



Population levels of autochthonous obligate and major representatives of intestinal microbiocenosis and multifunctional according to bacterial significance of genera *Bifidobacterium* and *Lactobacillus* are considerably decreased, and in 38,70 % of patients these bacteria are totally eliminated. On the other hand, population levels of *Proteus*, *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacteria*, *Citrobacter*, *Serratia*, *Hafnia*, *Pseudomonas*, hemolytic and lactase-negative *Escherichia*, *Staphylococci* and yeast-like fungi of genus *Candida* are significantly increased. The majority of strains of *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter*, *Pseudomonas*, *E. coli* Hly+, *E. coli* Lac-, *S. aureus* has high adhesive property and shows anti-lysozyme activity.

In 17,02 % patients with RA and accompanied dysbiosis of IV stage adaptive-compensatory processes were in stress zone. In most of the patients adaptive index was in training zone, and nobody was in higher activity zone.

So, rheumatoid arthritis is often accompanied with deep changes of intestinal microflora, which are represented by elimination of some part of autochthonous bacteria and contamination with opportunistic microbes. Investigated population levels of intestinal microbiota confirm the presence of developed dysbacteriosis/dysbiosis of I-IV stages.

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SYSTEMIC PERSISTENCE OF OBLIGATE INTRACELLULAR MICROORGANISMS AND INFERTILITY OF II TYPE

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Today every tenth couple in Ukraine is sterile [G.M. Drannyk, 2010]. Family fertility of equally depends on the reproductive potential of a man and a woman. The reason of secondary infertility in a couple is often recurrent or lasting chronic inflammation processes of the reproductive organs. A special value in infertility belongs to continuous persistence of obligate intracellular pathogenic and opportunistic microorganisms: viruses, mycoplasma, ureoplasma, chlamidia, toxoplasma etc. Persistence of intracellular infection in the human organism forms immunodeficiency status that assists in higher colonization of the reproductive organs with opportunistic microorganisms (bacteria, fungi etc.) that finally may result in infertility.

The aim of the investigation was to define the level of persistence of obligate intracellular microorganisms in women suffering from secondary infertility by retrospective diagnostics.

By means of enzyme-linked immunoassay the investigation of blood sera of 67 women (19-34 years old) with infertility of II type it has been conducted. Retrospective diagnostics of persistence infection was made by detection of the titer of specific immunoglobulins (IgM and IgG). Antigens of obligate intracellular microorganisms were detected by solid-phase enzyme-linked immunoassay.

In 35 (52,24 %) women with infertility of II type there is persistence of *Herpes simplex viruses* type 1 and 2, *Cytomegalovirus* in 39 (58,21 %) of patients. These viruses are dominant and persist in all women with infertility of II type. *T. gondii* and *C. trachomatis* occurs frequently. *Rubella virus* and mycoplasma rarely persist in women with infertility of II type.

In the peripheral blood of 67 women with infertility of II type it any high (diagnostic) level of IgM was not detected that testifies the absence of acute inflammation process caused by persistent viruses, chlamidia, toxoplasma etc. Diagnostic titers of IgG in the peripheral blood to viral antigens of herpes group, chlamidia and toxoplasma give the evidence chronic of character of the persistence infection.

In 50 women with infertility of II type it has been found the persistent of one, two or three intracellular microorganisms that are referred to 6 different taxonomic groups. That testifies possible persistence of several taxons in one organism. By quantitative characteristics single causative agent was isolated in 15 women with infertility of II type. In other 35 cases there was persistence of associations of intracellular microorganisms: in 12 cases associations were composed of 2 taxons, in 8 of 3 taxons and in 15 women there was simultaneous persistence of 4 taxons of intracellular microorganisms.

Among the qualitative composition of associations more often (in 19,40 %) associations of different taxons of *Herpesviruses* (*Cytomegalovirus* with *Herpes simplex viruses* type 1 and 2) occurred. Among 4-component associations in 10 women there was the association composed of *Cytomegalovirus*, *Herpes simplex virus*, *Rubella virus* and *Toxoplasma* and in 8 (11,94 %) association composed of *Cytomegalovirus*, *Herpes simplex* and *Chlamidia*.

So, infertility of II type may be accompanied with persistence of obligate intracellular microorganisms, which form associations of 2-4 taxons.

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AUTOCHTHONOUS OBLIGATE AND FACULTATIVE MICROFLORA OF VULVOVAGINAL CONTENT IN WOMEN WITH II TYPE OF INFERTILITY

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Infertility is a dramatic problem of not only a single family but also a social challenge. In the majority of women, infertility is based on the tube-peritoneal form that testifies prior inflammation process of the uterus or uterine