

**ESTIMATION OF OOCYTES QUALITY  
WHILE COMPARING TWO PROTOCOLS  
OF STIMULATION OF SUPEROVULATIONS  
AMONG WOMEN WITH OVARY  
CYSTIC DISEASE**

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In genesis of endocrine sterility a syndrome of cystic disease ovary (SPKO) equals from 35 to 85% of cases, and its part in the structure of infertile marriages is 20%. It has been established that the most significant characteristics of SPKO (increase in luteinizing hormone and testosterone in blood plasma, cystic alterations of ovary and metabolic disturbances) interfere with natural undergo of superovulation stimulation and affects the quality of received oocytes and development of embryos.

The objective of the research is to estimate the quality of received oocytes in in comparison of two short protocols of superovulation stimulation among women with diagnosis of SPKO.

All patients involved into analysis received daily recombinant FSH (honal-F, 75 ME) at the background of discharging of introduction of agonist HtRH of difereline 0,1 mg (31 people, group 1) of with the implementation of antagonist HrTH of cetrotyde 0,25 mg (29 people, group 2). Average age of patients equaled 30,8 and 30,2 years correspondingly. Therapy principle was in an individual selection of preparation and its dose. Control of folliculogenesis, intake of oocytes and transportation of embryos as well as embryological stage of the program was carried out according to standard methods. The support of lutein phase was established individually. As a criterion of treatment effectiveness we used the frequency of development of hyperstimulation of ovary syndrome of average and severe degree.

From the inspected 60 patients clinical pregnancy was achieved among 26 women (43,3%), while the protocol with cetrotyde was more effective, frequency of pregnancy was higher in the second group of 5,7% ( $p < 0,05$ ). The frequency of pregnancy over superovulation stimulation correlates with higher greater number of received oocytes and was unreliably higher among women who received diferelin, possibly because of increase in unripe forms; in the group with cetrotyde a trend of oocytes overgrowth was registered. AN average number of oocytes with normal fecundation in groups didn't differ dramatically. However, the frequency of presence of ovary hyperstimulation syndrome that represents a serious problem under a superovulation induction among patients with SPKO in program of auxiliary reproductive technologies

was lower by 37,2% in the group with cetrotyde ( $p < 0,01$ ).

Thus, an overcoming of sterility among women with SPKO requires individual approach to usage of different protocols of superovulation stimulation that is adequate for an endocrine status and condition of ovary that directly affects the quality of received oocytes.

**THE SPREAD OF ASCARIDOSIS AMONG  
THE ADULTS POPULATION IN CENTRAL  
KAZAKHSTAN FROM 2000 TILL 2008**

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Ascariidosis – the most spreaded common class of antroponoz geogelmintoz nematosis with fecal-oral mechanism of transmission, characterized by a chronic course with allergy of the body in the early stage of disease and dysfunction of the intestine – in later.

Ascariidosis takes a significant amount of food the host, irritate the intestinal mucosa., cough, arthralgia, myalgia and allergic symptoms: itching and sometimes skin rashes, asthmatic bronchitis, eosinophilic infiltrates in the lungs, pneumonia, blood eosinophilia. Migrated ascariidosis is undiagnosed.

In this regard, it is necessary to study the morbidity by ascariidosis of the population to identify the causes of the spread and to further carry out the necessary anti-epidemic actions.

The aims of this study was to examine manifestations of the epidemic process of ascariidosis diseases in central Kazakhstan. Studies conducted by the standard technique of retrospective epidemiological and statistical analysis of incidence.

The retrospective epidemiological analysis of the morbidity by ascariidosis 2000–2008 years to assess the epidemiological situation: – Study dynamics of the diseases by ascariidosis (defined trend, periodicity).

Was conducted retrospective epidemiological analysis among adults from the beginning of 2003 year we may note the growing of the disease. The most high indexes were registered in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and made up 50,2; 97,4; 108,2; 161,7 for 100 thousand population. The average rate of the reduction and increasing of the year during the epidemiological process from 2000 till 2008 makes up 11,6% and is characterized as the tendency is high (reduction and increasing).