



OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

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INFECTION ASPECTS OF ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA

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Introduction: endometrial hyperplasia (EG) occupy a special place among gynecologic pathology, the frequency of which increases significantly in age hormonal rearrangements. With varying degrees of development, recurrent hyperplastic processes are often favorable background for the emergence of precancer and then endometrial cancer, which for decades represents an important medical and social problem. The frequency of malignancy of endometrial hyperplasia varies within wide limits (0.25 - 50%) and depends on many factors. Wired role in the genesis of the EG plays an increased concentration of estrogen, proliferation and apoptosis as well take part in the cyclic changes in the endometrium. Well-known role of HPV in the development of cervical cancer pathology, and some authors believe that the presence of human papillomavirus infection affects the development of adenocarcinoma of the endometrium.

Aim: Study of the role of sexually transmitted infections and the role of human papillomavirus infection in the development of endometrial hyperplasia.

Material and methods: A retrospective analysis of 32 case histories of patients with EG in age from 47 to 52 years. Evaluated the objective status, ultrasound, histological examination of scrapings of the endometrium. To identify HPV polymerase chain reaction was used. Material for the study was used aspirate from the uterine cavity, and the method of enzyme immunoassay used for the detection of infectious agents. Just held bacterioscopic and bacteriological examination of vaginal discharge.

Results: Among the patients of the main group the level of pathogens sexually transmissible infections was significantly elevated. The largest values were Herpes simplex virus I in 42% of women, Candida albicans - 36%, Micoplasma hominis, Chlamidia trachomatis 32,4 and 28,6%, respectively. Value of HPV in women with EG was significantly increased to 15.8% of the patients. We studied four women revealed atypical complex EG that according to various authors has a high risk of malignancy.

Conclusions. Taking into account the results of the study should be noted that the sexually-transmitted infections and HPV play an important role in the development of the EG, suggesting the need for screening and appointment causal antibacterial and antiviral therapy followed by control studies.

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ILLICIT DRUG USE DURING PREGNANCY: PREDISPOSING FACTORS IN WOMEN; EFFECTS ON FETAL GROWTH AND MATERNAL PHYSIO-PSYCHO-SOCIAL SYSTEMS

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Aim: To determine the effects of illicit drug use on pregnant women and their fetus's. To determine psychosocial factors responsible for illicit drug use. To enlighten the public



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