rate of preterm birth (at 22-37 weeks of gestation) increases to 12.9-28.6%. In this regard, dopplerography of the fetus in pregnant women with covid-19 is relevant.

Purpose of the study: to study the value of fetal dopplerography in the diagnosis of fetoplacental disorders in pregnant women with covid-19 in the 3rd trimesters.

Material and research methods. We examined 88 pregnant women in 3 trimesters with covid-19. We used an additional research method, fetal Ultrasound dopplerography, to find out the hemodynamics and state of the cardiovascular system in the fetus.

Research and results. Using this method, cerebral, placental, umbilical and uterine hemodynamics were detected in a timely manner in assessing the state of the fetus at the stage of preclinical diagnosis, in predicting and preventing perinatal complications before childbirth, during childbirth, and also demonstrate the need for an in-depth further study of this problem.

Conclusions. Doppler sonography of the fetus helps to reduce perinatal mortality (due to early termination of pregnancy). 2. Timely diagnosis of fetoplacental disorders affects the course in the postnatal period; contributes to the organization of childbirth in Perinatal Centers, which have the ability to provide rational care to newborns, which helps to avoid long-term dangerous transportation after childbirth, which can deepen hypoxia, acidosis and associated neurological complications.

CONSEQUENCES OF POST-COVID ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION

Rustamov U.M., Boboev R.A., Sadikova D.I., Hamraev O.A., Mamarizaev A.A.

Andijan state medical institute

One of the consequences of coronavirus infection is endothelial dysfunction. In this condition, the mucous membrane of small blood vessels is disturbed, and the tissues they feed cease to be supplied with blood normally and lose their functions.

The purpose of the study is to study the impact of coronavirus infection on erectile dysfunction.

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