SUMMARY

The thesis describes the occurance of trombophilic attacs and about their diagnostic possibilities in women with recurent spontaneous abortions. In the study, the sample of women tested were the ones who subscribed for treatment in the 2nd internal disease clinic - Department of clinical hematology of Faculty hospital and Medical faculty Univerzity Karlovy in Hradec Kralove in years 1995-2007. I have also used the materials from archive whilst investigating some samples from past. I was actively involved in this investigation in last couple of years.
During writing conclusion of the knowledge gained, following criteria from the literature of our choice and search were used based on the described importance of trombophylic attacs with rising incidence of is capture:

♉ age - in this part we used the median of age from the observed sample

♉ number of undertaken abortions - this parameter has a great significancy, however it is needed to overview whole period of pregnancy, afterwhich the abortions arose (in first trimester is crucial third abortion and in second trimester the second abortion has been under the count)

♉ number of newborn children - the risk of spontaneous abortion is rising with every child

♉ the period of using contraception - the usage of contraceptives can in an early stage show the possibility of trombophilic attacs. With the lenght of using, the risk of spontaneous abort can be higher.

♉ the occurance of trombophilic mutations - women, who were investigated and in whom certain mutations of plasma coagulative factors (such as prothrombin or F V Leiden). These women suffer from recurrent first trimester attacs due to thrombophilia.

All parts of study were statistically investigated and the solutions were attached within tables and graphs. In investigated data, all the recent known relations of trombophilic attacs and states of spontaneous abortions were involved. However, in individual gained data and markers were found some dissagreements, the statistic credibility of this correlation was not clarified. This can be the result
of small number of observed parameter in the investigated file.