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## **EXTRAGENITAL PATHOLOGY OF PREGNANT WOMEN AND NEONATAL ARRHYTHMIA**

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**Topicality.** Currently, extragenital pathology is quite common phenomenon among pregnant women. The main place is occupied by cardiovascular diseases, kidney diseases, anemia and endocrine pathologies, which have negative impact on the course of pregnancy, childbirth and the post-natal period, as well as the condition of the fetus and newborn. Condition of cardiovascular system of a newborn is a marker of health and adaptive capabilities of the organism. Therefore, evaluation of the cardiovascular system of the child, in particular heart rate is one of the leading methods of controlling the state of the body of the newborn.

**Object:** To set the dependency of neonatal arrhythmias in infants of mothers with extragenital pathology.

**Tasks.** To compare incidence of cardiac arrhythmias in infants of mothers with extragenital pathology and without it.

**Material and methods.** 91 newborns were examined; the analysis of medical history was conducted, the results of Holter ECG monitoring, statistical analysis of the results was conducted too.

**Results.** 91 newborns were examined. 69.2% of examined children were prematurely born. Newborns were divided into 2 groups, I group consisted of 55 children born to mothers with extragenital pathology (EGP), II group - 36 newborns of mothers without EGP. All children were performed with daily ECG monitoring. EGP in women was presented with central nervous system diseases - 7.8%, endocrine system - 38.2%, respiratory system - 1.8% of the urinary system - 23.6%, the cardiovascular system - 47.3%, gastrointestinal - 14.5%, of other organs and systems - 21.8%.

Among the examined newborns in I group cardiac arrhythmia was in 42 children (76.4%) in II group - in 18 children (50%) according to Holter ECG monitoring.

Statistical analysis of the results using the criteria of assessing the significance of outcome differences depending on the exposure to risk factors using nonparametric tests showed that the incidence of heart rhythm disorders in newborns from mothers with extragenital pathology higher than in infants of mothers without EGP. The level of significance of this relationship corresponds to  $p < 0.05$  ( $X^2 - 5.610$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions.** The dependence of the frequency of neonatal arrhythmias in infants to availability of extragenital pathology of mother was explored.