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TITLE

DIAGNOSTICS AND FORECASTING OF REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATING WITH GENITAL TUBERCULOSIS IN WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to identify the main risk factors of reproductive disorders for optimizing the early diagnosis of genital tuberculosis. 648 women with reproductive disorders were recruited to exclude tuberculosis of female genitals. We analyzed the risk factors for reproductive disorders in women with genital tuberculosis. Operational research evaluating the effectiveness of the method of early diagnosis of genital tuberculosis was conducted. The frequency of primary and secondary infertility in groups with genital tuberculosis and sexually unconfirmed tuberculosis were not different and were 21% and 51% accordingly. The most significant risk factors of genital tuberculosis were belonging to a social group "Students» (RR=2,09, CI=1,33-2,68); subfibriliteta resistant (RR=1,9, CI=1,47-2,53); abnormal weakness, sweating (RR=2,41, CI=1,78-3,27); weight reduction (RR=1,60, CI=1,20-2,14); increase in inguinal lymph nodes (RR=2,79, CI=1, 20-2,66); CMV, HSV (RR=1,50; CI=1,02-2,04). X-ray pictures with hysterosalpingography installed: segmentation of the fallopian tubes as a "bead", "beads" 34% vs. 19% of the comparison group. We have found a statistically significant decrease in the level of progesterone $27,7 \pm 18,3$ nmol / l, against $37,7 \pm 20,0$, (U-test, $p = 0,01$), estradiol $46,1 \pm 27,1$ pg/ml against $58,9 \pm 25,7$ pg/ml; U-test, $p = 0,04$ free testosterone and $3,0 \pm 5,9$ pg/ml vs $3,4 \pm 4,8$ pg/ml, (U-test, $p = 0,01$) in the serum of women infertility and genital tuberculosis. Active identification of women with reproductive disorders and genital tuberculosis (operational research) when using the new criteria for the formation of risk factors allowed to diagnose TB genitals at 14.4% of women with reproductive disorders (1.0 per 100 000 population) against zero diagnosis without the intervention in two experienced antenatal clinics.

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