

Alyukov K. A., Sazonova T. V., Dunaeva T. S.

**ANALYSIS OF BIOCHEMICAL INDICES IN WOMEN WITH GALLSTONE
DISEASE GIVING BIRTH AGAIN**

*Scientific supervisors candidate of medical science, associate professor Solovieva N. V.,
candidate of philosophical science, associate professor Zenkova T. L.*

*Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Department of Foreign Languages
Chita State Medical Academy, Chita*

Relevance. Nowadays digestive diseases are extremely common and often have a chronic course. They have significantly “rejuvenated” over the past decades, so they may develop in pregnant women. The incidence of gallstone disease during pregnancy is from 0.05% to 8%.

Objective: to analyze the results of laboratory studies of women giving birth for the second time with a diagnosis of gallstone disease in 2019.

Materials and methods. Based on the archival data the parameters of biochemical blood tests of women giving birth for the second time in 2019 with a diagnosis of gallstone in Priargunsky Central Regional Hospital (Priargunsk, Zabaykalsky Krai) have been examined. The data were taken from the primary analyzes in admission to the hospital. 26 case histories were analyzed including the results of the activity of α -amylase, alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, total bilirubin and total blood cholesterol. Patients were divided into 6 age groups: the 1st group was 11.6% (from 21-25 years old); the 2nd group - 15.4% (from 26-30 years); the 3rd group - 15.4% (from 31-35 years old); the 4th group - 7.8% (from 36-40 years old); the 5th group - 15.4% (from 41-45 years old) and the 6th group - 34.3% (from 46-50 years old). Statistical processing of the obtained data was carried out using the BioStat 6.9 program. Quantitative indicators were presented as the median (50 percentile). The significance of the differences in the samples (p) was calculated according to the Mann-Whitney U-test, acceptable values were taken at $p < 0.05$.

Results and discussions. In the 5th and 6th age groups the values of the activity of the enzyme α -amylase were higher than in the other patients, but were within normal values (76.4 u / l ($p < 0.0001$) and 71, 1 unit / l ($p < 0.0001$)). In the first three groups, the indices of aspartate aminotransferase were maximum within the acceptable values (22 units / L ($p < 0.001$), 20.6 units / L ($p < 0.001$), 20.4 units / L ($p < 0.001$)). The transaminase activity of alanine aminotransferase was exceeded both relative to the upper acceptable norm of 41 units / L in the 3rd age group by 4.7% ($p < 0.001$) and in the 4th - by 2.2% ($p < 0.001$) in comparison with the other groups. The total bilirubin content was maximum in the 1st group - 18.6 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$ ($p < 0.01$) and in the 4th - 12.4 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$ ($p < 0.003$) but was in the reference range as well as in the other groups. In the blood serum the concentration of total blood cholesterol was exceeded by 4.8% only in the 2nd group ($p < 0.05$). In other pregnant women in different age groups its numbers were within normal values.

Conclusion. Thus the data obtained testified:

1. Pregnant women aged 31-40 presented a special risk group.
2. In pregnant women giving birth the second time the upper limits of the reference values of aspartate aminotransferase, total bilirubin and total cholesterol were observed at the age of 21-30 especially in the age group from 21 to 25 years.