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POSTER SESSION

P92. The state of the vaginal microbiome in women with hyperproliferative diseases of the uterus under the influence of long-term stress in conditions of military aggression

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Context. As a result of long-term stress, military aggression has a negative effect on women's reproductive health. Vaginal microbiota plays a key role in women's health and reproduction.

Objective. To investigate and analyze the species and quantitative composition of the vaginal microflora in women with hyperproliferative diseases of the uterus in conditions of military aggression.

Methods. To assess the species and quantitative composition of the vaginal microflora in woman, bacteriological studies were conducted. **Patients.** Were examined: 1 group – 30 women who were in the occupied territories; 2 group – 30 women who were under the influence of the factors of the military conflict (Kyiv city and Kyiv region); 3 group – 30 internally displaced women during the military conflict. The control group consisted of 30 healthy woman.

Results. In patients of all examined groups there was no difference in the frequency of detection of sexually transmitted infections: Chlamydia trachomatis 10.0-13.3%; Ureaplasma urealyticum 13.3-30.0%; Mycoplasma hominis 10-30%. In group 1, bacterial vaginosis was diagnosed in 43.3%. The frequency of sowing enterobacteria was 10.0-16.7%, gram-positive cocci 13.3-20.0%, increased Candida albicans contamination was determined up to 20.0%. Lactobacillus deficiency was found in 76.7% of those examined. In group 2, bacterial vaginosis was diagnosed in 10%. Vaginosis-associated microflora 10.0-16.7%, gram-positive cocci with pathogenic properties and enterobacteria with pathogenic properties were determined as part of bacterial associations, respectively 10.0-13.3% and 6.7-10.0%. The frequency of sowing Candida albicans was 13.3%. Lactobacillus deficiency was established at 6.7%. In group 3, contamination of the vagina with enterobacteria with pathogenic properties was detected in 10.0-13.3%, gram-positive cocci with pathogenic properties 16.7-20.0%. Candida albicans was detected in up to 13.3%. The frequency of diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis was 26.7%. Deficiency of lactobacilli was established in 73.3%.

Conclusions. The obtained data established a negative effect of long-term stress on the condition of the vaginal microbiome of women with hyperproliferative diseases of the uterus in conditions of military aggression.