Konoval A., Chepeliuk O., Ivakhnenko D.

**DISTURBANCES OF VAGINAL MICROBIOLOGICAL STATUS ASSOCIATED WITH CHRONIC SALPINHGOOPHARITIS**

Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Department of obstetrics and gynecology No. 2 (scientific advisor - Ph.D. Lyashchenko O.)

Chronic inflammatory diseases of female genital organs take a leading place in the structure of gynaecological pathology of reproductive age with a frequency of 60-80% and are the cause of female infertility in 70% and menstrual dysfunction in 5- 18% of cases.

The study assessed the clinic, immunological status and vaginal microflora qualities of 105 patients (25-39 y.o.), including 70 women with CSO and 35 healthy women. The experimental groups of individuals were dispensed as follows: 1 group - 35 women with CSO who were examined and treated with the local protocols of the Kharkiv regional perinatal center in accordance with the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (July 15, 2011 № 417 "On the organization of outpatient obstetric and gynecological care in Ukraine "); Group 2 - 35 women with CSO,whose microbiocenosis, immune and cytokine status was studied, and the following treatment consisted of immunomodulators in accordance to their immunological disorders (in the dose of 500,000 IU twice a day every 12 hours, 10 days); group 3 - control group, 35 practically healthy women.

Disturbances of vaginal microflora were observed in 1 and 2 groups. The most common microorganisms that were investigated in the vaginal secretions were Peptostreptococcus spp. - 80% and 74.2%, Enterococcus - 68.6% and 57.1%, S. aureus - 62.8% and 60.0%, E. coli- 62.8% and 68.6%, Fusobacterium spp. - 60.0% and 57.1%, S. pyogenes - 57.1% and 60%, Candida spp. - 45.7% and 42.8%. Species of genus Candida were found in the vagina of women with salpingoophoritis in both experimental groups (1 and 2). In the 2nd group candida colonization was 4.4 ± 103 ± 2.3 × 103 CFU, which exceeded colonies of the 1 group - 2.3 · 103 ± 1.1 · 103 CFU.

Thus, studies have shown that patients with CSO have changes in vaginal microflora and it follows discoordination of functioning as asingle ecosystem, manifested by disturbances of microbiological status. The high microbial density of the bacterial consortium, which colonizes the vagina, consists of conditionally pathogenic species, which makes possible the rapid development of destructive-inflammatory processes of the mucous.