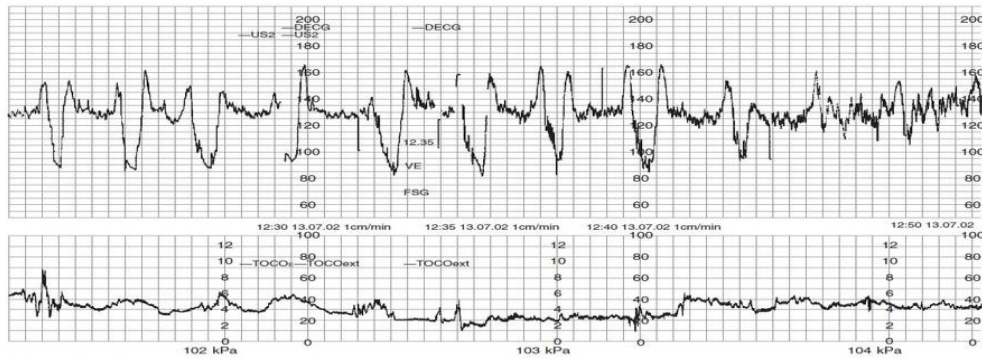


## **Station 2 “Evaluation of laboratory and instrumental methods of examination “**

1. Determination of the method and object of research.
2. Determination of indications for this study.
3. Description of changes (if any).
4. Determining the condition or disease that is characterized by these changes
5. Appointment of additional research methods to clarify pathological changes (if necessary).

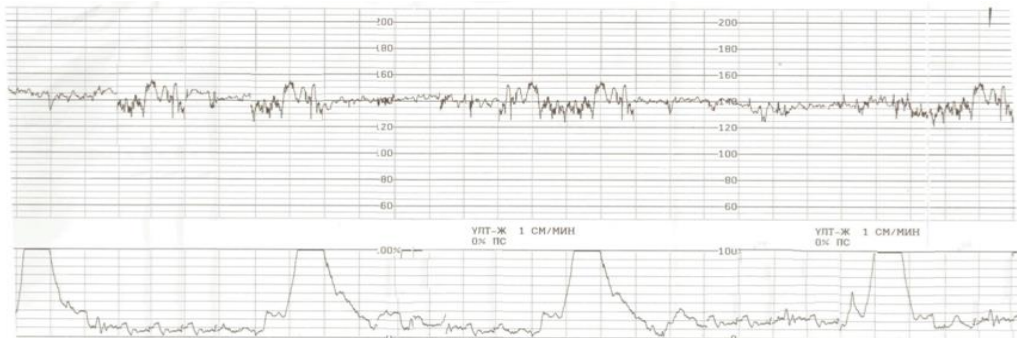
### **1. Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (cardiotocography).**



### **2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination (blood).**

Hb-86 g / l; red blood cells– 2,62 \* 10<sup>12</sup>/l; white blood cells– 10,8 \* 10<sup>9</sup>/l; SOE-26 mm / hour.  
Leukocyte formula: p-10%; C-64%; m-3%; e-1%; l-22%.

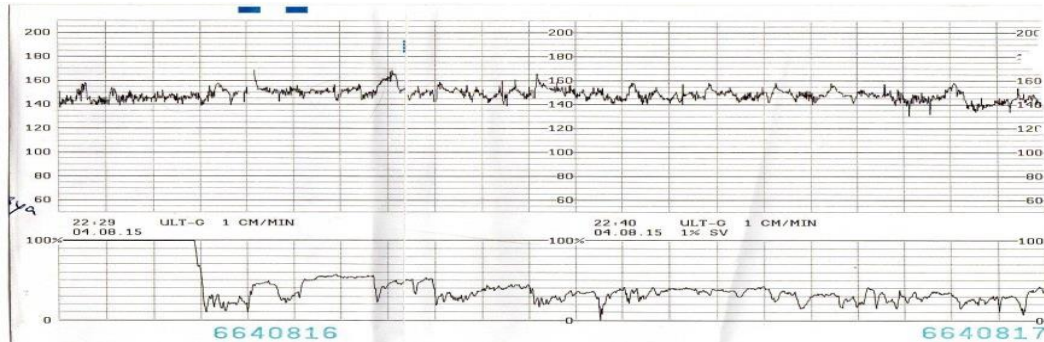
### **1. Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (cardiotocography).**



### **2. Evaluation of laboratory examination methods (urine) .**

Quantity-100 ml., transparency-prozora; specific weight-1024; color-light yellow; protein-0;  
white blood cells-1-3 in the field of view; fresh red blood cells-0; epithelium: flat-1-3 in the field of view, transitional – 0-1 in the field of view.

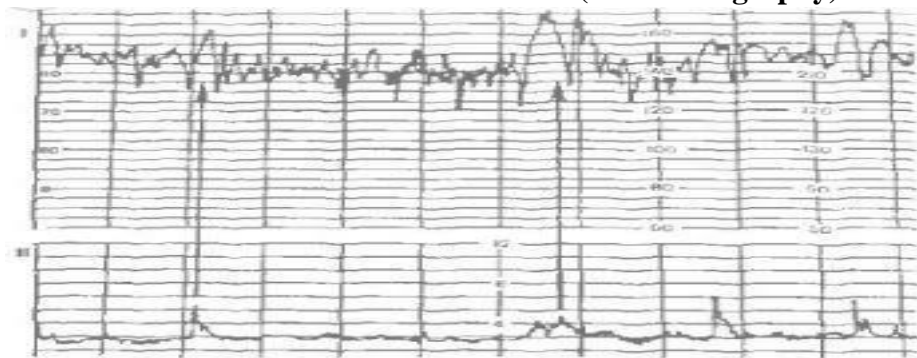
### 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (cardiotocography).



### 2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of blood testing .

Total protein-58.7 g / l; total bilirubin-15.2 mmol/l; total bilirubin-0 mmol/ l; Neptune. bilirubin – 15.2  $\mu$ mol/l thymol test-3,2 ml.; Veltman tape-0.5 ml; ASAT-0.62 mmol/l; Alat-0.85 mmol/l; urea-10.2 mmol/l; creatinine-140 mmol/l; Rest-N – 30 mmol/l.

