

VARIATIONS IN MORPHO-FUNCTIONAL INDEXES OF NEWBORNS DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF THE DELIVERY PROCESS AND MOTHER'S OCCUPATION

Evgenii Nikolaevich Krikun¹, Vladimir Viktorovich Boldyr¹, Roman Filippovich Kapustin²

¹ *Department of Human Anatomy and Histology, Belgorod State University, Belgorod, Russia,* ² *Department of Animal Morphology, Belgorod State Agricultural Academy, Maiskii, Russia*

Introduction: Decision of reproduction pathology questions needs collection and accumulation of factual data, and elaboration of methodological foundation of evaluation of the results obtained.

Materials and Methods: To reveal the statistically reliable ties of morpho-functional signs of newborns with the nature of delivery process and their mother's occupation we have done the dispersive analysis of mean values of these signs with the following plural comparisons by Shoffe.

Results: The analysis of variations of given characteristics has shown some regularities: all main anthropometric indexes of newborns, appeared prematurely, distinguish in fewer mean values from newborns, appeared in good time. Their body mass is fewer by 1083 gr. (31%) at boys and by 1113 gr. (33%) at girls; body length is fewer by 6 cm (11%) both at girls and at boys; body dimensions are fewer on the average by 3cm (10%) at boys and by 3,5 cm (11%) at girls.

Conclusions: Functional state of these newborns on Apgar scale characterizes as below of normal value level; all main anthropometric indexes of newborns, appeared later of established date (belated delivery), have bigger mean values as compared with newborns from normal delivery; newborns, appeared with the help of Caesarean section operation, have fewer head, chest and abdomen dimensions on the average by 0,23 cm (1%), and also insufficient level of Apgar indication, that is typical for girls; newborns of housewives as compared with children of women, working in industry, have fewer mean values of body mass by 136 gr. (4%) at girls, and also indexes of head and chest circumferences on the average by 0,6 cm (2%) both at boys and at girls. We have not found other distinctions in this group that may testify to equal living conditions of women of different occupations in Belgorod region (Russia).