**Frequency of Factor V Leiden Mutation in Women Using Oral Contraceptives**

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Objective: To study the frequency of factor V Leiden (FVL) mutation in women using oral contraceptives (OC). Method: Genetic and hemostasiologic study of 170 OC users at the age of 20-49. Gandrille S. and co-workers' method (1995) was used to reveal FYL mutation. Results: FVL mutation was found in 5.3% of studied patients. All women with mutation had this defect only in one gene allele. The absence of patients with gomozygote genotype may be connected not only with lower frequency of its occurrency but also with peculiarities of the studied group, where women, who have thrombosis in anamnesis, are not included. 55.6% of women with heterozygote genotype of FVL mutation and 18.0% of women with normal factor V gene had spontaneous abortions in anamnesis. Significantly lower APS resistance index ($2.7\pm0.1$ and $2.1\pm0.2$; $p<0.01$) was found in FVL carriers. Venous blood coagulation time, prothrombin index, thrombin time, fibrinogen concentration, activity of factors VII, VIII, Willebrand's factor and antithrombin III did not differ significantly in women with normal and factor V mutated gene. Conclusion: The FVL mutation rate corresponds to mean European data. Routine determination of hemostasis index does not allow to reveal changes that could show this defect. Some patients with decreased APS resistance index, habitual abortions, thrombotic complications in personal or familial anamnesis need examination for FVL mutation before the use of combined contraceptives.