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TACTICS OF PREGNANCY MANAGEMENT IN WOMEN WITH HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION AND ABNORMAL PAP SMEARS

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ორსულობის მართვის ტაქტიკა ქალებში ადამიანის პაპილომაღვირუსული ინფექციით და არანორმალური PAP ნაცხით

აზერბაიჯანის სამედიცინო უნივერსიტეტის მეანობა-გინეკოლოგიის დეპარტამენტი

რეზიუმე

სამუშაო კვლევა, რომელიც მოიცავდა ორსულთა კლინიკური მახასიათებლის ანალიზს, პოსტნატალურ პერიოდს, ნაყოფისა და ახალშობილის მდგომარეობას, ჩაუტარდა 100 ქალს. ყველა პაციენტი დაიყო შემდეგ ჯგუფებად: I ჯგუფი პაპილომაღვირუსით დაავადებული 50 ორსული ქალი; II ჯგუფი - 50 ორსული ქალი, პაპილომაღვირუსის გარეშე. როგორც აღმოჩნდა, I ჯგუფის ქალებში II ჯგუფთან შედარებით ტრავმის სიხშირის (1 ჯგუფში - 34%, 2 ჯგუფში - 20%) და პლაცენტის დეფექტის (1-ში) გაზრდის ტენდენცია (ჯგუფი-12%, 2 ჯგუფში - 6%) ($P < 0,05$) აღინიშნა. გადაუდებელი ოპერაციული მშობიარობის ჩვენებების სტრუქტურაში პირველ ადგილს იკავებს სამშობიარო სისუსტე - შესაბამისად I და II ჯგუფებში 28,6% და 33,3%. ყოველ მესამე ორსულს, პაპილომაღვირუსის ინფექციით, ორსულობის ადრეულ პერიოდში აღინიშნება ინფექციურ-ანთებითი დაავადებები. განვითარების ანომალიების შემთხვევაში 36%-ში ორსულობა გართულებულია ორსულობის I ტრიმესტრიდან შეწყვეტის საფრთხით. ნაყოფის განვითარების თანდაყოლილი ანომალიების დიაგნოსტიკის სიზუსტე ქალთა კონსულტაციის პროცესებში იყო 20%, პერინატალურ ცენტრში - 80%.

Over the past decade, there has been a steady increase in the incidence of genital diseases caused by human papillomaviruses (HPV) [1,2]. A clear connection has been established between the occurrence of cervical cancer (squamous cell carcinoma), vulva, and the persistence of papillomaviruses of high carcinogenic risk in women [3,4]. In 95% of cases of cervical cancer detection in women of reproductive period, the presence of high-risk of carcinogenic papillomaviruses is recorded [3,5].

A characteristic feature of human papillomavirus infection of the genitals is that it affects young people [6]. In terms of prevalence in the population, HPV ranks first among all urogenital DNA viral infections. The existing contradictory information about the diagnostic criteria for HPV in the placenta, vertical transmission of HPV from mother to fetus and its affect on the placental system and in the mature placenta determined the relevance of this study [6,7]. In this regard, conducting research on the diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment and prevention of HPV in pregnant women has undoubted scientific and practical interest.

Material and research methods A prospective study was conducted during 2018-2021. It included an analysis of clinical characteristics, characteristics of the of pregnancy, the postpartum period, the condition of the fetus and newborn in 100 women. All patients were divided into the following groups: group I consisted of 50 pregnant women with HPV; Group II consisted of 50 pregnant women without HPV.

Results of studies. The study of the initial clinical characteristics of the examined patients was necessary to determine risk factors of complications of HPV. The age of pregnant women in both groups ranged from 17 to 43 years and averaged 27.2 ± 6 years in group I, and 28.3 ± 5 years in group II.

Study of the ultrasound structure and thickness of the placenta in the control group showed the absence of significant differences in 86% of pregnant women, and 14% had ultrasound signs of premature aging of the placenta. Signs of enlargement of intervillous space and vasodilation in 20-24 weeks of pregnancy was determined in I group. Degree maturity, the thickness of the placenta was normal. Such features were identified in 70% of pregnant women with fetal malformations, they remained under dynamic ultrasound control.

