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VALUE CONTENT OF MUCIN IN CHRONIC SALPINGOOFORIT (HSO)

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Introduction: Development of inflammatory diseases of the small pelvis organs depends on the resistance of the body, nonspecific protective factors and persistent properties of microorganisms. Studied the species composition and biological characteristics the microflora of the vagina and cervix in women with inflammatory diseases of internal genital organs, and it is shown that inflammatory diseases of internal genital organs are taking place against the background of dysbiotic conditions, characterized by allocation of microorganisms with high perzistentn properties and reduction actions nonspecific protective factors. The latter play a major role in the pathogenesis of inflammatory diseases dysbiotic conditions of internal genital organs of the female and require further study.

**Aim**: increase of efficiency of diagnostics and treatment of women with HSO on the basis of the research of mucin in vaginal and cervical secretions.

Materials and methods: the study evaluated a factor of nonspecific protection as mucins in vaginal and churches unique secret in 70 patients aged 25 to 39 years, with HSO comparison with the control group (n=35). Research groups are divided as follows: group 1-patients with HSO up to 10 years; group 2-patients with HSO more than 10 years group 3-patients with HSO who received treatment, including biological preparations immunomodulating; group 4-the control group.

**Results:** The study found that increased levels of mucin in cervical and vaginal secret was: persons of group 1 (30,62 ± 0.58 and 29.92 ± 0.65 usled, p<0.05) and in patients of group 2 - 26,21 ± 0.44 and 21,39 ± 0.36 used respectively (p<0.05) compared with the control group of women (15,40 ± 0.26 and 13.42 ± 0.53 usled, p<0.05). As a result of immunomodulatory therapy in women 3 groups contents of mucin in cervical and vaginal secretions amounted to 16.22 ± 0.63 and 14.51 ± 0.81 used respectively (p<0,05).

Conclusion: based on the obtained results it can be stated that in inflammatory diseases of the small pelvis content mucin in vaginal and cervical secretions higher, reducing the impact of non-specific factors of the protection of the vagina and leads to the development of dysbacteriosis of the pelvic organs. When applying immunomodulatory therapy installed the normalization of the level of mucin, which indicates the restoration of nonspecific protective factors vagina, normalization of natural resistance of the organism by interaction with infectious agent.