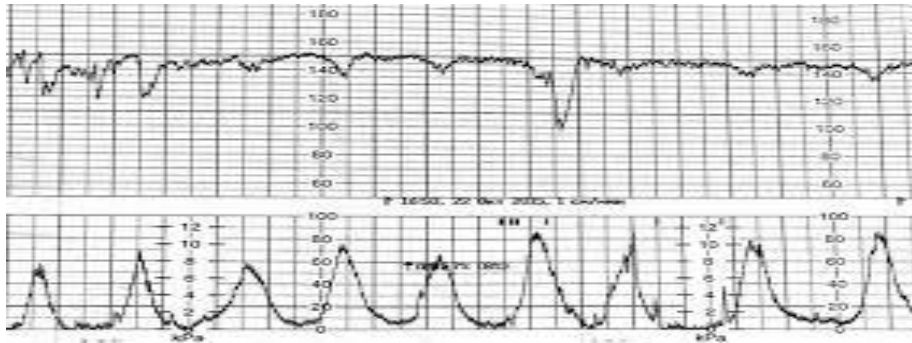
### 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (cardiotocography).



### 2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of blood testing .

Total protein-56.7 g / l; total bilirubin-15.2 mmol/l; total bilirubin-0 mmol/ l; Neptune. bilirubin – 15.2  $\mu$ mol/l thymol test-3,2 ml.; Veltman tape-0.5 ml; ASAT-0.62 mmol/l; Alat-0.85 mmol/l; urea-12.2 mmol/l; creatinine-160 mmol/l; Rest-N-36 mmol/l; uric acid – 506 mmol/l.

### 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (cardiotocography).



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods for the examination of the urine**

Portion of I-240 ml-1004;	II serving-220 ml-1006;
II serving-280 ml-1008;	IV serving-260 ml-1006;
V serving-120 ml-1010;	VI serving-200 ml-1012;
VII serving-80 ml-1014;	VIII serving-100 ml-1008

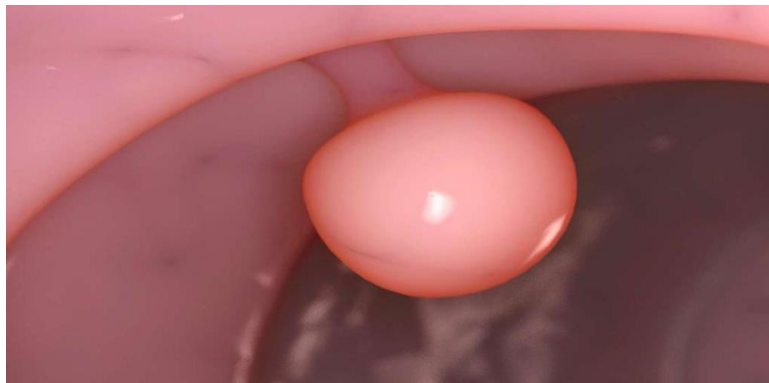
**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination(hysterosalpingography).**



**2. Evaluation of laboratory examination methods (urine) .**

Quantity-100 ml.; transparency-cloudy; specific gravity-1022; protein-0; leukocyte – 25-30 in the field of view; epithelium: flat-3-5 in the field of view, transitional – 2-3 in the field of view.

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (hysteroscopy).**



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of blood testing .**

Hb-110 g / l; red blood cells-  $3,12 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ ; white blood cells-  $12,8 \cdot 10^9/l$ ; SE-20 mm/h.  
Leukocyte formula: p-10%; C-64%; m-3%; e-1%; l-22%.

### 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination(hysterosalpingography).



### 2. Evaluation of laboratory examination methods (urine) .

Quantity – 100 ml; transparency turbid; SP. weight – 1022; color – yellow; protein – 0;  
leukocytes – 45-50 in the field of view; erythrocytes – 3-5 in field of view; epithelium: flat – 3-5  
in field of view, perihody – 2-3 in sight.

### 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination(hysterosalpingography).



### 2.Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( Analysis of discharge on flora )

I-white blood cells-15-20 in the field of view      II-white blood cells-30-35 in the field of view;  
III-white blood cells-1/2 - 3/4 in the field of view;  
mucus-a lot; flora-rod; found trich.; Gn. – no.

### 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination(hysterosalpingography).



**2.Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( Analysis of discharge on flora )**

I-white blood cells-1-2 in the field of view; II-white blood cells-3-5 in the field of view;

III-white blood cells-7-10 in the field of view;

mucus is insignificant. K-in; flora-stick; Gn., trish. – no.

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination(hysterosalpingography).**



**2.Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( Analysis of discharge on flora )**

I-white blood cells-1-2 in the field of view; II-white blood cells-3-5 in the field of view;

III-white blood cells-4-5 in the field of view;

slime means. K-in; flora-coccaceous; Gn., trish. – no; the key cells – 45%.

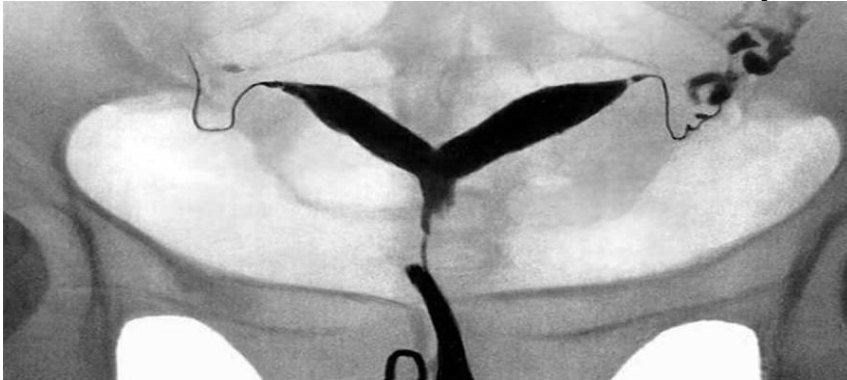
**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination(hysterosalpingography).**



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination (blood).**

Blood clotting time-6 min.; bleeding time-3 min. .; plasma recalcification time-80 seconds.;  
 prothrombin index-90 %; fibrinogen-3 g / l

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination(hysterosalpingography).**



**2.Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( Analysis of discharge on flora )**

I-leukocytes-1-2 in the field of view;    II-white blood cells-10-15 in the field of view;  
 III-white blood cells-35-40 in the field of view;  
 slime means. K-in; flora – mixed (stick, coccoid); Gn., trish. – no

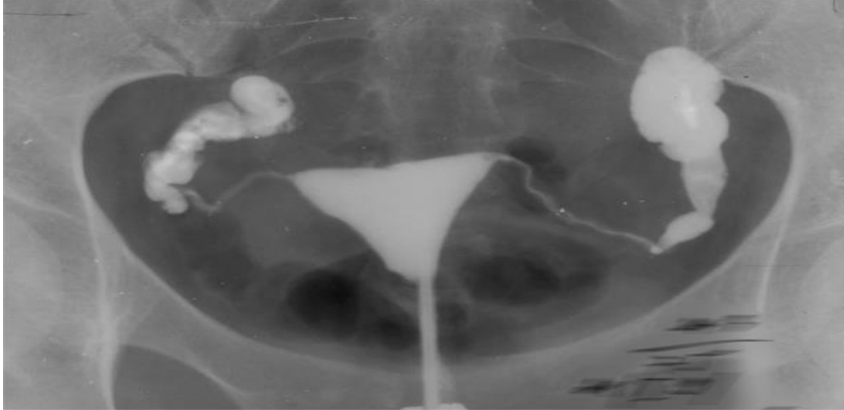
**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination(hysterosalpingography).**



