

ABOUT THE STATE OF HEMOCOAGULATION SYSTEM IN LATE
TOXEMIA OF PREGNANCY IN NORILSK

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Lately there appear still more informations corroborating considerable difference of the state of hemocoagulation system in late toxemia in pregnant females in comparison with healthy pregnant women. There are experimental data, proving intravascular deposits of fibrin as one of the main cause of eclamptic attacks /Mc Kay D, 1965/. We have investigated the peculiarities of the state of hemocoagulation system in late toxemia of pregnancy in the Polar zone. The state of hemocoagulation system was studied by the method of parallel record thrombelastogram /TEG/ on the thrombelastograph "Thromb 2" and electrocoagulagram /ELCG/ on an electrocoagulograph /H-333/. The parameters TEG and ELCG in healthy non pregnant females of the Polar Zone considerably differ from those in females of the central zone of the country.

The comparison of the parameters TEG and ELCG in late toxemia in pregnant women till the II degree inclusive and healthy females in the same term showed the presence of moderate activation of the I and II phases of coagulation of

fibrinolytic blood activation without considerable differences. In late toxemia of the III degree and eclampsia on the EICG there was revealed an express activation of the I and III phases of coagulation, hyperfibrinogenemia, an increase of fibrinolytic activity on the EICG. On the TEG - an express increase of the maximum amplitude and the index of the thrombodynamic potential /IPT C.Raby, 1974/. Stufenfenomen /Horder M.H., 1955/ on the TEG seldom observed by us and only in late toxemia of the III degree of pregnancy and eclampsia with the express of dysproteinemia.
