

# GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии  
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

# GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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გამოიცემა თბილისის სახელმწიფო სამედიცინო უნივერსიტეტთან  
თანამშრომლობითა და მისი პატრონაჟით

ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ  
ТБИЛИСИ - НЬЮ-ЙОРК

**GMN: Georgian Medical News** is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board and The International Academy of Sciences, Education, Industry and Arts (U.S.A.) since 1994. **GMN** carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

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**GMN: Медицинские новости Грузии** - ежемесячный рецензируемый научный журнал, издаётся Редакционной коллегией и Международной академией наук, образования, искусств и естествознания (IASEIA) США с 1994 года на русском и английском языках в целях поддержки медицинской науки и улучшения здравоохранения. В журнале публикуются оригинальные научные статьи в области медицины, биологии и фармации, статьи обзорного характера, научные сообщения, новости медицины и здравоохранения.

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**GMN: Georgian Medical News** – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

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2. სტატიის მოცულობა არ უნდა შეადგენდეს 10 გვერდზე ნაკლებს და 20 გვერდზე მეტს ლიტერატურის სიის და რეზიუმეების (ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე) ჩათვლით.

3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).

4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).

5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.

6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები - დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრაფიების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შედეგების ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სურათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.

7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა – უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.

8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფხიხლებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.

9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.

10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.

11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.

12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.



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## UROGENITAL MIXED INFECTIONS IN REPRODUCTIVE AGED WOMEN WITH PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE

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Relentless focus on the problem of pelvic inflammatory disease in women is associated with their widespread prevalence, impact on quality of life and reproductive health, as well as the lack of treatment efficacy.

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) is a clinical syndrome that can be either an isolated disease or any combination of endometritis, salpingitis, pyosalpinx, tubo-ovarian abscess and pelviperitonitis [1,2].

Despite the large arsenal of antimicrobial agents, the frequency of PID is not decreasing, but is steadily increasing. More than 350 million women fall ill every year in the world, and in most of them, an acute episode of PID becomes chronic. 90% of all women with PID are women of reproductive age [3].

PID are polyetiologic. The clinical picture of an isolated disease may be due to a combination of several microorganisms. In contrast, a single pathogen can cause inflammatory processes of various localization. Most researchers associate PID with the causative agents of sexually transmitted infections (STI) [4-7].

The growth rate of STI is catastrophic. Since the second half of the XX century, the incidence of STI in Europe has increased by a total of 3 times, and mostly young women under 30 are ill [8].

Untimely and inadequate treatment of PID leads not only to chronicity of the disease, but also causes ectopic pregnancy (in 15-20% of cases) and infertility (40-85%) [9,10]. STI are also a frequent cause of severe obstetric pathology (non-developing pregnancy, habitual miscarriage, premature rupture of the fetal bladder, chorioamnionitis, placentitis, intramicrobial infection of the fetus, up to fetal death). Unsuccessful attempts at in vitro fertilization in many cases are also associated with the presence of STI [11,12].

Along with traditional STI pathogens (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Trichomonas vaginalis*) in the genital tract of women with PID, associations with pathogens such as *Ureaplasma urealyticum*, *Mycoplasma hominis*, *Gardnerella vaginalis* and etc. are often observed. In the case of mixed infection, researchers note the so-called reversal of clinical signs ("clinical masking"), a more erased low-symptom course and at the same time a higher incidence of complications [13,14].

Most researchers believe that two infections are directly related to infertility, those are *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Ureaplasma urealyticum* [15-18].

The widespread use of the method of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in practice has increased the ability to diagnose STI. But in some cases, when the infection continues to recur, despite the ongoing antibacterial therapy, it becomes necessary to determine the sensitivity of pathogens to antibiotics. This applies primarily to mycoplasmas and ureaplasmas.