**2.Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( Analysis of discharge on flora )**

I-white blood cells-1-2 in the field of view; II-white blood cells-10-15 in the field of view;  
III-white blood cells-35-40 in the field of view;  
slime means. K-in; flora-mixed (stick, coccoid); Gn., trish. – no

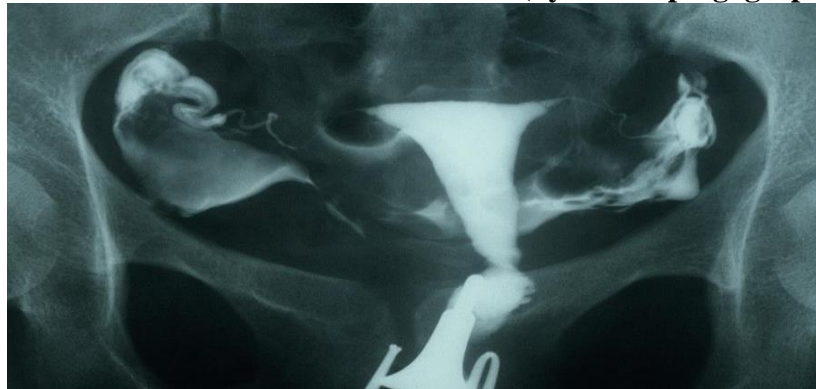
### **1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination(hysterosalpingography).**



### **2.Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( Analysis of discharge on flora )**

I-white blood cells-15-20 in the field of view; II-white blood cells-30-35 in the field of view;  
III-white blood cells-1/2 - 3/4 in the field of vision;;  
slime means. number; flora coccal in the big K-ve, poedinok meet diplococci; trich. – no.

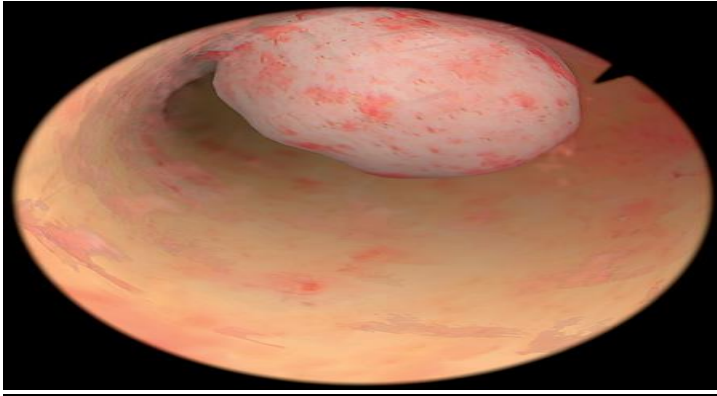
### **1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination(hysterosalpingography).**



### **2. Evaluation of laboratory examination methods (urine) .**

Quantity-100 ml., transparency-cloudy; specific weight. – 1022; protein-0; white blood cells-45-50 in the field of view; fresh red blood cells-3-5 in the field of view; epithelium: flat-3-5 in the field of view, transitional – 1-3 in the field of view.

### **1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (hysteroscopy).**

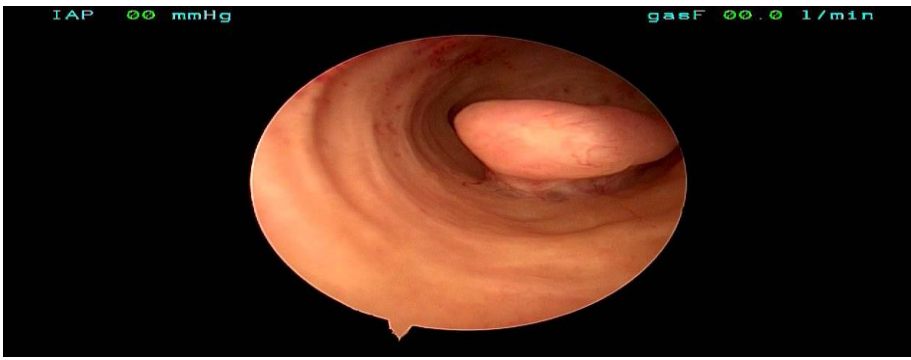


## 2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of blood testing .

Hb-114 g / l; red blood cells–  $3,12 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ ; white blood cells–  $6,8 \cdot 10^9/l$ ; in two-8 mm / h.

Leukocyte formula: p-4%; C-72%; m-3%; e-1%; l-20%.

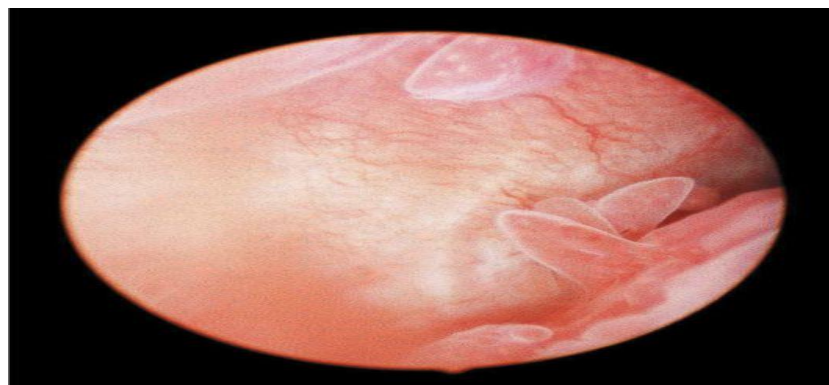
## 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (hysteroscopy).



## 2. Evaluation of laboratory examination methods (urine) .

Quantity – 100ml, transparency – cloudy; SP. weight – 1022; color – dark yellow; protein – 0.33 g/l; leukocytes – 45-50 in the field of view; erythrocytes changed – 15-20 in field of view; epithelium: flat – 3-5 in field of view, transitional – 1-3 in the field of vision, hyaline cylinders – 7-9 in sight.

