TITLE.
ENDOMETRIOID CYSTS IN THE PREGNANT WOMEN AS A CAUSE NOT-DEVELOPED PREGNANCY

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ABSTRACT.
Objective: to investigate outcomes of pregnancy in the pregnant woman with adnexal masses.

Materials and methods. A total of pregnancy outcomes in the 244 pregnant women with adnexal masses were reviewed. Pregnancy ended in childbirth in 207 pregnant women of group I, pregnancy stopped and not developed in 37 women of group II.

Results. When comparing histostructural of adnexal masses it was found that pregnant of Group II had 5.13 (p<0,01) times more frequent endometrioid cysts. Within 2 months after the termination of pregnancy in 13 (35.14%) patients of group II luteal cysts regressed. 24 (64.86%) patients of group II after termination of pregnancy have been operated for adnexal masses. The results of histological study of operating materials in group II: 11 (29.73%) endometrioid ovarian cysts, 2 (5.41%) cysts without an epithelial lining, 6 (16.22%) mature cystic teratomas, 2 (5.41%) mucinous cystadenomas, 3 (8.11%) serous cystadenomas.

Conclusions. Among pregnant women with adnexal masses, in which pregnancy does not develop, endometrioid ovarian cysts observed in 29.73% of cases.

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