

Міністерство освіти та науки, молоді та спорту України
Міністерство охорони здоров'я
Сумський державний університет
Медичний інституту



АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА ПРАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Topical Issues of Clinical and Theoretical
Medicine

Збірник тез доповідей
III Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції
Студентів та молодих вчених
(Суми, 23-24 квітня 2015 року)

Суми
Сумський державний університет
2015

SPINAL MANIPULATION

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Spinal manipulation is a therapeutic intervention that has roots in traditional medicine and has been used by various cultures, apparently for thousands of years. Hippocrates, the "father of medicine

AIM : the role of manual therapy is to reliving sever pain without any operation and to prepare some body or improve him to his own life style to a good way

Methods is one of several options—including exercise, massage, and physical therapy—that can provide mild-to-moderate relief from low-back pain. Spinal manipulation appears to work as well as conventional treatments such as applying heat, using a firm mattress, and taking pain-relieving medications: (SAID such as deprasspan , betaspan, bethametazone,etc) doing as an inject in they joint under ligament and those points that have severe pain once then after 2/3 week ,

Result The effects of spinal manipulation have been shown to include:

Temporary relief of musculoskeletal pain

Shortened time to recover from acute back pain

Temporary increase in passive range of motion

Physiological effects on the central nervous system (specifically the sympathetic nervous system

Altered sensorimotor integration

No alteration of the position of the sacroiliac joint

ULTRASOUND CRITERIA OF THE CERVIX UTERI IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PRETERM LABOR IN MULTIPLE PREGNANCIES

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With increasing cases of assisted reproductive technology significantly increased the number of multiple pregnancies. Patients with multiple pregnancy constitute a high-risk of perinatal complications, including the threat of premature birth is in the foreground. Transvaginal cervical monitoring at multiple pregnancy carries valuable information about the state of the cervix (length, inner mouth, the cervical canal) and is a reliable prognostic indicator in the diagnosis of complex high risk of premature birth. The widespread implementation of this diagnostic method in daily practice antenatal care will significantly improve perinatal indicators.

The aim of our work was to study the characteristics of the dynamics of the cervix in the progression of pregnancy and detect ultrasonic kryterii risk of preterm birth in women with twins.

Materials and methods. To address the problems in the work conducted prospective analysis of 150 case histories of women with singleton pregnancies and 200 pregnant women with histories of twins (114 - with dyhorianalic, 86 - with monohorianalic diamniotyc) who were registered in the antenatal clinic and treatment in Sumy Regional Clinical perinatal center in the 2011-2014. We use the criteria ultrasound cervical condition and identified the following groups. The control group consisted of 100 patients where pregnancy was without the threat of termination, and labor which took place in the period of full-term pregnancy (50 - with a singleton pregnancy, 50 - with a multiple pregnancy). In the study group included 100 women with singleton pregnancies (group 1) and 150 of the twins (group 2), whose pregnancy was complicated by the threat of termination in different periods of gestation. All patients, who had pregnancy with complications by the threat of termination received pathogenetic therapy according to current clinical protocols. In the study group were included patients with cervical incompetence and habitual.

We have studied general, somatic, obstetric and gynecological history, pregnancy, childbirth, and in particular the state of the cervix with the progression of singleton and multiple pregnancies. In conventional clinical examination and laboratory tests, carried ultrasound tservikometry

To assess the state FPC carried ultrasound fetal and placental complex using modern ult 10-13 Weeks., 16-22 weeks. and 28-34 weeks of pregnancy. As I trimester ultrasound diagnosis was made