## 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (hysteroscopy).

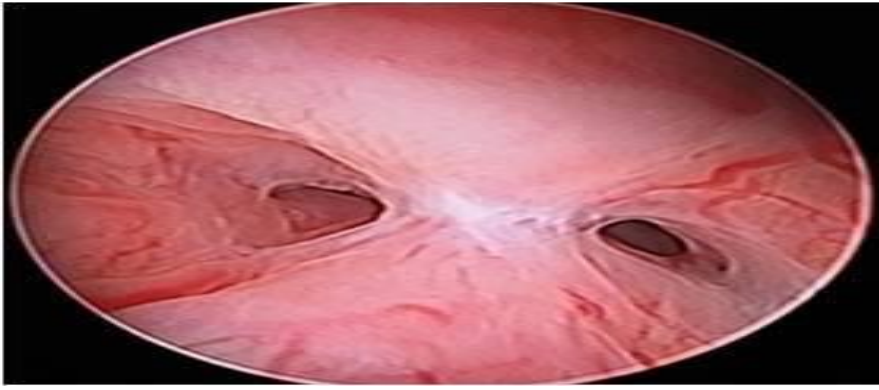


## 2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of blood testing .



pH-7.38; total protein-62.7 g / l; albumins-48%; globulins-52%; total bilirubin-18.2 mmol/l; total bilirubin-0 mmol/ l; Neptune. bilirubin-18.2 mmol/l; glucose-3.9 mmol/l; thymol sample-3.2 units; Veltman tape-0.5 ml; ASAT-0.62 mmol/l; Alat-0.85 mmol/l.

### **1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (hysteroscopy).**



### **2. Evaluation of laboratory examination methods (urine) .**

Quantity– 100ml, transparency – cloudy; SP. weight – 1036; color of "meat slops", protein 0.33 g/l; leukocytes – 1-3 in the field of view; erythrocytes changed to 30-40 in field of vision; epithelium: flat – 3-5 in field of view, transitional – 1-3 in sight, hyaline cylinders – 7-9 in sight.

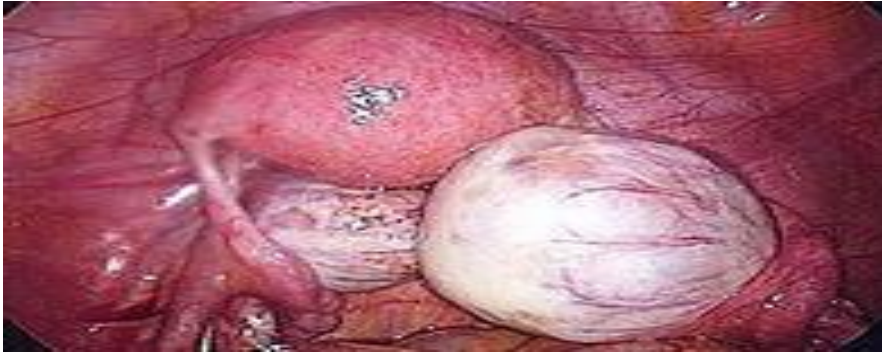
### **1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy)**



### **2.Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( Analysis of discharge on flora )**

I-white blood cells-30-42 in the field of view; II-white blood cells-30-50 in the field of view;  
III-white blood cells-8-10 in the field of view;  
slime means. K-vo; flora-kokkova; Gn., trish. – no.

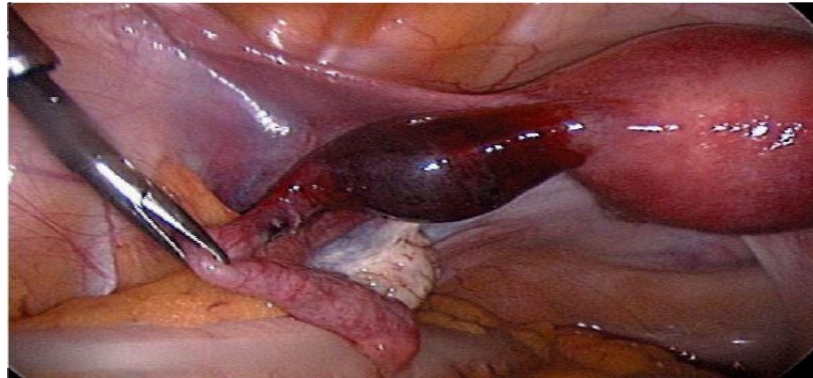
### **1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy)**



## **2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( Analysis of discharge on flora )**

I-white blood cells-1-2 in the field of view; II-white blood cells-30-35 in the field of view;  
III-white blood cells-45-50 in the field of view;  
slime means. K-in; flora-stick; Gn., trish. - no, found yeast fungus.

### **1. Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy)**



### **2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of blood testing .**

Hb-68 g / l; red blood cells–  $2,62 * 10^{12}/l$ ; white blood cells–  $8,8 * 10^9/l$ ; in two-12 mm / h.  
Leukocyte formula: p-8%; C-75%; m-2%; e-2%; l-22%.

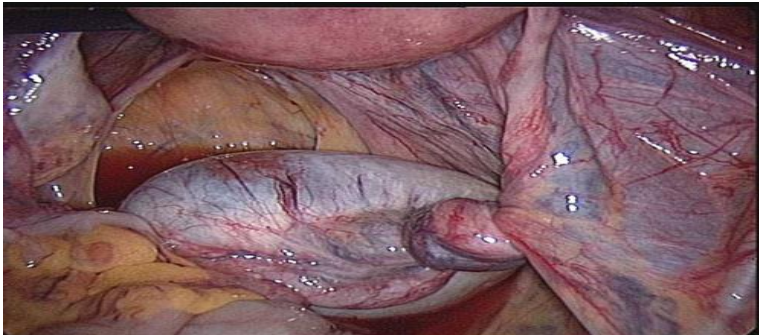
### **1. Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy)**



## 2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of blood testing .

pH-7.38; total protein-68.7 g / l; total bilirubin-38.2 mmol/l; total bilirubin-20.0 mmol/ l; Neptune. bilirubin – 18.2 mmol/l; glucose – 3.9 mmol/l; thymol sample-8.2 mmol / l; Veltman tape-0.5 ml; ASAT – 0.62 mmol/l; Alat – 0.85 mmol/l; urea – 6.2 mmol/l; creatinine – 80 mmol/l; Na – 135 mmol/l; K – 4.6 mmol/l; chlorides – 105 mmol/l; alkaline phosphatase – 3.4 mmol/l.

