
GENITAL HPV – INFECTION IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE

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Objective. To reveal HPVs of high risk for the development of cervical carcinoma in women of reproductive age.

Methods. Clinical and microbiological methods were used. HPVs were studied by means of a Hybrid Capture II System.

Results. 309 women were examined. Oncogenic types of HPVs were found in 112 (36.2%) of them.

High risk HPVs were determined in all cases of cervical carcinoma in one of 5 cases of vulvovaginal carcinoma and in no case of ovarian cancer HPVs were revealed. In the presence of pointed condyloma and papilloma in the genital area 17 (40.5%) out of 42 patients had high risk HPVs. Examination of 78 patients with cervical erosion and/or dysplasia has shown high risk HPV in 32 (41%) of them. HPVs were also found in cervical and ovarian inflammatory and noninflammatory diseases (endometritis, salpingitis, endometriosis) in 25 % of cases. 85% of women with high risk HPV had early beginning of sexual life and polygamous sexual behaviour (from 2 to 20 partners) and, as a consequence, various STDs in anamnesis.

Conclusions. The data obtained entirely correspond to the idea of belonging HPVs to the agents that are sexually transmitted. The determination of HPV markers allows to specify the contingent of women who need periodical examination.

DIAGNOSTIC POSSIBILITIES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN FETUSES AND NEWBORN INFANTS

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Objective. The finding of *C. trachomatis* in perinatally lost fetuses and in newborn infants born by natural route or by cesarean section.

Methods. Cultural method was used to isolate of *C. trachomatis* in McCoy cells from internal organs of lost fetuses (lungs, trachea, liver, spleen, brain) and from the lower eyelid conjunctiva, posterior wall of the throat, vulva in girls and the 1-st urine portion in boys, as well as from the placenta and extraplacental membranes. *C. trachomatis* DNA was determined by PSR method, and *C. trachomatis* antigens were analysed by DIF and ELISA methods.

Results. From 1980 to 1999 there were studied 418 organs of 114 lost fetuses and newborn infants, and 1580 newborn (1476 of them were born vaginally and 104 – by cesarean section) were examined. *C. trachomatis* were found in 9.8% of newborn infants and in 23% in infants delivered by cesarean section. Chlamydiae were isolated from internal organs in 17.4% of perinatally lost fetuses and newborn infants. In placenta and extraplacental membranes *C. trachomatis* were found in 3.85% and 5.66% of cases, respectively.

Conclusion. Fetuses and newborn infants may be infected by *C. trachomatis* not only when passing through maternal delivery tract but also in utero in the presence of chorioamnionitis.