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## PREVALENCE OF MYCOPLASMA HOMINIS & UREAPLASMA UREALYTICUM IN PREGNANT OF HIGH RISK GROUP

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**Objective:** to estimate the prevalence of *Mycoplasma hominis* and *Ureaplasma Urealyticum* in pregnant of high risk group.

**Methods:** Two hundred eighty six pregnant women of high risk groups visiting the City Specialise Centre of the Health and Family Planning in Ekaterinburg were examined for sexually transmitted infections during the period January-December 1998. *C. Trachomatis*, *U. Urealyticum*, *M. hominis*, herpes simplex virus, and cytomegalovirus were identified by the DNA probe assays. Laboratory diagnostics for bacterial vaginosis was carried out by the standard technique (detecting "key cells", microscopic exam of Gram stained smear, amino-test, and pH of vaginal discharges). *Candida spp.* was detected by culture and by microscopic of native preparation with addition potassium hydroxide 10%. Distribution and crude significance testing were made with *t* tests and  $\chi^2$  analysis (likelihood ratio and Pearson test) as appropriate

**Results:** Fifty three of the women were positive for *U. Urealyticum* (18.5%) and 24 for *M. hominis* (8.4%). *U. Urealyticum* was identified as a mono infection in 10 women (18.8 %). *M. hominis* in 2 (8.3%). We made note of high association of the given microorganisms with bacterial vaginosis: *U. Urealyticum* was combined in 45.3%, *M. Hominis* in 79.2% ( $p=0002$ ). The candidiasis accompanied by *U. Urealyticum* in 39 women (73.6 %), by *M. Hominis* in 15 (62,5%).

**Conclusions:** *U. Urealyticum* being more prevalent than *M. Hominis* ( $p=001$ ). *U. Urealyticum* takes the 3d place alter a candidiasis and chlamydial infection, and *M. hominis* takes the 7th place in urogenital infection structure of high risk group pregnant. The frequent combination *M. hominis* with bacterial vaginosis points to an appreciable role of genital mycoplasmas in a genesis of the pathological process. The infection by *U. Urealyticum* has the large bent to independent current in a kind greater enzymatic aggression of *U. Urealyticum*.

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## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FETAL ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY AND DOPPLEROGRAPHY OF CEREBRAL VESSELS IN EVALUATION OF INTRAUTERINE FETAL STATUS

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The retrospective assessment of fetal cardiac flow patterns and cerebral circulation parameters with various degree of fetal distress syndrome was made in 150 pregnant women with different obstetrical and extragenital abnormalities. The examinations were done in the 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester of gestation on «Acuson 128 XP/IO» ultrasound system. The conclusion was made: the type and the degree of severity of fetal condition were determined by the changes of fetal cardiac and cerebral flow:

- For the 1<sup>st</sup> degree of intrauterine growth retardation (asymmetric type) the increase of fetal left ventricular volume patterns by 20% with no changes in cerebral flow is typical.
- For chronic fetal hypoxia the decrease of volume patterns in both cardiac ventriculars of 20% accompanied by normal or insignificant fall of vascular resistant indices in the middle cerebral artery are common.
- For the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> degree of intrauterine growth retardation in combination with fetal chronic hypoxia the decrease of volume patterns in both cardiac ventriculars of 25-30% accompanied by the decrease of vascular resistant indices in the middle cerebral artery by 20%.