
INDICATORS OF INTERFERON SYSTEM IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASES

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Objective *The aim of the investigation was to study interferon status in 81 patients with acute pelvic inflammatory diseases (APIT)).*

Methods. *Analysis of our story revealed that radical decrease of a- (9-15 times) and g- (10-32 times) interferon production comparing with normal figures is a characteristic form of interferon deficiency. We also investigated indicators of the interferon status depending on etiological agent. Accordingly patients were divided into 4 groups: group 1 - women with bacterial-chlamidial-virus association; group 2 - patients with bacterial-virus flora; group 3 - women with bacterial-chlamidial infection; group 4 - with mixed bacterial flora.*

Results *Analysis of interferon status in different groups allowed to reveal decrease of (a- and g-interferon's indicators in all groups. But more significant depression of a- and g-interferon production was in the 1st group with bacterial-chlamidial-virus association. Level of the serumal interferon in the 4th group with mixed bacterial flora, was found within the normal limits because of low interferon-producing ability of bacterium. However serumal interferon indicators were twice as high in other groups, where bacterial flora was accompanied by chlamidium and viruses, comparing with normal figures. Chlamidium and viruses are likely to stimulate serumal interferon production.*

Conclusions *Thus association chlamidium and viruses with bacterial infection leads to more severe changes of interferon indicators.*

TRANSVAGINAL ULTRASONOGRAPHY AS THE SCREENING METHOD FOR ENDOMETRIAL PATHOLOGY INN POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN WITH UTERINE FIBROIDS

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Objective: *The postmenopausal women with uterine fibroids are considered of high risk for endometrial pathology such as hyperplasia and cancer. For early diagnostics in this group the transvaginal sonography may be most effective.*

Methods: *In 40 postmenopausal asymptomatic women with uterine fibroids transvaginal examination was performed in 1998-99. We used ATL-1000HDI (5 MHz) and Acuson Sequoia 512 (5-8 MHz) equipment. Women with abnormal sonographic findings of endometrial had D and C in Department of Gynecology.*

Results: *Abnormal thickness of endometrium more than 5 mm was found in 9 cases. Histopathological examination revealed endometrial cancer in 1 case, endometrial hyperplasia in 3 cases, endometrial polyps in 3 cases and submucosal fibroids in 2 cases.*

Conclusions: *Transvaginal sonographia in postmenopausal women with uterine fibroids is most simple, safe and affective diagnostic test. There are no strong correlative is found between abnormal sonographic findings and histopathological studies.*