## 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy)



## 2.Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination

( Analysis of discharge on flora )

I-white blood cells-15-20 in the field of view;

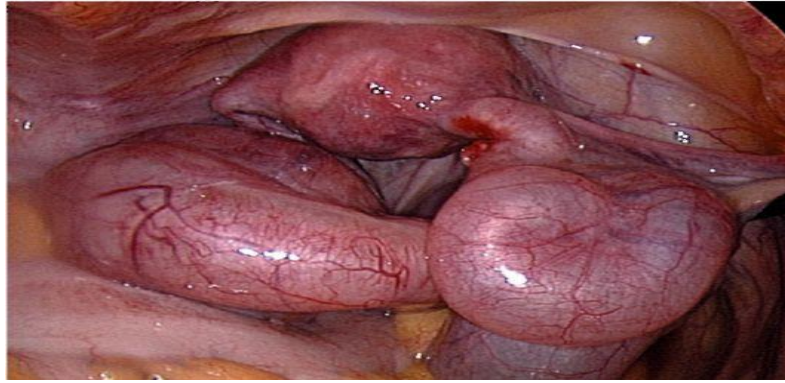
II-white blood cells-30-35 in the field of view;

III-white blood cells-1/2 - 3/4 in the field of view;

slime means. K-vo;

flora coccal in the big K-ve, poedinok there are diplococci, trich. no.

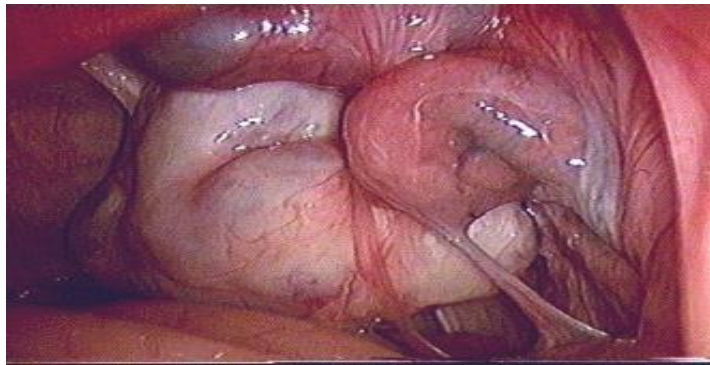
## 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy)



## **2. Evaluation of laboratory research methods (sample).**

White blood cells-4000 in 1 ml; red blood cells-1000 in 1 ml; cylinders-1 for 4 counting chambers.

## **1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy)**



## **2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination (blood).**

Blood clotting time-3 min.; bleeding time-2 min.; spontaneous clot lysis-no; thrombin test-11 s; platelet count-  $260 \times 10^9/l$ ; thrombin time-20 s; test for fibrin-monomer (ethanol) -"+ +"; platelet fragmentation test-negative.

## **1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy)**

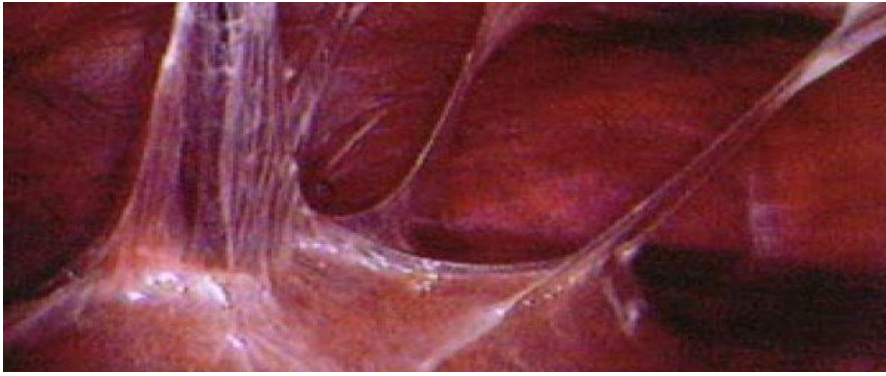


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## **2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination (blood).**

Blood clotting time-12 min.; bleeding time-6 min.; spontaneous clot lysis-no; thrombin test-11 s; platelet count-  $100 \times 10^9/l$ ; thrombin time-80 s; test for fibrin-monomer (ethanol) -"+"; platelet fragmentation test -"+".

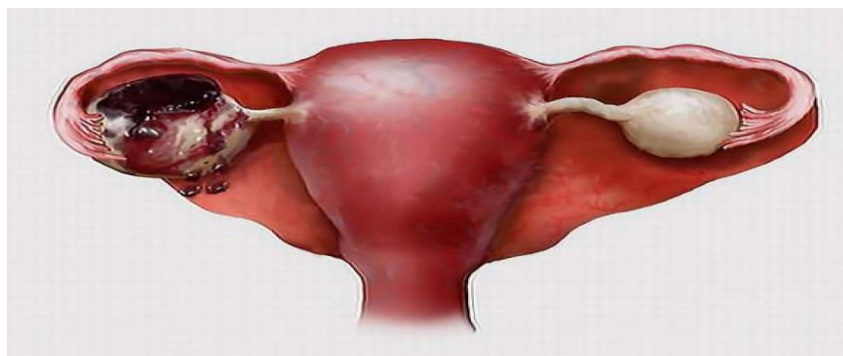
### **1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy)**



### **2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination (blood).**

Blood clotting time-16 min.; bleeding time-8 min.; spontaneous clot lysis-fast; thrombin test-40 s; platelet count-  $80 \times 10^9/l$ ; thrombin time-120 s; test for fibrin-monomer (ethanol) - negative; platelet fragmentation test -"+".

### **1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy)**



### **2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination (blood).**

Blood clotting time-76 min.; bleeding time-not determined; spontaneous clot lysis – clot does not form; thrombin test-80 s; platelet count-  $40 \times 10^9/l$ ; thrombin time-200 s; test for fibrinmonomer(ethanol) - negative; platelet fragmentation test-negative.

### **1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy)**



## **2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( Analysis of discharge on flora )**

I-white blood cells-15-20 in the field of view; II-white blood cells-30-35 in the field of view;

III-white blood cells-1/2 - 3/4 in the field of view;

slime means. K-vo; flora-kokkovya and rod, Gn., trish. – no.

## **1. Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (colposcopy).**



## **2. Evaluation of laboratory examination methods (urine) .**

White blood cells-10000 in 1 ml, red blood cells-2000 in 1 ml, cylinders-4 by 4 counting chambers.

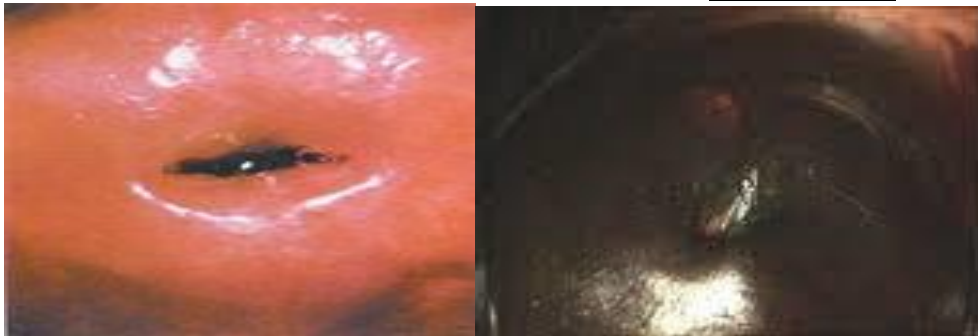
## **1. Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (colposcopy).**



## 2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of blood testing .

Hb-102 g / l; red blood cells-  $3,2 * 10^{12}/l$ ; CP-0.8; white blood cells-  $14,8 * 10^9/l$ ; SE-36 mm/h.  
Leukocyte formula: neutrophils: p-14%; C-59%; m-3%; e-0%; l-22%. Platelets-  $140 * 10^9/l$ .

