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THE INFECTIOUS AND GENETIC FACTORS IN DEVELOPMENT OF PREMATURE LABOR

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According to the literature 30-40% of preterm birth, as well as premature rupture of membranes, due to the presence of infection. A role in the pathogenesis of the disease is given to infectious diseases vagina that caused by rising infection. Microorganisms produce proteolytic enzymes that contribute to disruption of the integrity of the membranes and penetration of bacteria in the amniotic fluid.
The study was to investigate the characteristics of the newborns of mothers with Preterm birth and the presence of pathogenic flora in crops from the cervical canal genetic examination.
We were selected 372 Women with Preterm birth n the 28 - 36 weeks of gestation, the examination of which cervical swab culture etiologically significant growth of opportunistic pathogens have been identified, genetic examination and production cytokine.
All patients underwent clinical, laboratory and ultrasound examination in accordance with accepted standart. TORCH-infections on all women were screened during the pregnancy at antenatal clinics. The patients of the three groups were matched for age, comorbidities, and transferred (gynecologic and extragenital), during this pregnancy. The species composition of cervical flora in the second and third groups did not differ and was mainly represented pathogenic microflora, such as Enterococcus faecalis, Streptococcus viridans, Streptococcus agalactiae, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Staphylococcus aureus, E.coli, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus vulgaris, klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter cloacae, and yeast-like fungus Candida albicans. The result genetic examination this women with preterm birth increased production cytokine and gene polymorphism. In 26.7% cases detected intrauterine growth and development. A transfer from the delivery room condition 12.4% of the children was assessed as satisfactory, 63.8% - moderate, 23.8% - heavy. This pathology was represented by such clinical manifestations as congenital pneumonia, tracheobronchitis, conjunctivitis, vezikulez, but in most cases, revealed non-specific symptoms, allowing only state that a child intrauterine infection.The role of increased production and cytokine gene polymorphisms in the risk of preterm birth infectious origin. The study of this issue is a promising and relevant, due to the identification of new, more specific, at-risk groups, as well as a new approach to the selection of optimal treatment and prevention of this disease. That the presence of a cervical swab culture microbe associations pathogenic flora increases the risk of fetal infection, which affects perinatal morbidity and mortality.

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