Conclusions. On imaging, intra-abdominal schwannomas can resemble GISTs quite a bit. The differential diagnosis for abdominal tumors with unclear characteristics should include schwannoma. Accurate diagnosis requires histopathological confirmation. Excellent results are obtained with complete surgical resection, and multidisciplinary treatment is essential for the best possible patient care.

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SEVERAL SPONTANEOUS PREGNANCIES I N A 45X TURNER PATIENT

Chamodi Alwis Weerasinghe

Grodno State Medical University
Scientific supervisor: PhD, Associate Professor Smalei N. A.

Relevance. Turner syndrome (TS) is a chromosomal disorder that is associated with premature ovarian failure and a markedly reduced ovarian reserve, making natural conception far more difficult than in the general population. Although assisted reproductive technologies have expanded parenthood options, spontaneous conception in TS remains extremely rare and occurs more frequently in mosaic karyotypes than in classic monosomy X [1].

Target. We report the case of a 29-year-old woman with a non-mosaic 45X karyotype.

Research methods. Studying history case of the patient with a non-mosaic 45X karyotype who achieved three spontaneous pregnancies, analysis results, ultrasound examination, statistic methods.

Results and their discussion. A 29-year-old patient with a known diagnosis of TS 45X non-mosaic, presented to our institution during the 38th gestational week of her third spontaneous pregnancy. Given her height was 146cm and weight of 84kg (BMI: 39.4kg/m2), the patient met class for class II/III obesity, a relevant risk factor for pregnancy related complications. Her gynecologic history was unremarkable. She had spontaneous menstruation at the age of 12 with regular 28-day menstrual cycles. There was no history of infertility treatment, hormonal therapy, or use of assisted reproductive techniques. Pelvic ultrasonography revealed normal sized uterus, ovaries (morphology). Her obstetric history included three spontaneous pregnancies. The first

pregnancy ended in a spontaneous miscarriage during the first trimester. The second pregnancy resulted in a term delivery complicated by the premature rupture of membranes, necessitating an emergency cesarean section; a healthy neonate weighing 3200g was delivered and is currently healthy. Her current pregnancy history includes, threatened miscarriage at 21 weeks gestation and pregnancy related hypertension at 26 weeks. She was referred to our hospital by her women's antenatal clinic. Routine antenatal screening done at her local antenatal clinic identified group B beta-hemolytic streptococcus infection for which she received treatment with azithromycin. Given the increased cardiovascular risk associated with TS pregnancy, a focused cardiac evaluation was reviewed. The patient had a known history of a bicuspid aortic valve and a coronary-pulmonary artery fistula, both previously assessed as hemodynamically insignificant on transthoracic echocardiography. Echocardiography revealed preserved left ventricular systolic function (ejection fraction 69%), with mild mitral and tricuspid regurgitation.

Conclusions. This case underscores that spontaneous conception, although uncommon in patients with TS, can occur even in the absence of assisted reproductive techniques. Cases like this are essential in modern literature as they broaden clinicians' understanding of the probability, counselling and management of spontaneous conception in TS patients- rather than dismissing it solely based on low population level statistics.

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ASSESSMENT OF RECURRING PREVALENCE AND NEW CASES OF INFECTIONS IN DIABETIC PATIENTS RECEIVING INSULIN THERAPY COMPARED TO THOSE ON ORAL HYPOGLYCEMIC AGENTS

Chandrakumar L., Baraneetharan S.

Belarusian state medical university
Scientific supervisor: PhD, Associate Professor Zhadan S. A.

Relevance. Individuals with diabetes are highly susceptible to infections because persistent hyperglycemia weakens immune defenses. Respiratory illnesses such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, influenza and COVID 19 occur more frequently and with greater severity. Urinary tract infections are common, as glucose laden urine supports bacterial growth, leading to cystitis, pyelonephritis, or sepsis. Skin and soft tissue infections–including cellulitis, abscesses, and necrotizing fasciitis–affect nearly one third of patients. With diabetes prevalence rising in Sri Lanka, this study examines