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«Actual Problems Of Clinical And Theoretical Medicine»

timely diagnostics and treatment of these infectious diseases is certainly important

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ROLE OF CERVICAL CANAL SCREENING IN DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPY OF CERVIX UTERI PATHOLOGY

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Actuality: Cervix uteri is unique organ which possesses appointed functional independence and supplies control of biological substances, particles and infectious agents movement into the uterine cavity and backward. During pregnancy cervical canal (CC) protects the fetus and its envelopes from the contact with the external environment, and during delivery CC supplies the partial loading mode of fetus yield from the uterus. Inflammatory and neoplastic diseases of cervix uteri cause the injury of the CC epithelium. Recent time the intraepithelial changes of CC are accepted as main reason of the uterine neck tumor (UNT) which has the rising trend overall the world.

The aim of our research was the analysis of potential abilities of CC opportunistic screening in the diagnostics of CC diseases.

Materials and methods: The analysis of 37 women (from 20 to 64 year old) examination results has been done. Screening research included visual and colposcopy examinations, cytological examination of vaginal smears, and identification of vaginal microflora by microscopic, cultural and molecular methods.

Results: The cytological investigations of smears from the surface of uterine neck and cervical canal revealed that 6 patients (16.2%) only had no pathological changes. Signs of inflammation were found in 19 patients (51.4%): cervicitis – in 5 (13.5%), colpitis – in 3 (8.1%), cervicitis and vaginitis – in 13 (35.0%) women. Ectopic columnar epithelium and transformation zones were found in 14 examined patients: 4 – without inflammation, 10 – associated with inflammation, 5 – with inflammation caused by human papilloma virus (HPV), 1 – with erosion tissue injuring. In addition, LSIL was revealed in 2 patients, epithelium atrophy in menopause – in 6 patients, and hyperkeratosis of squamous epithelium – in 1 woman.

The colposcopy examination revealed that in 97.3% cases of epithelium ectopy was accompanied by inflammation. In 24.3% of cases the atypia of squamous epithelium was associated with HPV independently from the type of virus, in 10.8% of cases it was caused by other factors. Infections screening allowed to define the following etiological microorganisms causing genital infections: HPV – 28.5%, Gardnerella vaginalis – 12.5%, Chlamydia – 9.6%, Mycoplasma – 8.9%, HSV – 8.7%, Candida albicans – 8.1%. We would like to point out the asymptomatic clinical course of genital infections with the leading role of HPV and Gardnerella vaginalis as etiological agents.

Conclusions: The results of the research indicate that the chronic inflammation is the most often reason of the CC pathology. As a usual, its significant etiological factor is asymptomatic mixed-infection. Opportunistic screening of CC comprising colposcopy, cytological and microbiological examinations is the highly informative method of early detection and identification of CC pathology.

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ADENOMYOSIS TREATMENT IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE

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Actuality. One of the most debated problems in modern gynecology is the progression of endometriosis after hormonal treatment. Surgical treatment, in spite of the improvement of techniques (use of endoscopic surgery, electrocautery, laser) neither ensure complete elimination of endometrial lesions, nor prevent recurrence of the disease. Nowadays the major role is given to phytonutrients (indole-3-carbinol) – plant derived substances capable to block the proliferative activity at the level of the target cells.

The aim. Clinical valuation of the effectiveness of the drug indole-3-carbinol and the optimization of medical therapy among women with adenomyosis in the reproductive age.

Materials and methods. We examined 20 women with adenomyosis in reproductive age. The average age of patients was 36.5 + \ - 1.5 years. All patients received indole-3-carbinol 200 mg 2 times a day for 3 months. Treatment efficacy was evaluated on the basis of medical history, clinical and

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