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TITLE

EXPERIENCE OF THE USE OF FIBRIN CRYOPRECIPITATE FOR CESAREAN SECTION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE MORPHOFUNCTIONAL COMPLETE-NESS OF UTERINE SCAR.

AUTHOR/S

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ABSTRACT

The objective. Develop a methodology for optimization of reparative processes after caesarean section due to biological adhesives based on fibrinogen (fibrin cryoprecipitate).

Patients and methods. We made the prospective analysis of intraoperative and postoperative complications in 120 women with physiological pregnancy and their first delivery by cesarean section. In 75 pregnant women with uncomplicated pregnancy (study group) was used intraoper-atively FC and 45 women (control group) did not use cryoprecipitate. All operations of cesarean sections were performed in the lower uterine segment. After surgery, 3 and 6 hours was per-formed ultrasound and Doppler study of postpartum uterine and Doppler energy study of the scar of the uterus. Within 3 months after the operation was carried out 3D ultrasound of the scar on the uterus. With power Doppler studies have investigated the vascularization area in the weld area. The blood flow velocities and SDR were analyzed in the myometrial arteries.

Results. On the basis of a complex of modern experimental, morphological, sonographic and Doppler study we demonstrated that the use of fibrin cryoprecipitate improves the usefulness of the scar on the uterus. Echographic studies have shown that fibrin cryoprecipitate promotes more rapid involution of the uterus, which is manifested by normalization of its reduction in length, decrease in the anteroposterior size.

Conclusion. As a result of analysis of the data we found that the use of fibrin cryoprecipitate during caesarean section increases the quality of wound healing, provides a complete formation of the scar on the uterus, leading to a decrease in postoperative complications.

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