Tuberculosis of female genitals as a cause of infertility

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In structure of an extrapulmonary tuberculosis in Republic Buryatiya the first place occupies a tuberculosis of female genitals (1,4 - 0,9 on 100 thousand population).

Research objective: Set the frequency of tuberculosis of female genitals in the populations of Russian and Buryat in the Republic of Buryatia

Materials and methods: For the period 2008-2013. National Clinical TB Dispensary Ulan-Ude ftizioginekology surveyed 648 women of reproductive age. ??ll of patients have been surveyed specialized clinicolaboratory, radiological researches, morphological and bacteriological researches.

Results: the Tuberculosis of female genitals is revealed at 80 (12 %) patients, from them 47 (58,7 %) Russian and 33 (41,3 %) Buryats. Infertility is set at 82% of the women surveyed, primary infertility in 41% of cases, secondary infertility in 59%. Positive Diaskintest detected in 52% of Russian and 47% of the Buryat. Immunosorbent assay was positive at 44 (57,8 %) patients. According to the results of laser fluorescence tuberculous pathology was detected in 31 (41.8%) women. Kokh's provocative test was positive at 72 (91 %) patients. Hysterosalpingography on the fallopian tubes of the type "beads" were found in 40.4 Russian women and 19.35% of the patients Buryat nationality (Fisher's exact test, p = 0.04). Saktosalpinksy determined on rentgensnimkah at 26.1% of Russian women and 54.8% of Buryat (criterion ?2, p = 0.02).

According to morphological researches chronic endometritis it is revealed at 47,37 % of patients, tubercular endometritis it is confirmed at 5 % of patients.

Conclusions: for effective diagnostics of a tuberculosis of genitals at women accurate formation of group of risk at an out-patient stage with the subsequent profound complex research is necessary.