

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF HEALTH OF THE WOMEN WHO HAVE GIVEN BIRTH TO ALMOST HEALTHY NEWBORN CHILDREN

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Abstract: this article presents studies of the health indicators of mothers of 95 practically healthy children born in the regional perinatal center of Kursk in 2017. As follows from the results of the study, it is possible to draw conclusions about the low health indicators in the study group of women: an obstructed obstetric-gynecological anamnesis was found in 65.3%, a high incidence - in 77.0%, complicated during pregnancy and childbirth - in 98.9% of mothers, which made it possible to isolate these children in 2A, 2B health groups.

Keywords: pregnancy, childbirth, newborn children.

ОЦЕНКА СОСТОЯНИЯ ЗДОРОВЬЯ ЖЕНЩИН, РОДИВШИХ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИ ЗДОРОВЫХ НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ ДЕТЕЙ

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Аннотация: в данной статье представлено исследование показателей здоровья матерей 95 практически здоровых детей, родившихся в областном перинатальном центре г. Курска в 2017 году. Как следует из результатов проведенного исследования можно сделать выводы о низких показателях здоровья у исследованной группы женщин: отягощенный акушерско-гинекологический анамнез обнаружен у 65,3%, высокая заболеваемость - у 77,0%, осложненное течение беременности и родов - у 98,9% матерей, что позволило выделить этих детей во 2А, 2Б группы здоровья.

Ключевые слова: беременность, роды, новорожденные дети.

The state of health of mother and child is one of the key demographic indicators. Since the beginning of the 90th years in Russia along with low indicators of birth rate, the progressing increase in incidence of children (to 40-65%), since the period of a neonatality [1, 2, 3]. Among chronic diseases at the pregnant woman, are registered more often: hypertension, pyelonephritis, obesity and so forth [4, 5, 9]. Presence of extragenitalny pathology at women of fertile age, brings to the pathological course of pregnancy and childbirth, the birth of children with high risk of realization of pathological states in the period of a neonatality [6, 7, 8].

The purpose of this work: research of indicators of health, feature of a course of pregnancy and childbirth at mothers of clinically healthy newborn children.

Materials and methods: the analysis of 95 cards of pregnant women, stories of childbirth and stories of development of the healthy newborn children who were born in the regional perinatal center in Kursk in 2017 is carried out.

Results of a research: By us it is defined that 72,6% of women in Kursk give birth at mature age, 25 years are more senior. Average age of mothers was $27,5 \pm 5,3$ years, at the same time mothers are younger than 18 years were 4 (4,2%), at the age of 18-24 years – 22 (23,2%), at the age of 25-28 years – 40 (42,1%) and 29 years are more senior – 29 (30,5%). 34,7% of families have one child, 49,5% - two children, 10,5% - three and 5,3% - four and more children.

Attracts attention that there was a burdened obstetric and gynecologic anamnesis at 62 (65,3 %) mothers: abortions and miscarriage – on 13,6%; the stood, extra-uterine pregnancy, the birth of extremely premature children – on 1,05%, the death of the previous children of – 2,1%. It is defined that chronic pathology of the sexual sphere takes place at 24 (25,3%) mothers: erosion of a neck of the uterus (15,8%), chronic adneksitis (6,3%), the endometritis (1,05%).

Specific weight of noninfectious gynecologic pathology among the examined women was 31,5%: uterine myoma (4,2%), infertility, cystic disease of ovaries – on 2,1%, infantility (1,05%); the uniformly narrowed pelvin (11,6%), a scar on a uterus after the operational childbirth (10,5%). It should be noted that the

combination of 2 factors reflecting the burdened obstetric and gynecologic anamnesis is revealed at 27,4% of women.

In the analysis of indicators of mothers's health it is revealed that only 22 women (23,2%) consider themselves healthy from 95, various chronic diseases have been revealed at the others: 1/3 of mothers have vegetovascular dystonia (on hypotonic type - at 32 (33,6%), on hypertensive type - at 3(3,1%); violation of fatty exchange - at 16%, myopia - at 14,7%, anemia - at 10,5%, endocrine pathology - at 9,5%, varicose vein disease - at 8,4%, in isolated cases congenital anomalies of heart and kidneys, bronchial asthma and pollinosis are registered. Various infectious pathology is found in 65% of the examined women: gynecologic diseases - at 24 (25,3%), chronic somatic diseases - at 47 (49,5%), pyelonephritis, cystitis - at 24 (25,3%), gastritis - at 8 (8,4%), chronic the ENT SPECIALIST pathology - at 7 (7,5%). And 4,5% of mothers have two and more infectious and inflammatory diseases.

We have found the physiological course of pregnancy at 5 (5,2%) mothers only, other 98,7% have various pathological states: infectious pathology - 61,0% of cases: ARVI - 14,7%, pyelonephritis - 10,5%, an infection of a genital tract (a colpitis - 26,3%, platsentitis - 4,2%, vaginitis - 2,1%, syphilis - 3,15%, carriage of the infection, transmitted sexually - 52,6%; on the second place - anemia (54,8%), on the third - a preeclampsia (49,47%), threat of an abortion (41,1%), chronic fetoplacental (32,6%) and cervical (8,5%) incompleteness, gestational diabetes (5,3%). The combination of infectious pathology and the states leading to development of FPI took place at 50,8% of mothers.

Screening on the infection, transmitted sexually was undergone 78 (82%) pregnant women: negative results are received at 28 (35,8%); immunoglobulins (IgG) to toxoplasma are found at 37 (47,4%), to a rubella - at 8 (10,2%), to a cytomegalovirus - at 7 (7,7%), to a virus of simple herpes, a chlamydia and an ureaplasma - on 2,5% of women.

Conclusion

1. 72,6% of the examined women give birth at mature age, 25 years are more senior.
2. About 35% of families in Kursk have one child, 50% - two children, 15% - large families.
3. The burdened gynecologic anamnesis is found at 65,3% of mothers: abortions and miscarriage, the stoned, extrauterine pregnancy (29,4%), chronic inflammatory (25,3%) and noninfectious (31,5%) gynecologic diseases. The combination of 2 factors of the burdened gynecologic anamnesis is revealed at 1/3 surveyed.
4. 77% of women have somatic diseases: vegetovascular dystonia (36,8%), violation of fatty exchange (16%), myopia (14,7%), anemia (10,5%), pathology of a thyroid gland and diabetes (9,5%), varicose vein disease (8,4%); chronic infectious and inflammatory (65%). Two and more inflammatory diseases are revealed at 4,5% of women.
5. 98,7% of mothers had a complicated course of pregnancy: infectious pathology, anemia, preeclampsia, threat of an abortion and so forth.
6. 77,9% of mothers had a pathological course of childbirth: fast childbirth - 48,4%, caesarean section - 26,3%, obstetric grants in labor - 3,2%.

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