

## Ophthalmologic Monitoring of Thrombophilia in Pregnant Women

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### Purpose

To study the frequency of occurrence of dangerous forms of PVCHR and changes in the hemostasis system in pregnant women.

### Materials and Methods

50 pregnant women (100 eyes) with gestational age from 8 ÷ 38 weeks, age - 22 ÷ 37 years were analyzed. Detection of lupus antigen (LA) was carried out using poisonous tests, as well as confirmatory tests with donor plasma and corrective phospholipids. Ophthalmological studies. Standard and special research methods: fundus examination with Goldman lens, Fluorescence angiography of the fundus (FAG), optical coherence tomography (OCT).

### Results of Research and Discussion

Dangerous forms of PVCHR were detected in 27 people. In 4 pregnant women with "lattice dystrophy" and in one pregnant woman with peripheral vitreochorioretinal dystrophies (PVCHR) of the "snail trace" type, LA was detected in the blood plasma. All of these women had a miscarriage. After treating them with aspirin and fraxiparin, they successfully gave birth to healthy children. IN 14 patients with combined forms of PVCHR and retinal defects - CSCHR (central serous chorioretinopathy) - 3 people. (LA is found in all), in the same pregnant women - Acute attack of angle-closure glaucoma (AGA) (edema, proteinuria, hypertension). In one woman with a LA (1,4) thrombophlebitis of the deep veins of the lower extremities, sepsis, thrombosis of the lower temporal branch of the central retinal vein (CRV) and partial obstruction of the lower temporal branch of the central artery of the retina (CAR). A pregnant woman, 32 years old, with a dangerous form of PVCHR - bleeding during childbirth was accompanied by obstruction of CAR, in the postpartum period atrophy of the optic nerve (titer LA 1,4). The patient, 26 years old, bleeding during childbirth (Amalric zone on the periphery of the fundus (the presence of LA -1.4 in combination with a very low PC - 30%). In 1 woman with a low prevalence of placenta, bleeding during childbirth, in the fundus of the eye is a picture of the prethrombotic of the upper temporal and lower temporal branches of the CRV (LA titer 1.3 - 1.4).

Pregnant women with PVCHR have thrombophilia. LA is involved in the pathogenesis of acute arterial and venous vascular catastrophe of the retina, is the cause of bleeding during childbirth, miscarriage, more than 44, 4% of cases in pregnant women with dangerous forms of PVCHR. Ophthalmologic monitoring in pregnant women with a study of the hemostatic system for thrombophilia, LA is considered necessary. Ophthalmologic observation can and should serve as a direct control of the dynamics of the pathological process and control of the adequacy of anticoagulant, disaggregate and anti-inflammatory therapy.

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