

New contraceptive technologies for women of high pregnancy risk

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In Kazakhstan the half of the pregnancies at women after 35 years old is interrupted by the abortions as those women of late reproductive age have a high extragenital and gynecological morbidity and low acceptance of the modern contraceptive methods. Therefore the new contraceptive technologies will help to increase the acceptance rate of contraception for women of the late reproductive age and to decrease the number of abortions. As a contraceptive method we chose the intrauterine hormonal levonorgestrel-releasing system Mirena (Schering AG). All women were after 35 years old with menorrhagia, small uterine fibroids. Iron deficiency anemia was diagnosed at all women. All women had only one sexual partner and their reproductive history included two or three child births and 2-7 abortions. Those women have been using Mirena already 1 year. We are monitoring the general and gynecological condition of those women including ovaries, uterus and endometrium. Women themselves are satisfied with this new contraceptive technology. Thus the new contraceptive methods coming to the Kazakh pharmaceutical market will allow to replace the abortion by contraception and to improve the reproductive health and wellbeing of the women.