Keywords: the pregnant women, microbiocoenosis of the vagina, pathogenetic approach

Infections play a significant role in the structure of early neonatal mortality where they take the second & third place. Also, there increases the frequency of suppurated inflammatory post-natal diseases at mother during the post-natal period. The substantial portion of genitalia infections in the structure of maternal and perinatal morbidity makes up 60 %. The purpose of the research is to study the effectiveness of treatment of the pregnancy with disordered microbiocoenosis of sex ways.

Research methods. Under observation there were kept hundred and eighty four (184) pregnant women with perinatal losses between the ages of 19 and 34. The control group made up thirty (30) presumptively healthy pregnant women, the main group consisted of hundred and ten (110) patients that were examined and treated according to proposed scheme and seventy four (74) according to generally used scheme. Among them, there was the first group of thirty five (35) patients that were treated for perinatal losses at the stage of family planning; forty five (45) patients of the second group were treated since the first day of their pregnancy; and thirty (30) patients of the third group were treated in the second and third term of their pregnancy.

The study of their hormonal level was carried out by measuring of estriol, progesterone, cortisol and placental lactogene by ridio-immune method with the use of prepared commercial products of the firm ‘ESA-IRE-Soring’ (France) according to the applied instructions. As to content of immunoglobulins G.A.M. in blood serum, they were measured by the turbo metrical method with the use of prepared commercial sets of reagents (Moscow). In cervical mucus – by the method of radian immunodiffusion on gel after G. Manchini in modification of D. Stefani in co-authorship (1978). The content of AIAT and AsAT on biochemical phantom 1904 (the USA) by special methods.

Results and discussion. The study of microbial picture at the pregnant women after their treatment in the second term showed that optional both anaerobic and aerobic micro organisms in all groups of patients had a tendency to reduction but the level of the control group had not been reached. The same results were achieved as to G. vaginalis and Candida.

Lactobacilli in the first group were mainly introduced by L. crispatus (23.94% by the absolute index 104-105) and that testified to the normalization of biocoenosis in the absence of L.iners and L.plantarum. At the patients of the second group there was also change for the better on the background of absence of L.iners and L.plantarum. In the third group L.plantarum made up 4.31% and L.iners 1.54% which also testified to the normalization of biocoenosis by the absolute index 104-105. In the comparison group the indices of spectrum of lactobacilli content were lower than in the first term, however, they did not reach the level of the main group.
Qualitative characteristic of microbiocoensosis of sex ways of control group patients testified to its dynamic.

The lasting effect of infection had not been unnoticed by the organism of the patients; however, after the women of the main group underwent pathogenetically grounded treatment, there was the change for the normalization in the studied indices of immunoglobulins.

**Conclusions.** To conclude, accentuating the indices of the study of the women in the second term of their pregnancy, it should be mentioned that the lactobacteria, corynebacteria and non-pathogenetic staphylococci were found in them. Lactobacteria had been introduced by L. crispatus that testified to normalization of the microbiocoenosis whereas the content of L.plantarum was remarkably reduced. The indices of the control group also testified to the dynamic of the microbiocoenosis of sex ways of healthy women. Also, after treatment in the second term, in vagina secretion there were not revealed any probable changes in indices of albumin, of immunoglobulins A. & G. class. The same can be noticed relating to the indices of immunoglobulins in blood serum. The indices of esteriol and progesterone in the second term were also different from their level of the control group. And as to the indices of aminotransferase, they likely exceeded the level of the control group.