Treatment of urogenital infections in couples with infertility

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The leading factor in the development of PID at infertility is urogenital infections. In Uzbekistan, the frequency of infertile marriages is 19-21%.

The aim of our study was to evaluate effectiveness of phased treatment of urogenital infections in infertile couples. We studied 300 couples with infertility and urogenital infections. Primary infertility was at 179, and secondary - in 121 women. Bacterioscopic, immunefluorescent and immuneenzyme methods were conducted. Results: there were frequently detected -Chlamydia trachomatis 42,1% and 56,4%; Bacterial vaginosis - 31,3% and 33.8%; Mycoplasma hominis - 30.2% and 26.4%; Herpes simplex - 22,3% and 24,8% and Gonorrhea -3,4% and 1.6% respectively in the primary and secondary infertility. The incidence of infections among married couples showed that in 56% of cases met combination of two or more urogenital infections in each of the spouses. Monoinfection revealed in 2 times less than the mixed infection. We decided to carry out treatment in stages and with a minimal amount of drugs. In first phase Bacterial vaginosis and Trichomoniasis were treated, appointing medicines containing metronidazole, in the second stage and Mycoplasmosis Chlamydia trachomatis therapy were used in this macrolides, quinolones, and 3 stage treatment of viral infections using antiviral drugs. Also were recommended to use suppositories and barrier methods of contraception to prevent reinfection. The control treatment was conducted by smear inspection after stage 1, stage 2 with immunofluorescopic after treatment and immuneenzyme method after 3 stages in 20-30 days.

Thus, the results show high effectiveness of the phase-treatment of mixed infections (86%) with a minimum of side effects of medicines and complications.