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THE ROLE OF STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTION IN THE STRUCTURE OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASES

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Resume
The article presents data on the role of staphylococcal infection in the structure of inflammatory gynecological diseases. The work was carried out on the basis of the gynecological department of the clinic of the Samarkand State Medical University. The examination showed that these diseases are represented by polyetiological causes and can be caused by representatives of various microorganism species. A relatively large frequency is represented by St. epidermildis, especially in pure culture.

Keywords: inflammation, staphylococci, gynecological diseases, mixed infection, specific gravity

Relevance

In the structure of gynecological morbidity, the number of patients with infectious and inflammatory diseases of the genitals ranks first, accounting for 60.4–65.0% worldwide. The incidence rate for the first decade of the 21st century increased in patients aged 18–24 by 1.4 times, and in 25–29-year-olds by 1.8 [1,3,7]. Inflammatory diseases are the result of the spread of microorganisms from the lower sections of the female genital organs to the upper ones and can be presented in various forms: endometritis, salpingitis, oophoritis, which can be treated on an outpatient basis, as well as parametritis, tubo-ovarian abscess, pelvioperitonitis, which require mandatory hospitalization in hospital [2,4,5].

Objective:

Study of microflora in various inflammatory diseases of the genital organs in women and the establishment of the proportion of staphylococci in this pathology.

Material and Research Methods

In order to study the structure of inflammatory diseases, 300 women with acute and chronic recurrent inflammatory processes of the genitals were examined. The study of the microflora of pus and secretions of patients was carried out by inoculation on a series of nutrient media in order to detect aerobic and anaerobic pathogens. To study the biological properties of staphylococci isolated from gynecological patients, coagulase, lecitovitellase, DNase, hemolytic, lysozyme activities, the ability to aerobically and anaerobically decompose mannitol, anaerobically ferment glucose and form pigment were studied.

Research Results

The results of microbiological studies showed that in 145 patients (48.2%), pathogens were isolated from pus in a monoculture; in 106 women (35%), microorganism associations were detected, and pus cultures from 51 patients (16.8%) for aerobic and anaerobic microflora turned out to be negative when using a set of nutrient media chosen by us.

The frequency of detection of various types of microorganisms in the studied material from patients with inflammatory diseases of the genitals, representatives of various microorganism species were found. Most often, in 75 patients out of 300 (24.87%), St. epidermidis, with 55 cases in monoculture and 35 in associations. In 55 patients, St. aureus (18.5%), in addition, microorganisms of this species were isolated with the same frequency in 1 monoculture and in combination with other species.

E. coli were found in the studied material from 57 patients, and in 53 women - in pure culture. Enterococci were found in 61 patients, 40 of them in monoculture. In associations, green streptococci and proteus were found. Gonococci, aerobic spore bacilli, and Achromobacter were isolated from patients in pure culture, while yeast-like fungi were isolated exclusively in associations. the results of a study of 38 crops that were identified by St. aureus showed that 35 strains had coagulase, lecitovitellase and hemolytic activity. 32 strains produced DNase, 28 were lysozyme positive, and 31 strains organized wheat pigment. To this variant of staphylococci, 3 coagulase-negative variants were also identified, which gave positive DNase, hemolytic, lecitovitellase reactions, aerobically and anaerobically fermented sugars and had other pathogenicity studies. To the sight of St. epidermidis, 50 strains of staphylococci were assigned, which did not coagulate plasma, did not aerobically and anaerobically ferment mannitol, and decomposed glucose. When studying other signs, it turned out that out of 50 cultures of St. epidermidis, 18 strains organized the pigment, 9 strains produced lysozyme, 8 strains produced lecitovitellase, 4 strains hemolysin, and 3

strains DNAase. the study showed that only individual cultures had separate pathogenicity tests, however, even with such the smallest “armament”, epidermal staphylococci were the causative agents of suppurative processes, since they differed in large numbers and in monoculture.

Conclusions

Examination of patients with inflammatory processes of the genitals showed that these diseases are polyetiological and can be caused by representatives of various microorganism species. The relatively high frequency of finds of St. epidermildis, especially in pure culture, gives the advantage to consider staphylococci of this species one of the most common causative agents of disease processes in the given localization.

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