The new "European guidelines for the management of patients with chlamydia infection" focus on the prevalence of currently associated infection and, in this regard, the need to diagnose urogenital mixed infections. According to the European recommendations for the diagnosis of chlamydial infection, it is recommended to use only Nucleic Acid Amplification Techniques (NAAT), the advantages of which have been confirmed by many researchers [19]. NAAT use enzymes to amplify a selected DNA

or RNA fragment, increasing the number of target molecules to billions of copies [20].

The purpose of the study was to determine the prevalence of urogenital mixed infections and the antibiotic sensitivity of urogenital mycoplasmas and ureaplasmas in reproductive aged women with pelvic inflammatory disease.

**Material and methods.** The research work has passed a local ethical examination at Asfendiyarov KazNMU, research protocols #179 from 04/29/2015 and #345 of 04/05/2016, as the conclusion on approval by the local ethical commission is valid for one year.

4720 samples of biomaterial obtained by urethral and cervical canal scrapings in 2360 women of reproductive age (18 to 45 years old) with pelvic inflammatory disease (2 samples from each woman) were studied.

*Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Trichomonas vaginalis* and *Gardnerella vaginalis* were determined using multiplex PCR in 2360 samples in the laboratory of the Central Clinical Hospital in Almaty. The study was carried out on the Real-Time Rotor Gene 6000 analyzer using diagnostic kits and instructions for them in compliance with the general requirements for taking biomaterial developed by the Federal Budget Institution of Science "Central Research Institute for Epidemiology" (Ampli Sens, Russia).

In 2360 samples of biomaterial in the clinical and diagnostic laboratory of the Regional Diagnostic Center of Almaty, a semi-quantitative calculation of *Ureaplasma spp.* and *Mycoplasma hominis* was performed using a culture method and the sensitivity of pathogens to 9 antibiotics was determined.

The kit for culturing, identifying and determining the sensitivity of urogenital mycoplasmas and ureaplasmas to antibiotics is an 18-well system containing dry biochemical substrates and antibiotics.

Semi-quantitative calculation of *Mycoplasma hominis* and *Ureaplasma spp.* was provided by a color change from yellow to red in the wells: 1-GR+ (microorganism growth in titer from  $10^2$  to  $10^4$  CFU/mL); 2-GR++ ( $10^4 < \text{titer} < 10^5$  CFU/ml); 3-GR+++ (titer  $> 10^5$  CFU/ml).

The presence of *Mycoplasma hominis* was confirmed using an arginine test, and the presence of *Ureaplasma spp.* was confirmed by a urea test. *Mycoplasma* during growth assimilates arginine from the nutrient medium. The color of the 4-ADC well changes from yellow to red. *Ureaplasmas* consume urea during cultivation, and the color of the 5-UR well turns from yellow to red.

System of microorganisms' sensitivity determination to antibiotics consists of 9 antibiotics in two concentrations (tetracycline 4 mg/l and 8 mg/l, pefloxacin 8 mg/l and 16 mg/l, ofloxacin 1 mg/l and 4 mg/l, doxycycline 4 mg/l and 8 mg/l, erythromycin 4 mg/l and 8 mg/l, clarithromycin 8 mg/l and 16 mg/l, minocycline 4 mg/l and 8 mg/l, azithromycin 4 mg/l and 8 mg/l). Sensitivity and resistance of microorganisms were assessed in three levels: S - sensitive (color of the well is yellow); I - intermediate-sensitive (color of the well - orange) and R-resistant (color of the well - red).

Prior to the procedure of taking the biomaterial, an informed consent had been obtained from all the women surveyed.

**Results and discussion.** In the study of 2360 samples by PCR, *Chlamydia trachomatis* was identified in 196 samples, *Trichomonas vaginalis* - in 29 samples, and *Gardnerella vaginalis* - in 882 samples.

Bacterial vaginosis was most often detected in women with PID—*Gardnerella vaginalis* was identified in 37.4% of the examined patients. *Chlamydia trachomatis* was detected in 8.3% of women with PID. *Trichomonas vaginalis* was identified in only 1.2% of women.