Thickness, degree of maturity of the placenta on ultrasound after birth, all placentas were examined and observed visually. In the main group, areas of calcification prevailed in 10% of postpartum women, and in the control group in 8% ($P < 0.05$). The weight of the placentas in the study groups did not differ significantly. So, in the main group it ranged from 400 to 790 g on average (638 ± 19 g), and in the control group the weight of the placenta ranged from 360 to 730 g (536 ± 23 g) ($P < 0.05$). group ranged from 2.8 to 4.1 cm (3.4 ± 0.4 cm), in the control group from 2.1 to 3.5 cm (average 2.8 ± 0.3 cm). The umbilical cord had a normal structure, i.e., consisted of three vessels with a length of 51 ± 5 cm (from 42 to 67 cm) in the control group, and 58 ± 3.5 cm (from 45 to 75 cm) in the main group. The diameter of the umbilical cord in the control group did not differ significantly from normative data and was 1.5 ± 0.2 cm. In the main group, a thicker umbilical cord was noted only in 10% of women and amounted to 2.3 ± 0.2 cm.

As follows from this, there was a tendency towards an increase in the frequency of perineal trauma (in group 1-34%, in group 2-20%), and placenta defect (in group 1-12%, in group 2-6 %) ($P < 0.05$). Weak labor was observed in group I in 9 (18%) and in group II in 5 (10%) ($p > 0.05$). Partially tight placental attachment occurred in 6.5% of the group I, and was not observed in group II. The rate of cesarean sections was 7-14% and 3-6%, respectively, by group. In the structure of indications for emergency delivery, the first place is occupied by weakness of the - operative 69 respectively in 28.6% and 33.3% in groups I and II.

Subinvolution was diagnosed in 4% of women from group I, endometritis was detected in 2% in both groups. An analysis of pregnancy outcomes showed that mature births occurred in 86% of women in group I and in 98% in group II, and premature births in 14% and 2%, respectively. In 100% of cases, premature birth in group I occurred due to premature rupture of membranes. The outcome of childbirth for the fetus and the course of early neonatal period were analyzed in 100 newborns.

The newborns with malnutrition were noted in group I (6%), in group II (4%). The average Apgar score of newborns from mothers with HPV was not noted 1 min. after birth, 6.2 ± 0.3 points in 12% and 7.94 ± 0.23 points in 88% of newborns. At 5 minutes 6.1 ± 0.1 in 6.0% and 8.2 ± 4 , respectively, in 94.0%. In control group at 1 min 8.18 ± 0.14 points and 8.66 ± 0.13 points at 5 min. ($P > 0.05$).

Congenital malformations of the fetus were diagnosed by ultrasound examination antenatal clinics and in the perinatal center. in Group I in 13 (26%) newborns, in Group II in 3 (6%) children. Thus, out of 15 examinations, fetal malformations were identified at a gestation period of up to 22 weeks only in 3 (20%) pregnant in antenatal clinics, 12 (80%) cases with intrauterine malformations were identified (congenital malformation) in perinatal centers.

Thus, the frequency of congenital malformations of the fetus during HPV is 4 times higher than the frequency during pregnancy without HPV. Every third pregnant woman with HPV suffered from infectious and inflammatory diseases in the early period of gestation. In 36% of fetal malformations, pregnancy is complicated by the termination from the 1st trimester of pregnancy. The accuracy of diagnosing congenital defects in antenatal clinics was 20%, in the perinatal center - 80%.

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SUMMARY

For performance of problems of work research which included the analysis of the clinical characteristic, features of a current of sorts, postnatal period, a condition of the newborn at 100 women has been carried out. All patients have been divided into following groups: I group was made by 50 pregnant women with papillomavirus infection; II group was made by 50 pregnant women without papillomavirus infection. As it has appeared, at lying-in women of I group, in comparison with II group the tendency to increase in frequency of a trauma (in I group - 34 %, in II group - 20%), and defect placenta (in I group - 12%, in II group - 6%) ($P < 0,05$) was marked. In structure of indications to emergency operative childbirth the first place occupies weakness of patrimonial activity - accordingly from 28,6% and 33,3 % in I and II groups. Every third pregnant woman with papillomavirus infection in the early period pregnancy transferred infectious-in ammatory diseases. At developmental anomalies in 36% pregnancy becomes complicated threat of interruption from I trimester of pregnancy. Accuracy of diagnostics of congenital developmental anomalies in the conditions of female consultations has made 20%, in perinatal centre - 80%.

Keywords: pregnancy, human papillomavirus, pap test

