Purpose
To evaluate the basic parameters of cardiac rhythm in intrauterine fetal infection by cardiotocography.

Methods
The study involved cardiotocographic evaluation of basic parameters of heart rate, basal rate frequency, amplitude of heart rate variability in fetuses with intrauterine infection (IUI) of various etiologies depending on its implementation.

The study implied examination of 60 pregnant women in clinical groups:
• Group I with viral IUI;
• Group II with bacterial IUI;
• Group III with combined IUI. Each group was additionally divided into subgroups with implementation of IUI (1) and without implementation (0).

Results
Group I and III patients were found to have a significant increase in basal rhythm frequency the difference between these indices was almost absent (Kruskall-Wallis test, Mann-Whitney test, p > 0.05). Thus, Group I and III patients were shown to have a low amplitude basal rhythm variability, and clinical Group II average amplitude variability. A high frequency of basal rhythm variability was recorded in the control group, namely 12.5 ± 5.5 (bpm). Accelerations and decelerations in the studied groups had a sporadic nature, arising during fetal movements. The duration of any of them did not exceed 15 seconds, so they could be considered typical. Consequently, the frequency of basal rhythm in fetus in pregnancy, complicated by IUI, is characterized by high basal rhythm and low amplitude variability, which was most strongly expressed in Group III.

Conclusion
Results of cardiotocography findings in pregnant with IUI showed changes in the heart rate, which allows to predict the risk of adverse postnatal outcome.