**THE ROLE OF BACTERIAL MICROFLORA IN DEVELOPMENT OF PYOINFLAMMATORY PROCESSES IN PATIENTS WITH TRICHOMONIASIS**

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Infectious protozoal diseases of female genital organs are serious medical and social problem. Despite significant advances in diagnosis and treatment of urogenital infections, they continue to occupy a leading position among obstetric morbidity. One of the etiological factors of vaginitis are protozoan, against which joins a secondary infection caused by viruses, pathogenic microflora and fungi type of Candida. Trichomonas vaginalis is the main causative agent of protozoal vaginitis. As a rule, 50% of women infected with the protozoan bacterial vaginitis have asymptomatic disease course.

The aim of our study was to determine the species composition of the associated microflora isolated from the vagina of women with protozoal bacterial vaginitis.

Materials and methods. Test material was selected on the base of “Mechnikovs institute of microbiology and immunology". 34 patients were examined with a confirmed diagnosis of trichomoniasis (from medical history). The selection of material was carried out in accordance to current normative documents of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. On the recommendations of "Identification of bacteria Bergey" clinical strains of microorganisms were identified. The identification of Candida spp. performed with the help of "Determinant of pathogenic and opportunistic fungi", Moscow, 2001.

Results. Species composition of the associated microflora isolated from patients with trichomoniasis was established. In 60.0% of cases the cause of protozoal bacterial vaginitis, in addition to T. vaginalis, were selected fungi of type C. albicans, E. coli bacteria were identified in 25.0% cases. The frequency of isolation of bacteria K. pneumonia was 10,0%, S. aureus - 5,0%.

Thus, the leading concomitant etiological factor of protozoal bacterial vaginitis is fungi of type C. albicans, which were identified in 60.0% of cases.

The effectiveness of the treatment was insufficient, despite the presence of a large number of antiprotozoal medicines. The presence of concomitant microflora can be explained by the fact that patients took antiprotozoal drugs with the side effects. In case of such diseases the treatment is administered per os and in the form of vaginal suppositories. Antibacterial (antiprotozoal) drugs have a inhibits effect not only on the protozoan, but also the normal microflora of the vagina. It causes vaginal dysbiosis. This explains the high percentage of frequency of isolating associated microflora.