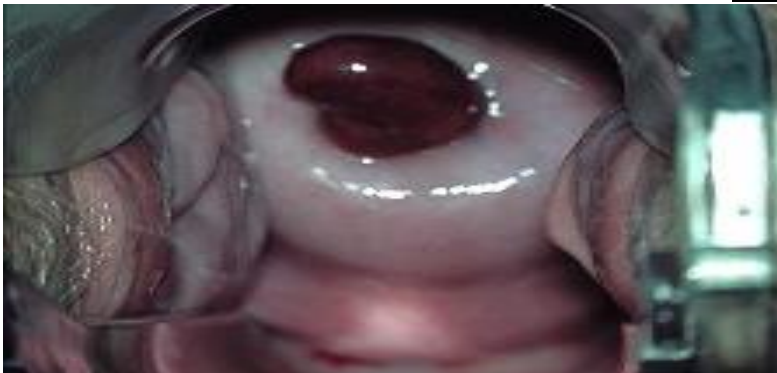
## 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (colposcopy).



## 2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( urine of a pregnant woman).

K-in-100 ml; transparency-cloudy; specific weight-1022; color-dark yellow; protein-0.33 g / l;  
white blood cells-1-3 in the field of view; red blood cells-no; epithelium: flat-1-3 in the field of  
view, transitional – 1-3 in the field of view.

## 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (colposcopy).



## 2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( urine of a pregnant woman).

K-in-100 ml; transparency-transparent; specific weight-1022; protein-0; white blood cells-6-8 in the field of view; epithelium: flat-1-3 in the field of view, transitional – 1 in the field of view.

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (colposcopy).**



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( urine of a pregnant woman).**

K-vo-40 ml; transparency-cloudy; specific weight-1028; protein-2.43 g / l; leukocytes 6-7– in the field of view; epithelium: flat-1-3 in the field of view, transitional – 1 in the field of view.

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy).**



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods for testing the blood of a pregnant woman .**

NB-111 g / l; red blood cells–  $3,2 * 10^{12}/l$ ; CP-0.7; white blood cells–  $6,8 * 10^9/l$ ; SE-26 mm/h. Leukocyte formula: p-2%; C-54%; m-3%; e-1%; l-40%.

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy).**

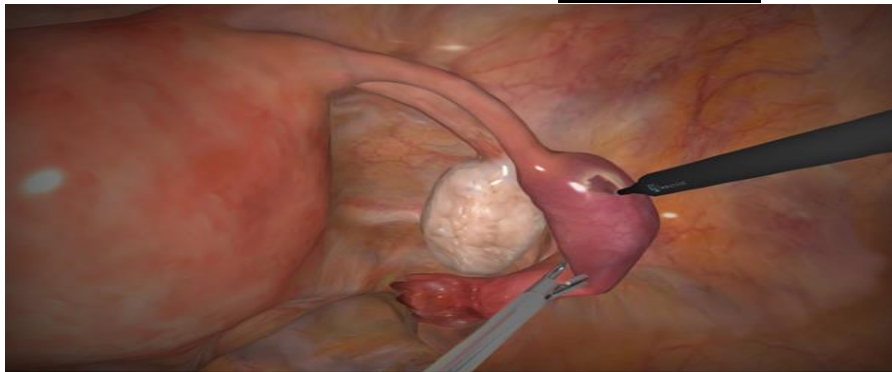




**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination (blood).**

The tumor marker CA-125 - 25 Od/ml.

**1. Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy).**



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination (blood).**

Blood of a pregnant woman: A ( II) Rh (negat.)

Husband's blood: IN (III) Rh (posit,)

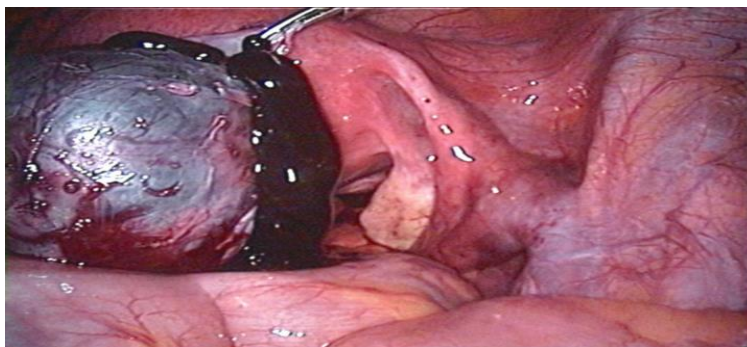
**1. Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (colposcopy).**



## 2. Evaluation of laboratory methods for testing the blood of a pregnant woman .

NB-116 g / l; red blood cells–  $3,2 * 10^{12}/l$ ; CP-0.7; white blood cells–  $6,8 * 10^9/l$ ; in two-15 mm / h. Leukocyte formula: p-2%; C-54%; m-3%; e-1%; l-40%.

### 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy).



### 2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( urine of a pregnant woman).

K-in-120 ml; transparency-cloudy; urine acidity-weakly alkaline, specific weight-1020; protein-0.003 g / l; leukocytes 5-6 in the field of view; epithelium: flat-1-3 in the field of view, transitional-1 in the field of view, contains phosphates.

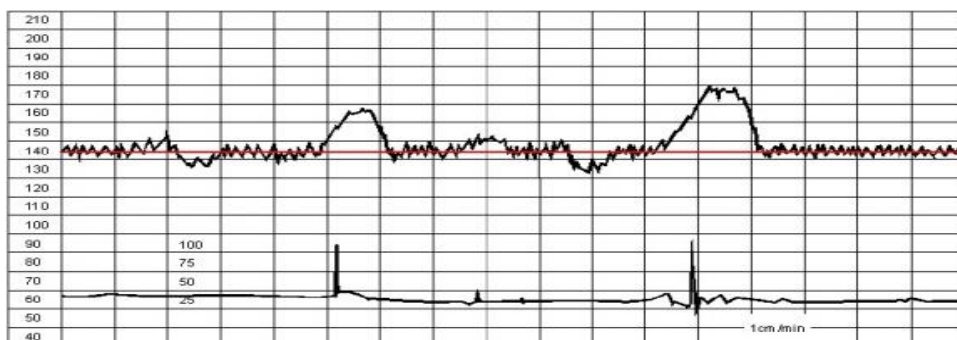
### 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (Ultrasound of the pelvic organs )



### 2.Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( Analysis of discharge on flora )

I-white blood cells-25-40 in the field of view; II-white blood cells-30-35 in the field of view; III-white blood cells-1/2 - 3/4 in the field of view; slime means. number; flora coccal and Velichkova, Gn. - no, trish. – discovered.