*Ureaplasma spp.* was isolated by culture method in 543 women, which made up 23.0 % of the total number of women examined. *Mycoplasma hominis* infection was identified much less frequently – in 0.7% of cases (179 women). Mixed infection (*Ureaplasma spp.* + *Mycoplasma hominis*) was found in 563 women, which was 23.8% of the total number of women examined.

Currently, researchers distinguish 4 types of urogenital mycoplasmas from two genera as pathogens of the genitourinary tract: *Ureaplasma urealyticum*, *Ureaplasma parvum*, *Mycoplasma hominis* and *Mycoplasma genitalium* [21]. More than 10 years ago, only *Ureaplasma urealyticum* and *Mycoplasma genitalium* were recognized as pathogens. *Mycoplasma hominis* and *Ureaplasma parvum* were detected in the genital tract of women who had no clinical symptoms [22,23]. This gave reason to consider them as representatives of opportunistic flora. But it is necessary to take into account the apparent polymorphism of the clinical picture, which is characteristic in general for all mycoplasmosis - from severe manifest forms to clinically obliterated, in some cases asymptomatic. The results of research by a number of authors also confirm the negative impact of urogenital mycoplasmas and ureaplasmas on women's health and fertility, as well as on the course and outcomes of pregnancy [24-26].

They associate with *Mycoplasma hominis* such forms of obstetric pathology as non-developing pregnancy and habitual miscarriage, premature rupture of the fetal bladder, chorioamnionitis, placentitis, intrauterine infection of the fetus, postpartum endometritis, as well as unsuccessful attempts at in vitro fertilization.

In recent years, the view on *Ureaplasma parvum*, which was previously considered a commensal of the genital tract of healthy women, has also been revised. In a number of studies, the role of *Ureaplasma parvum* in the formation of PID and pregnancy pathology has been proven [27-31]. These authors consider *Ureaplasma parvum* as an unconditional pathogen, and its isolation in clinically healthy individuals is considered as a carrier that poses a threat of prolonged negative impact on the human reproductive system [32].

Since the main goal of our study was to determine the prevalence of urogenital mixed infections in women with pelvic inflammatory disease, from the total number of samples, samples were identified in which 4 STI pathogens were determined: *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Ureaplasma spp.* and *Mycoplasma hominis*. Positive results for these 4 infections were recorded in 112 women, which was 4.7% of the total number of women examined.

The determination of the sensitivity of urogenital mycoplasmas and ureaplasmas to antibiotics was of particular interest, because treatment of women with mixed infections presents certain difficulties, due to the need to use antibiotics of various groups.

The highest antimicrobial activity was demonstrated by antibiotics from the tetracycline group. Thus, *Ureaplasma* detected in 94.1% of women and *Mycoplasma* detected in 98.2% of women

were sensitive to tetracycline. In mixed infections (*Ureaplasma spp.* + *Mycoplasma hominis*), antimicrobial susceptibility to tetracycline was observed in 89.2% of women. The susceptibility of the isolated mycoplasmas and ureaplasmas to doxycycline was even higher: *Mycoplasma hominis* - in 98.3%, *Ureaplasma spp.* - in 99.5% of women, in the case of mixed infection - in 90.6%. The level of sensitivity to minocycline was lower (in 87.5%, 78.4% and 68.1% of women, respectively).

The antimicrobial susceptibility of agents to fluoroquinolones (ofloxacin, pefloxacin) was significantly lower, especially in case of mixed infection. More than half of the mixed-infection strains were insensitive to ofloxacin (51.8%). However, susceptibility of isolated mycoplasmas, ureaplasmas and mixed infections to macrolides was the lowest. More than half of the strains of *Mycoplasma hominis* + *Ureaplasma spp.* proved to be insensitive to ofloxacin ( $p < 0.01$ ).

