



THE EFFECT OF DOSTINEX ON THE BODY

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Keywords: prolactin, cabergoline, pituitary tumors, Dostinex, lactosis therapy, lactational mastitis

Abstract. The physiological mechanisms controlling reproduction are closely linked to energy balance. In the recent years, accumulating evidence suggests that prolactin regulates metabolic functions, besides regulating breast development and stimulating milk formation.

Hyperprolactinemia is associated with obesity and treatment with dopamine agonists results in weight loss. We discuss the integrated effects of prolactin in the metabolic control and reproductive function, the role of prolactin in the pathogenesis of obesity. In a woman's body, prolactin (PRL) performs a variety of biological functions, exerting a huge influence on the state of the reproductive system, implantation processes and the development of subsequent pregnancy.

pregnancy, as well as playing an exceptional role in postpartum lactation. This hormone is necessary for the full maturation of ovarian follicles and oocytes, the normal function of the corpus luteum, to maintain balance between estrogen and luteinizing hormone receptors. Hyperprolactinemia is often manifested by hypothalamic-pituitary dysfunction and is more common in women of reproductive age. Despite the successes of drug therapy in the treatment of this pathology, the question of the most optimal treatment in some cases remains open, so the development algorithms for the treatment of hyperprolactinemia syndrome is a current area of clinical research. Particularly relevant in endocrinology and gynecology.

Target. Assessment of the risk of developing pregnancy and fetal pathology in patients with prolactin-secreting pituitary tumors who received cabergoline in the early stages of gestation.

Materials and methods. The study included 24 patients aged 24 to 38 years with prolactin-secreting

pituitary adenomas who became pregnant during cabergoline (Dostinex) therapy. A retrospective analysis was carried out the course and outcomes of 33 pregnancies based on available medical documentation data and patient surveys.



Results. Of 33 pregnancies, 26 (78.8%) ended in childbirth; one spontaneous miscarriage was registered at 7 weeks (3%), six women required medical abortions due to non-developing pregnancies between 4 and 7 weeks (18.2%). In 6% of cases (two pregnant women) gestational ageism was diagnosed diabetes mellitus (GDM). The mean gestational age was 39.8 weeks (36–41 weeks). Premature births have been observed in 4 women, which amounted to 15.3%. In 6% of cases (two pregnant women) gestational diabetes mellitus was diagnosed (GSD). A total of 27 children were born (in 1 case, twins), 26 (96.3%) of whom were healthy at the time of birth. The main component of lactosis therapy is the use of drugs. The use of drugs which affect the reduction of prolactin levels (dostinex, parlodel) with preparations that improve the flow of milk (progestogel, oxytocin) is optimal in therapy. Combined use of dostinex with oxytocin in combination with therapeutic interventions is more effective and fast therapy.

Only an integrated approach allows to achieve a therapeutic effect on condition of ensuring monitoring of development of pathological process and an exception of development of mastitis.

In the absence of expected effect within a day it is necessary to carry out careful differential and diagnostic procedure for exceptions lactational mastitis, including repeated breast ultrasound and needle biopsy by means of thick needle.

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