**Summary**

Objective

To investigate thefeatures of arrhythmias and define possible etiological factors of their development in pregnantwomen.

Materials and methods

133 patients (average age 27,1±5,7 years) during II-III trimesters of pregnancy were investigated, 113 of them had complex arrhythmias, 20 women had normal sinus rhythm. Depending on presence or absence of arrhythmia andcardiovascular pathology all patients were divided into three groups. Group I (n=62) included women with arrhythmias and organic lesions of cardiovascular system: congenial or acquired heart disease, cardiomyopathies, post-myocarditis cardiosclerosis. Group II (n=51) included patients with idiopathic arrhythmias, control group (n=20) included almost healthy women with normal sinus rhythm.

**Results**

According with 24 hour ECG monitoring, arrhythmias of III-IV classes (classification of Lown B. и Wolff N., 1971) were registered with the same frequency in both groups of patients. At the same time maximal number of ventricular extrasystoles was detected in the group of “idiopathic” heart rhythm lesions and the biggest number ofsupraventricular extrasystoles was found in the Group I of patients. Pregnant women with mitral valve prolapsehad significantly lower frequency of supraventricular extrasystoles, but at the same time the occurrence of ventricular extrasystoles was comparable with main observation groups.

**Conclusion**

Complex arrhythmiasarise both in pregnant women with concomitant cardiovascular pathology and in womenwithout organic lesions of organs and metabolic processes. It requires precise dynamic observation of thesepatients.

**Key words**

Arrythmias, pregnancy, cardiovascular disease, idiopathic arrythmia.