

# **The role of chronic endometritis in the miscarriage.**

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Recurrent miscarriage is defined as or more miscarriages before 22 weeks pregnancy. In recent years, interest has been focused on chronic endometritis, a subtle inflammation thought to be associated with recurrent miscarriage. It is important that clinical courses in reproductive age patients to often doesn't correspond to the presence of inflammation.

The problem of diagnosis of chronic endometritis remains relevant in modern gynecology laboratory study of menstrual discharge is up till now poorly studied, noninvasive, promising method of early diagnosis of diseases of female reproductive organs. Investigation of menstrual discharge gives an integrated assessment of both local and systemic homeostasis at physiological and pathological processes of the genital.

“Litos-system” – as a method of laboratory study of menstrual discharge is up till now poorly studied, non invasive, promising method of early diagnostic of female reproductive organs too.

So, the purpose of our research is: to improve the diagnosis of chronic endometritis in patients with miscarriage.

The objectives of the research:

- to study the structural features of menstrual secretions of patients with chronic endometritis by the methods of wedge dehydration;
- to determine the levels of ceruloplasmin in the menstrual secretions in patients with chronic endometritis.

In the course of the research, we examined 33 patients with chronic endometritis and 33 healthy woman control group.

In the course of the research, a study was made of the structural features of the solid phase of menstrual fluid.

Studying the facies of patients with chronic endometritis and healthy woman, it was found that in control group facies were represented by the radial type in 30,3%, and in 69,7% by partial type, considered as a variant of the norm. In patients with chronic endometritis, in addition to the two types mentioned above, irradiation was recorded in 14,7% of observations. It is very

important, that in facies of menstrual flow of patient with chronic endometritis, in flammatory markers – linguistic structures were indentified in 100% of cases.

The study of the level of ceruloplasmin in menstrual fluid that in chronic endometritis the indicator varied from 439,71 to 3258,32 mg/dl, and in healthy woman it ranged from 82,64 to 658,00 mg/dl.

The use of a set of proposed methods increases the sensitivity of the diagnosis of chronic endometritis by 24,3% compared by the routine use of the histological method.

And in conclusion, using of the menstrual discharge in diagnostics of gynecological pathology allows non invasive, in small amounts of biological fluid with minimal material costs in a women`s clinic, in a short time to get objective information about the status of the female reproductive system. Atraumatic sampling of the material, ease of processing and storage give a wide opportunities to do an effective prophylactic medical examination of woman. Tj date the menstrual fluid is by – way, but a large amount of information on the functional and morphostructural status of female genital biological fluid. The ability to decode this information is one of the major of modern medical practice.