



EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DRUG GEPON IN THE TREATMENT OF GENITAL CANDYLOMAS

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Abstract:

In our study, we set the following goals to evaluate the effectiveness of the drug gepon in the treatment of genital warts. We studied patients with genital warts. We examined 14 patients with genital warts aged 18 to 60 years. Of these, men - 8, women-6. The duration of the disease ranged from 3 months to 12 years. As a result of our work, we obtained data that the use of the drug Gepon in combination with acyclovir and topical salicylic ointment is an effective combined treatment of acute genital warts

Key words: papillomavirus infection, human papillomavirus, genital warts, local treatment, gepon.





Introduction:

The problem of papillomavirus infection (PVI) caused by human papillomavirus (HPV), which is a large heterogeneous group of viruses, is very relevant. This group of viruses has oncogenic properties and causes the development of benign or malignant neoplasms. Certain types of papillomaviruses play an etiological role in the pathogenesis of cervical cancer (CC) [1]. About 40 genital types of HPV have a tropicity to the mucous membranes of the anogenital region. The incubation period of PVI is on average 3 months (from 3-4 weeks to 8 months). PVI affects between 29.1 and 44.8% of the population. Numerous epidemiological, clinical and molecular biological studies show the leading role of HPV infection in women in the carcinogenesis of the cervix [1, 2]. Treatment of patients with genital warts remains a difficult task. To date, cryotherapy, laser vaporization, electrocoagulation and surgical excision, used for the treatment of genital warts, are used for single elements, are painful, do not protect against relapses. More conservative therapies include the use of podophylline, dichloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid. These drugs must be applied more than once in the clinic, in addition, when they are used, local inflammatory reactions often occur: erythema, erosion and even ulcerative defects. None of these methods provides comfortable removal of warts with a long-term effect and a low percentage of relapses [3,4]. Local destruction of foci with clinical and subclinical manifestations of PVI allows to affect only the area of the epithelium where the clinical manifestation of the infection occurred, while the HPV reservoir remains in the surrounding tissues in a latent state or in an undiagnosed subclinical form [5]. In recent decades, a whole generation of immunomodulators, i.e. drugs that can have a regulatory effect on the immune system, has appeared in the world. Some of them have shown high efficiency in the treatment of various pathologies [4]. In this regard, we have studied the therapeutic effect of the drug Gepon. The drug gepon is a representative of a new class of immunoregulatory peptides, synthetic homologs of the hinge region of ezrin, which plays an important role [6].

Aim:

To evaluate the effectiveness of the drug gepon in the treatment of genital warts.





Materials and methods:

We studied patients with genital warts who applied to the city skin diseases dispensary from 2017 to 2018. The diagnosis of genital warts was made on the basis of the clinical picture and laboratory examination. 14 patients with genital warts aged from 18 to 60 years were examined. Of these, men - 8, women-6. The duration of the disease was from 3 months to 12 years. Genital warts were localized on the skin in 3 patients - in the area of the coronal sulcus, in 4 on the body and root of the penis; in 1 patient in the inguinal fold in men, and in women on the skin of the pubic region in 2 patients; on the labia majora in 3; in the anus - in 1 patient. The diameter of warts varied from 2 mm to 6 cm. All patients had multiple warts. Gepon was prescribed 2 mg / m daily 1 time per day. A total of 6 injections. In addition to Gepon, patients received acyclovir 200 mg 5 times a day with meals for 5 days. Topically-3-5% salicylic acid ointment 1 time a day, in the evening.

Results and discussions:

Under the influence of the therapy, the disappearance of pathological elements was noted from day 5 and on day 10 of treatment, a complete clinical recovery of the pathological process occurred. It should be noted that after 6 months of repeated examination, there were no relapses of the disease in all the studied patients.

Conclusions:

Thus, the methods of treatment of genital warts indicate sufficient therapeutic effectiveness of Gepon in combination with acyclovir and locally salicylic ointment.

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