

CHARACTERISTIC OF UROGENITAL TRACT BIOCECENOSIS PECULAR FOR WOMEN WITH PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASES

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Research objective: to characterize urogenital tract biocenosis peculiar for women with pelvic inflammatory diseases (PID) through comprehensive assessment of the balance of normal, opportunistic and absolutely pathogenic microflora using “Femoflor screen” reagent kit. 30 women suffering from a chronic form of PID were under surveillance. The averages age of the patients was 26 years. The control group consisted of 15 women aged from 19 to 28 years who had no gynecological pathology. The research of biocenosis of urogenital tract was performed using the “Femoflor screen” method. The amount of total bacterial mass (TBM), lactic acid bacillus (normal flora), obligate anaerobic microorganisms, opportunistic and absolutely pathogenic microorganisms (mycoplasma, trichomonas, gonococci, chlamydia, 1st and 2nd type herpesvirus, cytomegalovirus) was calculated in genome equivalents per milliliter (ge/ml) using specialized computer software. Research of the urogenital tract biocenosis peculiar for women with pelvic inflammatory diseases using “Femoflor screen” reagent kit revealed the following: in the basic group of women with chronic form of PID apparent imbalance of microbiota was found in 18 (60 %) cases, moderate imbalance – in 12 (40 %). Anaerobic dysbiosis was found in 18 (60 %) cases. Fungi of the genus *Candida* and ureaplasma play a significant part in the structure urogenital tract of biocenosis disorders. Fungi of the genus *Candida* were present in 18 women (60 %): in an amount of 10^4 ge/ml – in 12 (40 %), in larger amounts of 10^5 – 10^6 ge/ml – in 6 (20 %). Ureaplasma was detected in 18 (60 %) cases among women with a chronic form of PID in an amount exceeding 10^4 ge/ml. In control group of 14 women (93.3 %) the absolute amount of lactic acid bacillus was not practically different from TBM (i.e. it made up 10^6 – 10^8 lg), which corresponded to the standard rates. Absolutely pathogenic microorganisms (mycoplasma, trichomonas, gonococci, chlamydia, 1st and 2nd type herpesvirus, cytomegalovirus) were not found among women in the basic and control groups. This conducted researche revealed that patients with a chronic form of PID possies significant disturbance of urogenital tract biocenosis due to inhibition of lactic acid bacteria and increase of the proportion of opportunistic pathogenic microorganisms.

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