### 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (cardiotocography).



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( blood of a pregnant woman).**

Blood of a pregnant woman: A ( II) Rh (posit.)

Husband's blood: IN (III) Rh (negat.)

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (cardiotocography).**



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( blood of a pregnant woman).**

The fasting blood glucose was 5.7 mmol/l ;

Blood glucose with a load-8.1 mmol/l

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (cardiotocography).**

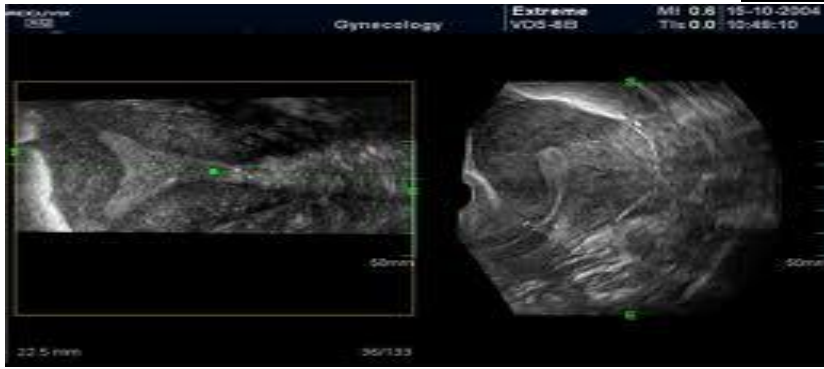


**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( blood of a pregnant woman).**

Blood glucose on an empty stomach– 5.3 mmol/l ;

Blood glucose with load-7.6 mmol/l

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination ( Ultrasound of the pelvic organs )**



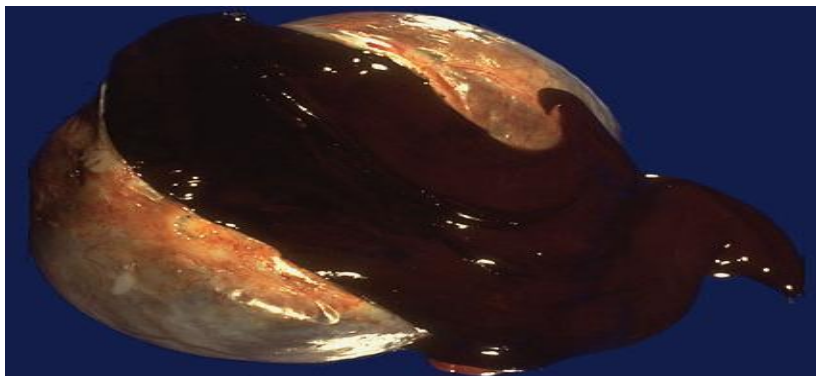
**2.Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( Analysis of discharge on flora )**

I-white blood cells-25-40 in the field of view; II-white blood cells-30-35 in the field of view;

III-white blood cells-10-14 in the field of view;

slime means. K-vo; flora-coccaceous, fungi of the genus Salida and 36% of key cells were found.

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination ( laparoscopy ).**



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( blood of a pregnant woman).**

Blood of a pregnant woman: O ( I) Rh (posit.)

Husband's blood: IN (III) Rh (negat.)

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination ( Ultrasound of the pelvic organs )**



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( blood of a pregnant woman).**

Glucose on an empty stomach– 5.3 mmol/l ;  
 Glucose with a load-8.0 mmol/l

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination ( Ultrasound of the pelvic organs )**



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods for the examination of the urine .**

White blood cells-4000 in 1 ml; red blood cells-1000 in 1 ml; cylinders-1 for 4 counting chambers.

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination ( laparoscopy).**



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination (sperm).**

Quantity-1ml, color grayish-white, pH 7.2, dilution time 20 min., the number of spermatozoa in 1 ml 20 million active-mobile forms 70%, fixed 10%, living forms 40%, dead forms 60%, white blood cells 7-9 in the field of view, spermoaglutinaciya determined, pathological forms 10%

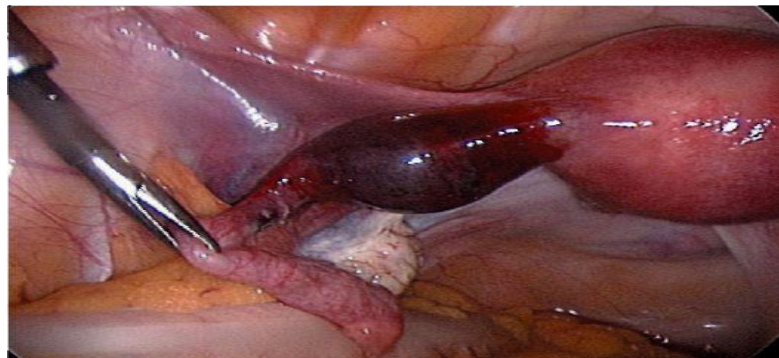
**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy).**



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination (sperm).**

Quantity-3ml, color grayish-white, pH 7.2, dilution time 40 min., the number of spermatozoa in 1 ml 120 million active-mobile forms 70%, fixed 10%, living forms 70%, dead forms 30%, white blood cells 7-9 in the field of view, spermoaglutinaciya determined, pathological forms 45%

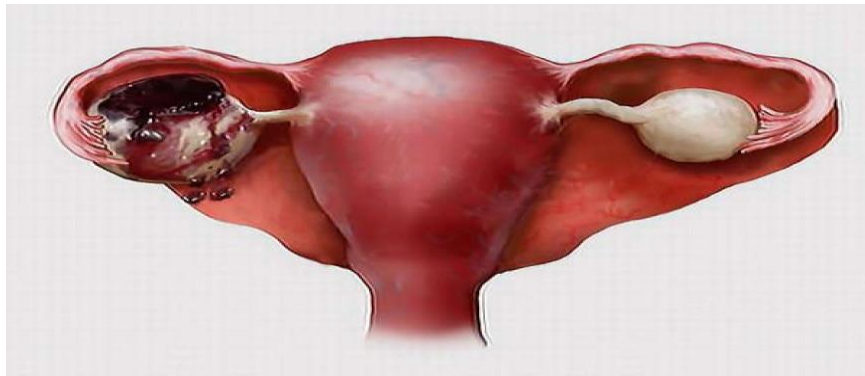
**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy).**