However, susceptibility of isolated mycoplasmas, ureaplasmas and mixed infections to macrolides was the lowest. Half of the *Ureaplasma spp.* strains were insensitive to clarithromycin. *Ureaplasma spp.*, found in 40.6% of samples, was insensitive to clindamycin ( $p < 0.01$ ).

Susceptibility of *Mycoplasma hominis* to macrolides was minimal - to clarithromycin in 38.4% of strains ( $p < 0.01$ ); clindamycin in 27.9% ( $p < 0.001$ ); to erythromycin in 24.3% and to azithromycin in 15.6% ( $p < 0.001$ ) of the women examined.

Determining the sensitivity of microorganisms to antibiotics is especially valuable in determining treatment approaches for urogenital mixed infections. First of all, it should be taken into account that the possibility of developing mono-infection, for example, chlamydia is extremely rare. Therefore, if *Chlamydia trachomatis* is found in the female genitalia, it is necessary to continue the examination for the presence of other STI pathogens. It is important to consider that chlamydial infection and bacterial vaginosis increase the risk of contracting HIV infection and other STI [33]. It is also important to choose an antibiotic that would be effective not only against *Chlamydia trachomatis*, but also against other STI pathogens.

According to European recommendations, preference for the treatment of chlamydia infections is given to 16-membered macrolides, in particular azithromycin [34]. But it is indicated that regional characteristics should be taken into account when choosing a drug.

In our case, when there are mixed infections (*Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Ureaplasma spp.* and *Mycoplasma hominis*), it is also necessary to take into account the results of determining the sensitivity of mycoplasmas and ureaplasmas to antibiotics. In this regard, the use of azithromycin for the treatment of women with urogenital mixed infections is impractical.

Our research results also demonstrated low antimicrobial activity of azithromycin against *Ureaplasma spp.* and *Mycoplasma hominis*.

According to European recommendations, fluoroquinolones and erythromycins were excluded from the drugs recommended for the treatment of chlamydial infection. Doxycycline according to meta-analysis is still considered effective in the treatment of chlamydial infections [35]. Our results of determining the sensitivity of *Ureaplasma spp.* and *Mycoplasma hominis* to antibiotics also recorded an exceptionally high antimicrobial activity of doxycycline, which allows to recommend it for the treatment of women with urogenital mixed infections [36].

The smallest group of women with PID was the group of women who were diagnosed with *Trichomonas vaginalis* (1.2% of the total number of women examined). Due to their small

number, these women were not included in the study population. But according to WHO, trichomoniasis accounts for more than half of all sexually transmitted infections worldwide. The main problem is the low detectability of *Trichomonas vaginalis* due to the lack of diagnostically effective and sensitive tests. Given the high prevalence of urogenital trichomoniasis among sexually active women, ornidazole, which also has high antiprotozoal activity, can be recommended as the drug of choice for the treatment of bacterial vaginosis [37,38].

**Conclusions.** It is necessary to recognize a significant change in the view of modern researchers on the problem of pelvic inflammatory disease, primarily their origin. If earlier the main causative agents of PID were considered representatives of opportunistic flora, at the present time the causative agents of STI are recognized as the main etiological factors. This is confirmed by the results of our research, which revealed a high prevalence of bacterial vaginosis, infections of *Ureaplasma spp.*, *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Mycoplasma hominis* among women with PID. In this regard, we identified women in a separate group who had an associated genital infection of *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Ureaplasma spp.*, *Mycoplasma hominis* and *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

*Gardnerella vaginalis* (37.4%) and *Ureaplasma spp.* (23.0% of cases) were the most common in women with PID. Mixed infection (*Ureaplasma spp.* + *Mycoplasma hominis*) was detected in 23.8%, *Chlamydia trachomatis*-8.3%, isolated infection with *Mycoplasma hominis* - in 0.7% of cases.

The study of antibiotic sensitivity has shown that most strains of *Ureaplasma spp.* and *Mycoplasma hominis* are susceptible to tetracycline antibiotics, especially doxycycline. The high anti-chlamydial activity of doxycycline allows to recommend it as the drug of choice in the treatment of women with PID with associated infection. It is not appropriate to use macrolides in the treatment of urogenital mycoplasmas and urea plasmas.

