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sents a significant healthcare problem. During pregnancy the maternal immune system response is different compared to those of non-pregnant women. It is more susceptible to infection, which could influence the outcome of pregnancy.

Aim of the study: The aim of our study is to find a correlation between the perinatal infections caused by identified vaginal infection during pregnancy and the evolution of puerperal period.

Material and methods: We conducted a survey at the I. Obstetrics and Gynaecology Clinic in Marosvásárhely, examined 211 women, who met the inclusion criteria. We filled out a detailed questionnaire with them, furthermore we observed the development of a possible perinatal infection and its evolution.

Results: We identified modified vaginal flora in 18% of the cases, the most common pathogen was the Group B streptococcus (48.5%) followed by *Escherichia coli* (25.7%). 48.6% of these pregnant women received prophylactic antibiotic therapy. Overall 14 (6.54%) newborns were infected, their microbial culture results showed in 70% GBS and in 15% *E. coli* as the liable agents. Resistance to antibiotics was detected in 38.4%, furthermore the evolution was favourable in 92%.

Conclusions: Perinatal infections developed more frequently in those newborns, whose mothers had modified vaginal flora identified during pregnancy. The antibiotic resistance was more frequent in those newborns, whose mother received prophylactic antibiotic therapy. The main etiologic agent is still the GBS, which is followed by the *E. coli*, showing a growing tendency. Due to the potential development of antibiotic resistance, it would be important to adjust the antibiotic treatment to each situation and the pregnancy. This may ultimately be the key element in the pathway between the modified vaginal flora of the mother during pregnancy as well as the development of the perinatal infection and the evolution of the newborn.

lence and diagnostic difficulties. But still debated a question about what is cervical leukoplakia concerned to: precancerous diseases or consequences of the destructive impact on the cervix. That is why we find the study of diagnostic aspects and treatment of cervical leukoplakia very actual.

Aim of the study: The aim of the study was to improve the treatment and diagnostic management of patients of different ages with cervical leukoplakia as a sign of diseases of the uterine cervix.

Material and methods: The study included 22 patients aged 23 to 69 years, which on the basis of a comprehensive survey, including clinical, colposcopic, cytological, morphological and bacteriologic methods, was diagnosed with cervical leukoplakia. The most informative are extended colposcopy and morphological methods. The average age was 35.12 ± 1.23 years. Sexual debut did not differ and accounted for 18.5 ± 0.4 years.

Results: In 36.4% of surveyed cases we found leukoplakia of the cervix after previously held diathermocoagulation of cervical pathology, which according to the various authors is the result of a traumatic impact on surface of estrogen receptors of the cells stratified squamous epithelium of the vaginal portion of the cervix. In conducting morphological in-depth research and extensive colposcopy 59.1% of the surveyed patients leukoplakia was a manifestation of HPV infection of the basal and parabasal layers of the multilayer squamous epithelium. At 4.5% of the patients cervical leukoplakia emerged on the background of endometrial hyperplasia confirmed morphologically after hysteroscopy and separate diagnostic curettage of cervical mucosa and uterine cavity.

Conclusions: Cervical leukoplakia is an objective causal symptom of cervical disease. Management of patients with this pathology is not limited by the destructive impact on the pathological area and further observation, but requires adequate integrated approach to achieve high efficiency of treatment.

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Leukoplakia of cervix uteri as a sign of cervical disease

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Introduction: The problem of pathological conditions of the cervix uteri has attracted great attention of gynecologists in view of the high preva-

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Characteristics of steroid hormones content and their relationship with insulin in patients with abnormal uterine bleeding at puberty

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Introduction: Hormonal relationships in persons with abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) are of the utmost interest in the latest scientific research,

which is associated with a series of unsolved issues concerning formation and development of this severe disease. Recent life is characterized by an increase in the number of adolescents with overweight and obesity.

Aim of the study: Studying the hormonal profile peculiarities in adolescent girls with AUB, formed against the background of different body weight, will make it possible to find out some new aspects of their occurrence and to offer new approaches to their treatment.

