

ON WOMEN'S MENSTRUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONS
IN THE FAR EAST

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It is well-known that climatic-geographical environment and social mode of life as well as other factors substantially influence all human functions and foremost complex processes of

neuroendocrinal regulations. Just it also concerns the menstrual regulation and generative function in women.

We have examined 2416 women, whom we divided into 3 groups. In the first control group there were 1104 women, being residents of the Khabarovsk region constantly. The second group contained 529 women-aborigines (Evenks, Nanai and others). The third group included 783 women who have been living under this climatic-geographic conditions for from one to ten years.

We have used questionnaire for getting information taking into consideration the period of living in this region.

Women of the first group had initial menstruation before the age of 12 in 14 14,1%, before the age of 13-14 in 70,3%, before the age of 15-17 in 12,2%; and before the age of 18 and older in 3,4%. The second group of aborigines had the figures correspondingly: 17,4%; 66,9%; 12,4%; 3,3%. The third group: 7,5%; 55,9%; 30,7%; 5,9%. All these data gave us the right to conclude that the time of initial menstruation in women constant residents and aborigines (the first and the second groups) are nearly the same.

The average number of gestations per woman, able for fertilization in the first group equaled $3,8 \pm 0,3$; in the second group - $5,4 \pm 0,6$; in the third group - $2,8 \pm 0,4$. The index of average labour periodicity in the first group was 5,8 years; in the second - 3,2; in the third - 0,1.

Thus among the women of the second group the childbirth was as much as twice more often and accordingly the interval between them was reduced. This phenomenon can be explained by the fact that only few aborigine women used contraceptives while 61% of the first group used various contraceptives.

The analysis of the pregnancy periods in the groups in question showed that among aborigine women control groups there were cases of late toxicosis and nephropathy. In those with not prolonged periods of admittance there prevailed cases of monosymptomatic hypertension.

The other aspects of the problem studied will be explained in the report.