

THE AETIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ENDOCERVICITIS

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Objective: To evaluate cervical infection in patients with endocervicitis.

Methods: 44 woman with acute (1 group) endocervicitis and 89 with chronic endocervicitis (2 group) were studied. For detection of *Chlamidia trachomatis*, *Herpes simplex type 2* and *Cytomegalovirus* the method of Dot-hybridization with biotin-labeled DNA probes was used. Endocervical samples were taken in each case for microbiologic study for identification of bacterial agents by the usual methods.

Results: The detected infectious agents are represented in the following table.

Infection agents	1 group (%)	2 group (%)
<i>Chlamidia trachomatis</i>	59,1	46,1
<i>Herpes simplex type 2</i>	56,8	56,2
<i>Cytomegalovirus</i>	40,9	50,6
Bacteria ($>10^4$ /ml.)	36,4	16,9
<i>Micoplasma spp.</i>	9,1	10,1
<i>Candida albicans</i>	18,1	19,1

Isolated infection such as *Chlamidia trachomatis* was found at 9,1% of the patients 1 group and 10% of the patients 2 group, HSV-2 – at 7,9% (2 group), CMV – at 4,5%(2 group). The diagnostic titers of bacterial agents such as *Staphilococcus aureus*, *Staphilococcus epidermidis*, *Enterococcus spp.*, *Escherichia coli* were detected 2,2 times more frequently at the patients with acute endocervicitis – 36,4% (at 2 group – only 16,9%). Mixed infection was detected in 72,7% patients of 1 group and 78,7% - 2 group.

Conclusion: Endocervicitis are mostly associated with mixed infection (in 72,7% patients of 1 group and 78,7% - 2 group).

PARAMETERS CIRCULATION IN ARTERIA CEREBRI ANTERIOR AT NEWBORNS WITH PERINATALE PATHOLOGY

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With the purpose of definition of parameters cerebral circulation (CC) we used transcranial ultrasonic dopplerometria artery cerebra anterior (ACA) at 40 term infants in the age of 1-6 day (the scanner Aloka-650, transducer 5 MHz) at children with the complicated current of the perinatal period (basic group - 32 children with neurology diseases, hypotrophia, infants of diabetic mothers) and control group (8 healthy newborn).

Maximal value of systolic cerebral blood flow velocity in ACA at all newborn control group changed from 25,6 up to 51 cm/s, in too time at 22 (71 %) children of the basic group it was lower 25,6 cm/s ($P < 0,001$), and here have come 8 of 10 children of diabetic mothers. Minimal value of diastolic cerebral blood flow velocity in ACA also was authentically above at newborn control group (8,1 - 14,0 cm/s). The systolic-diastolic ratio (S/D). index of resistance (RI) at children of the basic group had the greater disorder of meanings (in the control an index S/D has made 2.71 - 3.92. RI - 0.63 - 0,74). At newborn with RI > 0.75 it was marked more expressed neurology diseases with prevalence of an oppression of cerebral function, than at children with RI $< 0,75$.