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Metabolic correction of endogenous intoxication in integrated therapy of pregnant women with abo-immunization

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Relevance. Against the backdrop of developing AVO-immunological conflict in intrauterine development of hemolytic disease of the fetus, an important mechanism is the violation of uterine and fetoplacental blood circulation . Associated with this, dismetabolic disorders lead to microcirculatory disorders, ischemia and hypoxia, cellular metabolism, which in turn have a negative impact on both local and general blood circulation in the mother-placenta-fetus system. At the same time, trophic and respiratory insufficiency develops, the accumulation of toxic products of impaired metabolism in the mother-placenta-fetus system, disruption of the transport of oxygen and carbon dioxide. Therefore, the fight against oxygen deficiency and endotoxemia in the developing AVO-immunological conflict, especially in the II and III trimesters of gestation, when irreversible changes in tissues have not yet developed, is an important part of complex therapy . In recent years, for these purposes, drugs that specifically affect the energy potential of cells are widely used. Most clinicians give preference to medicines that reduce the energy needs of the tissues, thereby increasing their resistance to hypoxia. These drugs include antihypoxant-carriers of electrons, which is represented by Cocarnite (Pharmaceutical Company "World medicine" of the Austro-American production). Therapy with Cockarnit has a pronounced therapeutic effect on the condition of the fetus developing in conditions of placental insufficiency, which is reflected in a significant improvement in blood flow in the fetal placental vessels and the dynamics of its intrauterine growth.In recent years, the processes of sensitization of education-related toxic products of impaired metabolism, which as antigens can play a key role in regulating receptor activity. The greatest danger is represented by toxins simulating the processes of signaling the initiation and regulation of cell growth, differentiation, metabolism, development of neurohumoral systems, interaction of cells of the immune system and cell transformation. Such signal modulators of receptor systems include oligopeptides (OP), formed during proteolysis of proteins, which contain tyrosine and tryptophan-containing peptides (TZP and TRP). The influence of Cochranitis on the level of OP, the role of TZP and TRP in the pathogenesis of ABO-sensitization in pregnant women is practically unexplored, which determines the relevance of the problem, the scientific novelty of the study.

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