Thus, it is clear from the presented data that there is a real need to diagnose urogenital mixed infections in women with pelvic inflammatory disease with the determination, if possible, of the antibiotic sensitivity of pathogens in order to optimize etiotropic therapy.

**Declaration of conflicting interests.** On behalf of all authors, the corresponding author states that there is no conflict of interest.

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## SUMMARY

### UROGENITAL MIXED INFECTIONS IN REPRODUCTIVE AGED WOMEN WITH PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE

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The purpose of our study was to determine the prevalence of urogenital mixed infections and the sensitivity of mycoplasmas and ureaplasmas to antibiotics in reproductive aged women with pelvic inflammatory disease.

4720 samples of biomaterial were obtained by urethral and cervical canal scrapings in 2360 women of reproductive age with pelvic inflammatory disease (2 samples from each woman).

In 2360 samples, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Trichomonas vaginalis* and *Gardnerella vaginalis* were determined by multiplex PCR.

2360 samples were examined using the culture method. The cultivation, identification and susceptibility testing of urogenital mycoplasmas and ureaplasmas to 9 antibiotics were conducted with the use of commercial kits.

In the study of 2360 samples of biomaterial by PCR, bacterial vaginosis (37.4%) was most often determined in women with PID. *Chlamydia trachomatis* was found in 8.3%, *Trichomonas vaginalis* - in 1.2% of women with PID.

The cultivation and identification of urogenital mycoplasmas and ureaplasmas using biochemical markers revealed: *Ureaplasma spp.* in 543 women (23.0%) and *Mycoplasma hominis* in 179 women (0.7% of the total number of women examined).

Number of women with mixed infection (positive results for *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Ureaplasma spp.* and *Mycoplasma hominis*) was 112. (4.7% of the total number of women with PID).

The study of antibiotic sensitivity showed that most strains of *Ureaplasma spp.* and *Mycoplasma hominis* are highly susceptible to tetracycline antibiotics, especially doxycycline.

**Keywords:** pelvic inflammatory disease, sexually transmitted infections, urogenital mixed infections, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Ureaplasma spp.*, *Mycoplasma hominis*, antibiotic sensitivity.

## РЕЗЮМЕ

### УРОГЕНИТАЛЬНЫЕ МИКСТ-ИНФЕКЦИИ У ЖЕНЩИН РЕПРОДУКТИВНОГО ВОЗРАСТА С ВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНЫМИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯМИ ОРГАНОВ МАЛОГО ТАЗА

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Целью исследования явилось определение распространенности урогенитальных микст-инфекций и чувствительности микоплазм и уреаплазм к антибиотикам у женщин репродуктивного возраста с воспалительными заболеваниями органов малого таза.

Материалом исследования явилось 4720 образцов биоматериала, полученного при помощи соскоба из цервикального канала и уретры у 2360 женщин репродуктивного возраста с воспалительными заболеваниями органов малого таза (по 2 образца от каждой женщины).

В 2360 образцах методом мультиплексного ПЦР анализа определяли *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Trichomonas vaginalis* и *Gardnerella vaginalis*. Остальные 2360 образцов исследованы при помощи культурального метода. Культивирование, идентификация и определение чувствительности урогенитальных микоплазм и уреаплазм к 9 антибиотикам проводилось с использованием коммерческих наборов.

При исследовании 2360 образцов биоматериала методом ПЦР наиболее часто у женщин с воспалительными заболеваниями органов малого таза (ВЗОМТ) определялся бактериальный вагиноз - 883 (37,4%), *Chlamydia trachomatis* - 196 (8,3%), *Trichomonas vaginalis* - 28 (1,2%).

