

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ  
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

**104-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції  
з міжнародною участю  
професорсько-викладацького персоналу  
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**Results.** During threatened miscarriage till 12+6 weeks melatonin level turned out to be the same as before pregnancy, and serotonin level increased to 63.5% higher than in normal pregnant women. At the same time, concentration of melatonin in women with normal pregnancies increased in 34% in comparison to non-pregnant. Thus, concentration of serotonin in normal pregnancies increased 2.6 times higher than in non-pregnant.

**Conclusions.** Increase of serotonin and decrease of melatonin levels in plasma can be associated with the development of threatened miscarriage. Increased interest in studying the physiological role of pineal hormones in reproductive function has provided ample evidence for a few other pharmacologically valuable properties that determine the optimal course of pregnancy and childbirth.

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## **TREATMENT AND PREVENTION PROBLEMS OF CERVICAL PATHOLOGY**

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**Introduction.** In recent years, there has been an increase in the pathology of the cervix, while the development of malignant processes at a young age has increased to 15-20%, despite the modern possibilities of diagnosis and treatment. The increase in the frequency of cervical pathology is associated with the sexual behavior of young people, especially in the case of starting sexual life before the age of 18. It should be noted the significant impact of infectious diseases of the genitourinary system, the frequency of which is increasing, there is a tendency to a long latent course, which complicates timely diagnosis. The presence of a chronic inflammatory process in the future leads to structural changes in the genitals, the development of atypia without pronounced clinical symptoms, which makes the problem important.

**The aim of study** to establish the causes of the pathology of the cervix, in particular intra-epithelial lesion of varying degrees of risk of malignancy, and to determine the ways of treatment, possibilities of prevention.

**Material and research methods.** A clinical and laboratory examination of 50 women with intraepithelial lesions of varying degrees of risk of malignancy (main group (MG)) and 20 healthy women (control group (CG)) was carried out. MG is divided into two subgroups: subgroup I (25) with Low-grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions (LSIL (CIN I)) and subgroup II (25) with High-grade Squamous intraepithelial Lesions of risk of malignancy (NSIL (CIN II and endophytic condylomas). Age women from 18 to 35 years old. Research methods are cytological (through liquid cytology), bacterioscopic, immunoenzymatic, PCR (polymerase chain reaction), statistical.

**Results of the research.** In the anamnesis, 36 women (72 %) had MG up to three sexual partners, 12 (24 %) abortions, 14 (28 %) infertility, 29 (58 %) childbirth, the number is approximately the same in both subgroups. In CG, 3 (15 %) up to three sexual partners, 2 (10 %) abortions, 1 (5 %) infertility, 19 (95 %) childbirth. The main complaint in MG is periodic excessive pathological discharge from the vagina, which passed on its own after a few days, general treatment was not carried out, in 5 cases (10 %) local treatment with vaginal suppositories with an antiseptic, in CG only in 2 (10 %). Also, 12 women (24%) were bothered by aching pains in the lower abdomen. Bacterioscopic examination and PCR revealed: I subgroup - intracellular microorganisms in 22 (88 %), papilloma viruses in 3 (12 %), II subgroup in 24 (96 %) and 16 (64 %), respectively. Antibacterial therapy was prescribed to all women depending on the detected pathogen. In subgroup I, therapy is effective in 18 women (72 %), in subgroup II in 13 (52%). Antiviral therapy was marginally effective - in 1 (33.3 %) subgroup I, 4 (25 %) subgroup II.

**Conclusions.** One of the main ways to reduce the level of cervical pathology is adequate sexual behavior (changing partners four times more often leads to pathology), reducing abortions (twice as often as a risk), timely treatment of sexually transmitted infections (detected in 96 % of intra-epithelial lesions). As a result of the work, it was established that the initial method of treating cervical pathology is antibacterial therapy, which is effective in 72 % of cases of LSIL (CIN I) and 52 % of cases of HSIL (CIN II). Antiviral therapy is less effective – up to 30 %.