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination (sperm).**

Quantity-5ml color grayish-white, pH 7.2, dilution time 20 min., the number of spermatozoa in 1 ml 90 million active-mobile forms 70%, stationary 10%, living forms 70%, dead forms 30%, leukocytes 0-1 in the field of view, spermoaglutinaciya is not determined, pathological forms 3%

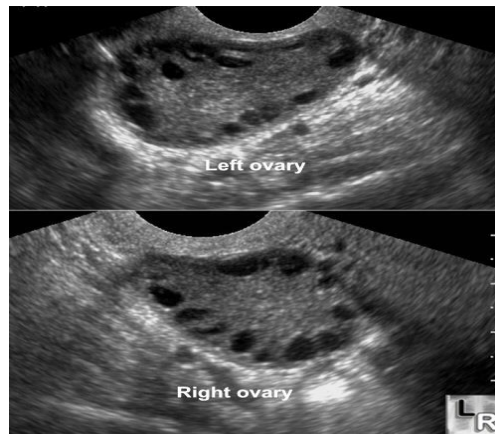
**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy).**



## 2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of blood testing .

Hb-156 g / l; red blood cells-  $4,8 \times 10^{12}/l$ ; white blood cells-  $6,8 \times 10^9/l$ ; in two-8 mm / h.  
Leukocyte formula: p-4%; C-72%; m-3%; e-1%; l-20%, platelets- $430 \times 10^9/l$

## 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination ( Ultrasound of the pelvic organs )

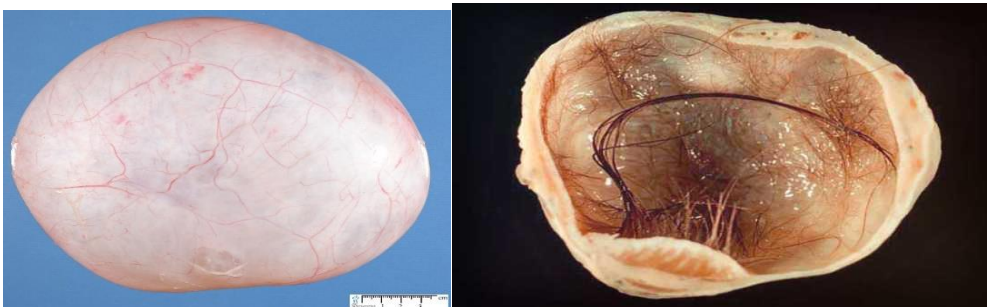


## 2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of blood testing (pregnant blood).

Fasting blood glucose - 5.7 mmol/l ;

Blood glucose with load-7.8 mmol/l

## 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy).



## 2. Evaluation of laboratory research methods (cervical tissue biopsy)

In a preparative fragment of cervical tissue covered with a multilayer flat epithelium with cervical ectopia and elements of chronic inflammation

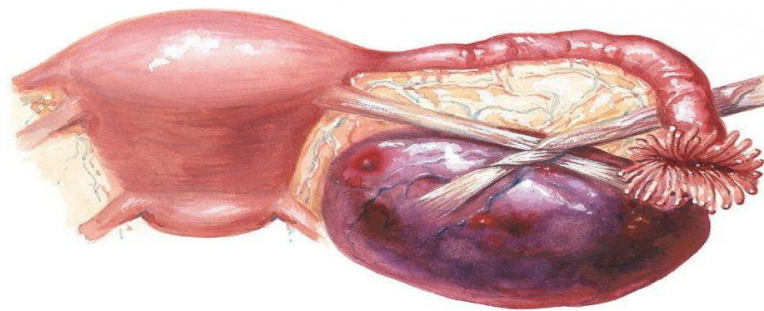
**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy).**



**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( cervical tissue biopsy)**

The preparation contains a fragment of cervical tissue covered with a multilayer flat epithelium and areas with signs of CIN I-II.

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy).**

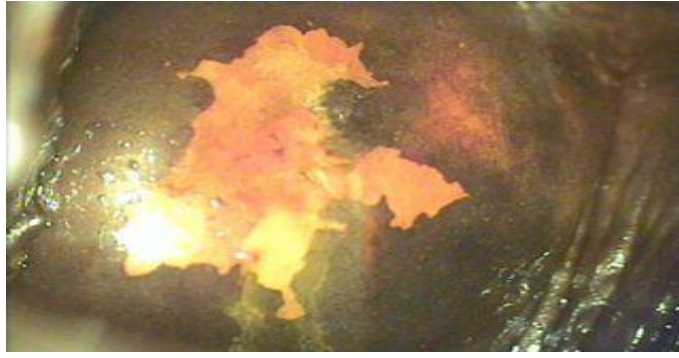


**2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( endometrial biopsy)**

The drug contains a fragment of a glandular-fibrotic polyp and an endometrium with signs of glandular-cystic hyperplasia.

**1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (colposcopy ).**

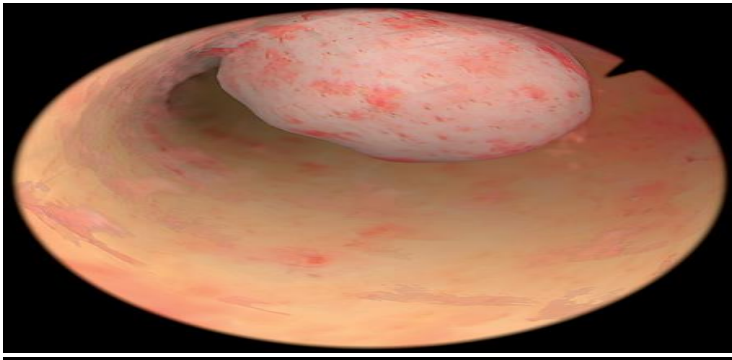




## 2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of blood testing)

Hb-124 g / l; red blood cells-  $2,3 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ ; white blood cells-  $6,8 \cdot 10^9/l$ ; in two-8 mm / h.  
Leukocyte formula: p-4%; C-72%; m-3%; e-1%; l-20%, platelets- $220 \cdot 10^9/l$

## 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination ( hysteroscopy ).



## 2. Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( cervical tissue biopsy)

In the preparation, a fragment of cervical tissue covered with a multilayer flat epithelium, areas with signs of CIN III and atypical cells.

## 1.Evaluation of instrumental methods of examination (laparoscopy)



## **2.Evaluation of laboratory methods of examination ( Analysis of discharge on flora )**

I-white blood cells-15-20 in the field of view; II-white blood cells-30-45 in the field of view;

III-white blood cells-1/2 - 3/4 in the field of view;

slime means. number; flora coccal in the big K-ve, poedinok meet the diplococci.