

Stillbirth rate in relation to the total number of births reflects the level of country development and shows the development of the healthcare system. This dependence is also affected by: general health status of the population, the system of medical consultations, organization of obstetric aid, bad habits of the population, state of the environment.

Aim of the study: To compare the number of stillbirths and their causes from 2009 to 2014.

Methods: A statistical analysis of the autopsy reports of the children's department of "Grodno Regional Postmortem Bureau" and the information that was obtained in the Regional Statistic Department for the period from 01.01.2009 till 31.12.2014.

Results: In 2014 in Grodno region 13,253 children were born. This is 297 less than in the same period of 2013 (01.01.2013-31.12.2013 – 13,550 births). After analyzing of the birthrate in this region since 2009, we got the following numbers: 2009 -12,463, 2010 – 12,215, 2011- 12,562, 2012 – 13,208, 2013- 13,550, 2014 – 13,253. After analyzing the information of Child Pathology Department and data from Regional Statistic Department of stillbirths it was found that in 2009 38 cases of fetal death were recorded (stillbirth rate (SR) per 1,000 live births was 3.0), in 2010 - 23 (1.9), 2011 - 28 (2.2) 2012 - 36 (2.7), 2013 - 36 (2.6), 2014 - 35 (2.6). It was found that the main cause from 2009 to 2014 was intrauterine asphyxia, which averaged 74% over the years, with some growth in 2013 to 83%. The second leading cause of stillbirth steadily occupied congenital malformations. So from 2009 to 2012, they accounted for about 10% with a decrease in 2013 to 6% and a decrease in 2014 to 2.9% (1 case). Practically constantly revealed were the deaths due to acute blood loss in the fetus, which made 1 or 2 occasions a year and ranged from 3% to 8%. Stillbirths from haemolytic disease were recorded only on 2 occasions in 2012 and 2013. Intrauterine pneumonia was noted in 1 case in 2011.

Conclusions: After analysis of the data we made the following conclusion: the most common cause of stillbirth from 2009 to 2014 was fetal asphyxia (averages 74%), due to the pathology of the placenta.

By the level of stillbirths and infant mortality in 2013 Belarus ranked 18th (The list is based on data of CIA World Factbook). Infant mortality and stillbirth coefficient in Belarus for 2013 was 3.7 (world average index was 49.4). In 2006 Belarus ranked 54th with the coefficient of 9.0.

DEATH OF A LIVE-BORN BABY WITHIN THE FIRST SEVEN DAYS OF LIFE IN THE GRODNO REGION.

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Background: Early neonatal mortality is the death of a child less than seven days. Childhood mortality is the death of a child before the child's fifth birthday. National statistics tend to group these two mortality rates together. Globally, ten million infants and children die each year before their fifth birthday; 99% of these deaths occur in developing nations. Death in during the first seven days composes 15% of

childhood mortality. Early neonatal mortality takes away society's potential physical, social, and human capital.

Aim of the study: To evaluate the structure of the index of early neonatal mortality since 2009 to 2014.

Methods: A statistical analysis of the autopsy reports of the children's department of "Grodno Regional Postmortem Bureau" and the information that was obtained in Regional Statistic Department for the period from 01.01.2009 till 31.12.2014.

Results: In 2014 in Grodno region 13,253 children were born. This is 297 less than in the same period of 2013 (01.01.2013-31.12.2013 – 13,550 births). After analyzing of the birthrate in this region since 2009, we got the following numbers: 2009 -12,463, 2010 – 12,215, 2011- 12,562, 2012 – 13,208, 2013- 13,550, 2014 – 13,253. After analyzing the data of Children Pathology Department and Regional Statistic Department on early neonatal mortality it was found that in 2009 there were recorded 14 deaths of newborns during the first 7 days (rate per 1,000 live births was 1.1), in 2010 - 14 (1.1), 2011 - 18 (1.4), 2012- 14 (1.1), 2013 - 15 (1.1), 2014 - 13 (1.0) . It was found that the main causes of death in 2009 were internal malformation(IM), multiple internal malformation(MIM), which averaged 39% of the total figures for years, with some reduction in 2014 year to 23%. The second leading cause of early neonatal deaths remained pneumopathy. So from 2009 to 2014, they averaged about 12% of all cases of early neonatal death, with minimal growth in 2014 to 15%(2 cases). The most rare causes were hemorrhagic disease, pulmonary hemorrhage, diabetic embryopathy severe anemia at birth.

Conclusions: After analyzing the data about causes of early neonatal death the following conclusions were drawn: the most common cause of early neonatal mortality from 2009 to 2014 were the IM and MIM (averaged 39%).

After analysis of information for reasons of early neonatal deaths, to reduce infant mortality should to:

1. Improve ultrasound techniques to detect abnormalities of the fetus;
2. Observe for pregnant women to reduce the complications of gestation.

THE ROLE OF THE INSERTION-DELETION ACE GENE POLYMORPHISM IN TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE IN PATIENTS WITH ASTHMA AND OBESITY

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To date, more than 300 million people in the world suffer from asthma and this number continues to grow every day, which allows us to consider asthma as a disease of civilization. The prevalence of asthma among obese persons is 11.9% in contrast to the general population, where the figure is 6.1%. At the same time pathogenetic mechanisms along with activation of cytokine link of immunity, hormonal spectrum of blood, lipid, and carbohydrate metabolism species can be the result of different gene polymorphisms [2]. Genetic changes in asthma are the result of