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# BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES





*Timofieiev D.*

## **DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES OF CERVICAL DISPLASIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN**

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**Introduction.** The pathology of the cervix occupies one of leading position in structure of oncogynecological pathology. In recent years, there has been a tendency to increase the incidence of dysplasia and cervical cancer. According to Ukrainian statistics, more than 5 thousand women with cervical cancer had registered this year, more than 2 thousand women from this group are in reproductive age. Every fifth woman dies within a year after the diagnosis. According to WHO, 530 thousand cases of cervical cancer has already registered and would reach a million a year by 2050. The results of the study of clinical and pathohistological research are presented with intent to determine the frequency of disease and detection risk factors.

**Materials and methods.** Analyzed 40 histories of pregnancy and parturition and outpatient cards of the patient was conducted.

**Results.** The incidence of dysplasia in the study group was as follows: L-SIL- 52.3%; H-SIL – 47.7%. Researches have shown: presence of a virus that affects cervix has been established at 34,4% of patients, from them HPV - 67%, HSV - 17%, HPV +HSV - 43%. Investigations showed: chlamydia (4.8%), ureaplasmosis and mycoplasmosis (5.9%), bacterial vaginosis (7.8%). From the anamnesis: early onset of sexual activity (before age of 18 years) - 8.5%; chronic cervicitis - 45,8%; colpitis - 42.6%; erosion of the cervix - 18.2%; adnexitis - 17,5%; endometriosis - 3.7%.

**Conclusion.** The most significant risk factors for cervical dysplasia in pregnant women were: viral cervical disease, inflammatory diseases of female reproductive system. It is important to separate the HPV infection and HPV-associated disease and determine the risk of its progression. Actually any method of detecting HPV DNA has a 95-100% diagnostic sensitivity. However, the qualitative definition of HPV DNA has a controversial clinical significance, since it does not allow to predict the course of the infection. The prognostic value of HPV testing increases with age, while the value of the standard cytological method is reduced.