

**Materials and methods:** Women with children treated in Perinatal Centre of SPbSPMU had been examined, based on such methodics as PARI and other tests.

**Results:** having identified risk group of development of postpartum affective disorders and the structure of them, studies were carried out. The intervention with the purpose of patients, mental status correction was also conducted. Initially, a level of anxiety, depression and anhedonia in two groups of women within first days after delivery was comparable. Mothers with children suffering from perinatal pathology had average levels of symptoms in a month after delivery (compared with mothers of healthy children). In the group of women with healthy newborns there was a positive trend in reducing the symptoms of anxiety, depression and anhedonia.

**Conclusions:** high prevalence of postpartum affective disorders needs special attention of all doctors observing and treating women before and after pregnancy as well as psychotherapeutics paying more attention to it. High anhedonia levels in mothers with children suffering from perinatal pathology may result in higher risks of continuous postpartum depression.

#### References

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## CONGENITAL CARDITIS IN NEW BORN CHILDREN

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**Research relevance:** nonrheumatic carditis in children is one of the most common causes of children death. The etiology of early and late carditis and their outcomes have not been studied in any detail.

**Objectives:** to study specificity of clinic, diagnostics and outcomes of congenital carditis in new born children.

**Materials and Methods:** we analyzed 5 clinical cases of newborn children, who were treated at the department of neonatal pathology for newborn and premature babies and the department of resuscitation and intensive care unit in Children's clinical Hospital № 13 in Perm in 2018. The diagnosis of carditis in the structure of prenatal infection was common for all patients. All children were born full-term on 37–40 weeks with the average weight of  $3264 \pm 444$  g ( $p > 0,05$ ). The Results: heart pathology developed as a congenital carditis with the failure of myocardium contractile and even 1 child had failure of cardiac conduction system.

**Results:** the results of echocardiography show: depression of ejection fraction  $64,4 \pm 4,5\%$  ( $p > 0,05$ ) and thickening of ventricle myocardium. The results of X-ray chest examination: cardiomegaly with the decrease of cardiothoracic index over 58,  $8 \pm 3$ , 13% ( $p > 0,05$ ). The average of KFK  $418, 8 \pm 274, 2$  ( $p > 0,05$ ) and KFK-MB was decreased  $87, 2 \pm 32, 5$  ( $p < 0,05$ ). The level of troponins was also decreased ( $p < 0,05$ ). Due to histological examination, the areas of necrosis of cardiomyocytes were revealed in left ventricle wall.

**Conclusion:** a typical morphological feature of early congenital carditis is thickening of ventricles. In our case in one child with the low weight the thickening of ventricle was revealed during echocardiography. This child survived. The depression of ejection fraction is typical for late carditis. In our cases all children had this feature. On ECG we saw different types of arrhythmia and 2 children had subendocardial myocardial ischemia of left ventricle. In case of 1 dead child AV block II with tachyarrhythmia was revealed. This is typical for failure of myocardium contractile. With the help of histological examination areas of necrosis were revealed.

#### References

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