The efficacy of the enzyme longidaza in the combined treatment of adhesions in patients with genital endometriosis

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Genital endometriosis (GE) is considered to be estrogen-dependent inflammatory response, which is the key factor in the development of adhesions. Actual direction of conservative treatment is medications which have a protective anti-adhesive effect, inhibit process of fibrosis and possess immunomodulatory action.

Objective: to assess the effectiveness of the enzyme longidaza in combined treatment of GE. Materials and methods: the study included 53 patients with laparoscopically and histologically confirmed diagnosis of GE of II-III stages (R-AFS) in combination with adhesive disease of II-IIId degree. After surgery all the patients were administered aGnRH for 6 months. The patients were divided into 2 groups: the members of the first group received longidaza in combination with aGnRH (31 women), the patients of comparison group received aGnRH alone (22 women). Before surgery and during treatment we assessed pain syndrome, severity of adhesive process, peripheral blood levels of IL-8, IP-10, MIG, MCP-1.

Results: In patients treated with longidaza, we noted a significant decrease of pelvic pain in relation to the comparison group (93.2% and 82%, respectively). In 6 months after combined treatment of GE we determined a significant reliable increase of peripheral blood level of IP10, 8 times higher than in women of comparison group, and a definite reduction of MIG level (2 times) and decrease of MCP1 content (1.5 times compared with the comparison group). We marked the increase of IL8 level in comparison group, it was 2 times higher in comparison group than in patients receiving longidaza.

Conclusion: the use of proteolytic enzyme longidaza in combined treatment of GE leads to significant reduction of pain syndrome and adhesive process, as well as more effective suppression of inflammatory reaction and processes of neoangiogenesis compared with standard therapy of GE. This medication has a protective effect against the development of fibrous tissue and adhesions.