Ivanov P. M., Tomskiy M.I., Kiprijanova N.S., Ivanova F.G., Nikolaeva T.I., Makarova N.N., Zharnikova T.N., Myreeva S.A., Aleksandrova E.N.

Epidemiological aspects of malignant growths in Yakutia

32, 9 thousand cases of malignant tumors of the population of Yakutia for the period from 1991 to 2007 were under analysis. Nature of the disease has a distinct sex-age and territorial conditioning. According to forecast, by 2012 overall incidence rates will increase among the male population in the 1, 2 times, female - 1, 4 times in comparison with 1991, mainly due to the growth rate of colorectal cancer localization, reproductive organs, skin, thyroid, hemoblastoses.

Keywords: neoplasms, prevalence, dynamics, forecast.

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Congenital developmental anomalies of the central nervous system and efficacy of their prophylaxis for 2000-2009 in RS (Y)

In article results of monitoring of congenital developmental anomalies of the central nervous system of newborns, children and the aborted fetuses for the 10-years period (2000-2009) in Republic Sakha (Yakutia) are presented. Frequency in regions and dynamics of their prevalence on years is analyzed. The analysis of risk factors is held. Frequencies of congenital defects of the central nervous system of fetus, revealed on early terms and interrupted on medical indications are certained. Estimation of the efficiency of antenatal diagnostics and prevention of defects of the central nervous system is given.

Keywords: congenital developmental anomalies, central nervous system, newborns.

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INDEXES OF CARBOHYDRATE EXCHANGE AT NEW-BORN IN DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS OT MOTHERS WITH PREECLAMPSIA.

SEE HPE BSU Department of obstetrics and gynecology with the course of pediatrics of SEH the Republican Prenatal center.

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Resume. The author of the article conducted the analysis of dynamics of indexes of carbohydrate exchange at new-born from mothers suffering from preeclampsia. Right after birth the lowest indexes of glucose, which rise to the third days, are marked in umbilical cord blood. Thus new-born of the Buryat nationality have level of sugar in umbilical cord blood lower, than the Russians. The expressed fluctuations of level of glikemia are considered as violation of processes of adaptation.

Keywords. New-born, glucose, umbilical cord blood, preeclampsia, the Buryats, the Russians.

Introduction. Energy needs of a germ, a placenta and a fruit are provided mainly at the expense of glucose from an organism of mother. In process of increase in term of pregnancy glucose level in blood of mother on an empty stomach decreases. Braking gluconeogenesis because of decrease in level of amino acids in blood becomes the additional reason glucopenia on an empty stomach. Since the second trimester of pregnancy, there is an increase of level of glucose in blood after the meal, caused by placentary hormones (a progesterone, an estrogen, placentary lactogen, etc.) That is develops hyperglicemia physiological insulinoresistans. Long hyperglicemia after meal stimulates development on 10-13 weeks of pregnancy of a pancreas of a fruit and secretion of its insulin, cages as insulin of mother, unlike glucose, through a placenta does not get. Under the influence of placentary hormones at healthy pregnant women amplifies lipolisis and кetogenesis, thus β-oxybutyric and acetoacetic (ketosis) freely pass acids through a placenta and are used by a liver and a fruit brain as an energy source. Thus, moderated hypoglicemia, hyperglicemia and a metabolic acidosis are typical changes of an exchange at healthy pregnant women [1].