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Development of Principles of Study and Treatment of Vaginal Dysbiosis During Pregnancy

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ABSTRACT

Vaginal dysbiosis in pregnant women describes a violation of the qualitative and quantitative composition of the bacterial microflora. The incidence of bacterial vaginosis in non-pregnant women is 15-35.5%, in pregnant women - 38%. Among pregnant women, bacterial vaginosis was detected in 44.44%, mixed floral vaginitis - in 25%, chronic vulvovaginal candidiasis - in 30.55% of cases

KEYWORDS

treatment, during

INTRODUCTION

Vaginal dysbiosis in pregnant women describes a violation of the qualitative and quantitative composition of the bacterial microflora. The incidence of bacterial vaginosis in non-pregnant women is 15-35.5%, in pregnant women - 38%. Among pregnant women, bacterial vaginosis was detected in 44.44%, mixed floral vaginitis - in 25%, chronic vulvovaginal candidiasis - in 30.55% of cases.

To determine the frequency and characteristics of vaginal dysbacteriosis in pregnant women and the microorganisms that cause it. Assessment of specific characteristics of the effects of infections during pregnancy in women with changes in the vaginal microbiocenosis, prevention of risk factors.

Method:

In order to fulfill the purpose of the investigation, 30 pregnant women with a high risk of infection were selected and examined. Subjects are women treated inpatient and outpatient at the Tugruk complex. Dopplerometry, UTT, general clinical and laboratory methods were used.

Results:

The pregnancy ended with polyhydramnios (56.6%), hypohydramnios (36.6%), preeclampsia (40%), fetal developmental defects (13.3%), risk of miscarriage (40%) due to the effects of intrauterine infection of the fetus.

Cytomegalovirus 7 cases (23.3%), herpes 8 cases (26.6%), chlamydia 2 cases (6.6%), mycoplasma 3 cases (10%), and ureaplasma 2 cases (6.6%) were detected from TORCh infection. 3 (.)

according to smear analysis results: II - Level: 21 (70%) pregnant women, III - Level: 7 (23.3%) pregnant women, IV - Level: 2 (6.6%) pregnant women were observed.

Conclusion:

Correction and therapy of vaginal microbiocenosis disorders in pregnant women is a complex task, given the development caused by many factors, treatment should be characterized by preventive measures and measures of pathogenetic and complex therapy. In pregnant women, “Garterial vaginosis”, “Vulvovaginal candidiasis”, as well as “vaginitis” with a mixed state of pathogenic microflora include timely diagnosis, then complex treatment and restoration of normal vaginal microflora. Thus, the endogenous microflora of the vagina is a dynamic biosystem that is in constant equilibrium with the macroorganism and undergoes changes under the influence of endogenous and exogenous factors.

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