Material and methods: A detailed clinical and laboratory examination of 156 adolescent girls with AUB, aged 11-17 years, was carried out in our study. The girls were subdivided into three groups according to their body mass index (BMI). Group I consisted of 72 patients with physiologic statural – weight values (BMI – 19.3 ± 0.16), gr. II included 54 patients with overweight (BMI – 26.47 ± 0.51), and gr. III – 30 patients with weight deficiency (BMI – 16.38 ± 0.18). Serum immunoreactive insulin (IRI) and steroidal hormones (E2, T, and K) were also determined in our patients.

Results: It has been revealed that hormonal disorders have their specificity, depending on the clinical variant of the disease. Hormonal changes are observed most frequent in adolescent girls with overweight. Bleeding occurs against the hyperestrogenemia in every 2-3 patients with normal body weight and overweight, that is now much more often than 5-10 years ago. The proportion of patients with hypoestrogenic forms of uterine bleeding and increased values of T grows significantly in the group of girls with body weight deficiency. In the majority of patients uterine bleeding is accompanied by an increased K level, it occurs most frequently in patients with body weight deficiency. It has been found that only patients with body weight deficiency and overweight have a strong correlation between IRI and T levels. Regression analysis has shown that in patients with overweight a rise in IRI is accompanied by a surge in T content ($r = 0.37$; $p = 0.5$). A similar tendency is observed also in patients from gr. III, that is a close relationship between the values of IRI and T ($R^2 = 52.8\%$; $r = 0.72$; $p = 0.0006$).

Conclusions: The results of our study testify to some peculiarities in the hormonal supply disorders of patients with pubertal AUB, which depend on the BMI. All these results should be taken into consideration in prescribing therapeutic agents.

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Safe sexual behavior among young women in Riga and Daugavpils

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Introduction: The mean age at which women have their first sexual intercourse in Latvia has a tendency to decrease (Rezeberga *et al.*, 2009). In addition, frequency of STDs is rising, e.g. chlamydiosis incidence in young women has increased 4.6 times since 2003 (Putniņa *et al.*, 2011). Up to 309 legal abortions are performed per 1000 live births in Latvia. Lack of contraceptive use and their incorrect use is mentioned as the main two reasons for an unplanned pregnancy in Latvia (Vasarauzde, 2012).

Aim of the study: Obtain and compare information on sexual behavior, the level of knowledge about it and use of contraceptives among young women in Riga and Daugavpils.

Material and methods: The study group consisted of 1st year Medical College students – 50 women from Riga (R) and 48 from Daugavpils (D), at the age of 19-20 years. Participants anonymously answered 23 questions about contraception and their sexual health. Statistical analysis was conducted with SPSS 20.0 and Excel 2010 software. Both groups were compared using two samples Z-test and two independent samples t-test with a confidence interval of 95%.

Results: Young women in Riga had more sexual partners during lifetime in comparison to Daugavpils (1.8 SD = 1.069 vs. 1.19 SD = 0.982, $p = 0.004$), as well as had a new sexual partner during the last year more often (34% vs. 16.7%, $p = 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference ($p > 0.05$) in the preferred methods of contraception: condom was the most popular (R = 48.84%, D = 52.63%), interrupted intercourse was the only contraceptive method used by 30.23% of women in Riga and 31.58% in Daugavpils. Emergency contraception was used more frequently in Riga (R = 32.56%, D = 10.53%, $p = 0.01$). All women in Daugavpils have had an unprotected sex at least once, in Riga – 79.07% ($p = 0.0037$), with unplanned intercourse as the most common reason for it (R = 61.76%; D = 89.47%, $p = 0.0073$). Gynaecological complaints are more frequent in Riga: itching in the genital area (R = 46.51% vs. D = 0%, $p < 0.001$), increased unusual genital discharge (R = 37.21% vs. D = 5.26%, $p = 0.0009$). There was