Культивирование и идентификация урогенитальных микоплазм и уреаплазм с использованием биохимических маркеров выявили *Ureaplasma spp.* у 543 (23,0%) женщин

и *Mycoplasma hominis* у 179 (0,7%) женщин. Количество женщин с микст-инфекцией (положительные результаты на *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Ureaplasma spp.* и *Mycoplasma hominis*) составило 112 (4,7%).

Исследование антибиотикочувствительности показало, что большинство штаммов *Ureaplasma spp.* и *Mycoplasma hominis* обладают высокой восприимчивостью к антибиотикам тетрациклинового ряда, особенно к доксициклину.

## რეზიუმე

შერეული უროგენიტალური ინფექციები რეპროდუქციული ასაკის ქალებში მცირე მენჯის ღრუს ანთებითი დაავადებებით

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ყაზახეთის ასფენდიაროვის სახ. ეროვნული სამედიცინო უნივერსიტეტი, მეანობისა და გინეკოლოგიის კათედრა, ალმატი, ყაზახეთი; <sup>2</sup>ლიტვის ჯანმრთელობის მეცნიერებათა უნივერსიტეტი, მეანობისა და გინეკოლოგიის კათედრა, კაუნასი, ლიტვა; <sup>3</sup>რეგიონული დიაგნოსტიკური ცენტრი, კლინიკური დიაგნოსტიკის ლაბორატორია, ალმატი, ყაზახეთი

კვლევის მიზანს წარმოადგენდა შერეული უროგენიტალური ინფექციების გავრცელების და მიკოპლაზმებისა და ურეაპლაზმების ანტიბიოტიკებისადმი მგრძობელობის განსაზღვრა მცირე მენჯის ღრუს ანთებითი დაავადებების მქონე რეპროდუქციული ასაკის ქალებში.

კვლევის მასალას წარმოადგენდა ბიომასალის 4720 ნიმუში, მიღებული ცერვიკული არხის და ურეტრის გამონაფხეკისგან რეპროდუქციული ასაკის 2360 ქალიდან მცირე მენჯის ღრუს ანთებითი დაავადებებით (2 ნიმუში თითოეული ქალიდან).

2360 ნიმუშში მულტიპლექსური პჯრ-ანალიზის მეთოდით განისაზღვრა *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Trichomonas vaginalis* და *Gardnerella vaginalis*. დანარჩენი 2360 ნიმუში შესწავლილია კულტურალური მეთოდით. კულტივირება, იდენტიფიკაცია და უროგენიტალური მიკოპლაზმებისა და ურეაპლაზმების ანტიბიოტიკებისადმი მგრძობელობის განსაზღვრა ჩატარდა კომერციული ნაკრებების გამოყენებით.

ბიომასალის 2360 ნიმუშის პჯრ-ანალიზით კვლევისას ქალებში მცირე მენჯის ღრუს ანთებითი დაავადებებით ყველაზე ხშირად განისაზღვრა ბაქტერიული ვაგინოზი - 883 (37,4%), *Chlamydia trachomatis* - 196 (8,3%), *Trichomonas vaginalis* - 28 (1,2%).

უროგენიტალური მიკოპლაზმებისა და ურეაპლაზმების კულტივირებამ და იდენტიფიკაციამ ბიოქიმიური მარკერების გამოყენებით 543 (23,0%) ქალში გამოავლინა *Ureaplasma spp.*, 179 (0,7%) ქალში კი - *Mycoplasma hominis*. შერეული ინფექციებით ქალების რაოდენობამ (დადებითი შედეგები *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Ureaplasma spp.* და *Mycoplasma hominis*-ზე) შეადგინა 112 (4,7%).

ანტიბიოტიკომგრძობელობის კვლევით ნაჩვენებია, რომ *Ureaplasma spp.*-ის და *Mycoplasma hominis*-ის შტამების უმეტესობა ავლენს მაღალ მგრძობელობას ტეტრაციკლინის ჯგუფის ანტიბიოტიკების, განსაკუთრებით - დოქსიციკლინის მიმართ.