



International Congress on Biological, Physical And Chemical Studies

International Congress on Biological, Physical And Chemical Studies - is an international conference platform under open access policy. The conference is led by international expert members who take an objective approach to peer review, ensuring each research paper is reviewed, edited by authors and evaluated on its own scholarly merits and research integration. Publishing and joining on the proceeding of the International Congress on Biological, Physical And Chemical Studies will ensure publishing experience and indexing possibilities on various global indexing.

Relevance of the Problem of Connective Tissue Dysplasia in Obstetrics

Yunusova Z. M

Assistant of Gynecology Samarkand State University

**Tursunboyeva L. I, Khamidova K. A, Kazakova L. F, Suyunova F. Z,
Axadov A. A**

Students of medical course, Samarkand State Medical University

ABSTRACT

The problem of undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia is currently very relevant due to its high prevalence (the frequency of its individual manifestations ranges from 26 to 80% according to different authors) [2, 3, 6], as well as the clinical polymorphism of this pathology. This sample was divided into 2 groups: Group 1 – 100 patients aged 15 to 30 years with such manifestations of undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia, such as myopia, mitral valve prolapse, varicose veins of the lower extremities, group 2 – 50 patients aged 15 to 30 years without signs of this defect. According to the results obtained, the predominant sign of connective tissue defect in group 1 of this sample is myopia of varying degrees – 58%, while the frequency of varicose veins of the lower extremities and mitral valve prolapse is 30% and 12%, respectively. Among myopic visual impairments, mild (58%), moderate (26%) and high (16%) were predominant. Thus, based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the course of pregnancy and childbirth in patients with undifferentiated forms of connective tissue dysplasia in the form of varying degrees of myopia, varicose veins of the lower extremities and mitral valve prolapse is accompanied by a high incidence of obstetric and perinatal complications.

KEYWORDS: Pregnancy, non-differential connective tissue dysplasia, complication, fetal hypoxia.

Purpose of the study

The aim of the work is to study the features of the course of childbirth, to identify obstetric and perinatal complications in women with such manifestations of undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia as myopia, mitral valve prolapse, varicose veins of the lower extremities, as well as to establish the relationship between the occurrence of obstetric and perinatal complications and the presence of this defect in a woman.

Material and methods of research

According to the goals, the study included 150 patients who were under observation and gave birth at the Perinatal Center of the Healthcare Institution of the Ural Region "1st Republican Clinical Hospital of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan" in 2023. This sample was divided into 2 groups: group 1 – 100 patients aged 15 to 30 years with such manifestations of undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia as myopia, mitral valve prolapse, varicose veins of the lower extremities, group 2 – 50 patients aged 15 to 30 years without signs of this defect.

The study assessed the sum of reported cases of obstetric and perinatal complications with suspected manifestations of undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia in this sample, followed by the calculation of the mean score for each complication.

Results of the study

According to the results obtained, the predominant sign of connective tissue defect in group 1 of this sample is myopia of varying degrees – 58%, while the frequency of varicose veins of the lower extremities and mitral valve prolapse is 30% and 12%, respectively. Among myopic visual impairments, mild (58%), moderate (26%) and high (16%) were predominant.

In women with undifferentiated forms of connective tissue dysplasia, there is a high incidence of obstetric and perinatal complications, in the form of preeclampsia (12%), premature rupture of amniotic fluid (14%), weakness of labor (20%), threat of scar failure on the uterus (4%), threat of premature birth (4%), rapid labor (2%), divergence of perineal sutures (2%), intrauterine fetal hypoxia (32%), fetal growth retardation (7%), chronic placental insufficiency (2%) and umbilical cord entanglement (6%). Already in the first pregnancy, women in this group have a high risk of complications, the most common of which are weakness of labor (16%) and intrauterine fetal hypoxia (3.4%). Thus, the leading complications of pregnancy and childbirth identified in group 1 are intrauterine fetal hypoxia and weakness of labor. In addition, a low-birth fetus with signs of intrauterine hypoxia was observed in group 1 women more than 5 times more often than in the group of women without undifferentiated forms of connective tissue dysplasia. (32% and 6%, respectively). The obstetric anamnesis of group 1 women was more than 4 times complicated by fetal loss syndrome in early and late pregnancy. Prior to the analyzed pregnancy, the patients of this group had a non-developing pregnancy in 1.8% of cases and antenatal fetal death in 1.3% of cases, while the patients of the 2nd group without undifferentiated forms of connective tissue dysplasia did not have the above-mentioned pregnancy complications. Group 1 women were 1.5 times more likely to have a history of spontaneous abortions (12.2%). In women without undifferentiated forms of connective tissue dysplasia, there were no spontaneous abortions before the analyzed pregnancy.

Findings

Thus, based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the course of pregnancy and childbirth in patients with undifferentiated forms of connective tissue dysplasia in the form of varying degrees of myopia, varicose veins of the lower extremities and mitral valve prolapse is accompanied by a high incidence of obstetric and perinatal complications. Analysis of the results obtained indicates the existence of a direct pattern between the presence of a connective tissue defect and the development of complications of pregnancy and childbirth in these women.

Conclusion.

This study emphasizes the relevance of connective tissue dysplasia in obstetrics. Early detection of CTD in pregnant women, assessment of risks, and the development of individualized treatment strategies can significantly improve maternal and perinatal outcomes. Furthermore, it is important to raise awareness among physicians, introduce standardized screening protocols, and ensure a multidisciplinary approach. Future research should further investigate the impact of CTD on pregnancy and develop new treatment methods.

References:

1. Викторова И.А. Методология курации пациентов с дисплазией соединительной ткани семейным врачом в аспекте профилактики ранней и внезапной смерти: дис. ... д-ра мед. наук. Ставрополь, 2004. 406 с.
2. Земцовский Э.В. Соединительнотканые дисплазии сердца. СПб.: ТОО «Политекс-Норд-Вест», 2000. 115 с.
3. Кадурина Г.И. Наследственные коллагенопатии. Клиника, диагностика, лечение, диспансеризация. СПб., 2000. 270 с. PREGNANCY AND UNDIFFERENTIATED CONNECTIVE TISSUE DYSPLASIA ..., G Zikiryaevna, Y **Zarnigor** - ... Asian Journal of ..., 2023 - cajmns.centralasianstudies.org
4. THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN IN REVEALING THE RISK FACTORS OF THE PRE-STROKE CONDITION DKRMARB Ibragimkhodj - 2022 - repository.tma.uz
5. Ortiqcha vazni bor ayollarda homiladorlik va tug'ruqning kechishi va asoratlari. SN Nuralievna, YZ Maqsadovna - Ta'lim fidoyilari, 2022 - cyberleninka.ru
6. БЕРЕМЕННОСТЬ И ПЕРИНАТАЛЬНЫЕ ОСЛОЖНЕНИЯ У ЖЕНЩИН С ОЖИРЕНИЕМ ЗМ Юнусова, НН Шавази - JOURNAL OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND ... - sammu.uz
7. Pregnant women with morbid obesity: pregnancy and perinatal outcomes YZ Maqsadovna - Eurasian Medical Research Periodical, 2023
8. PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH COMPLICATIONS IN OVERWEIGHT WOMEN SN Nuralievna, YZ Maqsadovna - garph.co.uk