



P65. PREVENTION OF COMPLICATIONS BEFORE GYNECOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

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Introduction. Prevention of complications in gynecology and obstetrics has a leading role in reducing morbidity and mortality caused by disorders of the gynecological region. A crucial role in prevention of infections is a normal vaginal flora as a primary barrier. During gynecological interventions, tissue trauma occurs, which in combination with damaged vaginal microflora leads the patient at the risk of developing infections. In addition, the advantage is given to the local treatment, rather than the use of systemic drugs. It has been shown that combination of chlorine with decvalinium increases antimicrobial activity. Decvalinium chloride has an inhibitory effect on the enzyme potency of pathogenic cells, which leads to irregular cellular metabolism and therefore cellular death. **Materials and study methods.** The study was conducted at the Ob Gyn Clinic Narodni Front in Belgrade. The study included 50 patients who underwent some kind of gynecological intervention. Before gynecological intervention, patients' vaginal microflora was examined by taking a vaginal swab. They were then divided into two groups: the study group consisted of 25 patients to whom was administered decvalinium chloride in the form of vaginal tablets during 6d, and a control group of 25 patients who were left without treatment. One month after intervention was done, vaginal swab for each patient was repeated and performed was a ultrasound examination. The aim of the study was to evaluate whether patients who had not received pre-intervention decvalinium chloride are at higher risk of developing infection or complication after gynecological intervention. **Results.** An analysis of collected data showed that none of the patients in the study group developed any infection or complication a month after the intervention, while in the control group in 12% of cases disorders of the vaginal flora were detected. One patient developed endometritis, while the other was diagnosed with hydrosalpinx which was associated with a positive vaginal swab. **Conclusion.** It has been shown that the administration of decvalinium chloride prior to gynecological intervention is of great importance for the prevention of infections in the gynecological region, since our study showed a significantly lower rate of infection and complications in patients of the study group. This drug is an efficient remedy for not only post-invasive complications prophylaxis, but also for treatment of reproductive tracts inflammatory processes.

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