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Editorial

Women's Health Problems in the 21st Century and Ways to Solve them

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The problem of preserving women's reproductive health is a guarantee of the well-being of future generations. At the same time, the problem of maternal mortality is relevant even in the 21st century with its significant progress, including in medicine. Postpartum purulent-inflammatory diseases are on the second place in the world in the structure of maternal mortality and complicate significantly the course of the postpartum period. At the same time obstetric sepsis makes about 20% of maternal mortality. It is paradoxical, that the prevalence of postpartum purulent-inflammatory diseases in low-income countries is growing in the world against the background of improving the quality of medical care in countries with a high level of development, especially in obstetric practice. Understanding the pathogenesis of sepsis is the key to find the effective approaches to its treatment. It should be considered carefully at various levels - from possible disturbances in the body as a whole to noticeable changes at the molecular level.

Our pathogenetic concept of diagnostic and treatment model of purulent-inflammatory diseases and sepsis is based on the changes of the structure of albumin molecules in the blood serum. In the case of presence of endogenous intoxication, part of the albumin molecules in the blood becomes pathological (blocked by toxins). Consequently, in the case of these diseases there are two types of albumin molecules in the blood: normal (X) and pathological (1-X). The latter are not able to perform their basic functions, including transport and detoxification. At the case, when X 0 septic condition develops. The method of fluorescence spectroscopy was proposed to use for the diagnose, monitor and correct the treatment process.

It is shown, that the spectral-fluorescent characteristics of the blood serum of patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases and sepsis are universal markers of the severity of their condition. The changes studied in patients with septic conditions in most cases were premanifest: they were usually recorded 24-48 hours before the appearance of obvious clinical and laboratory signs of general somatic status of patients.

The peculiarities of the behavior of these markers for various specific diseases are illustrated. At the same time, most of the currently available methods make it possible to diagnose the disease in the case of presence of an already developed clinical picture. The results of the influence of various factors on the spectral-fluorescent characteristics of the serum of patients are analyzed. In order to overcome optimally endogenous intoxication in patients, the use of infusion of albumin solution is proposed. Without this infusion, the body will not be able to overcome bacteremia at the case, when $X \rightarrow 0$ [1].

Bibliography

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