



TO CONDUCT A COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTIC OF STIS IN RELATION TO THESE DISEASES DIAGNOSED

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Abstract: The task set before us to write this article was identify the number of patients with sexually transmitted infections (STIs) treated in the department of dermatovenereology and cosmetology in 2017, analyze the structure of STIs for the selected period. Conduct a comparative analysis of these diseases diagnosed in 2016-2017. To achieve our goals and objectives, we conducted a retrospective analysis of the structure of registered cases of infections. As a result, we came to the conclusion that, according to the results of the analysis of the work of the department of dermatovenerology and cosmetology for 2017, it was established that among those who applied to the department, regardless of gender, the predominant number of patients were with anogenital (venereal) warts, then by frequency of applications followed by patients with chlamydial infection

Key words: STIs (sexually transmitted infections), diagnosis

Introduction: It is known that more than 30 different bacteria, viruses and parasites can be transmitted through sexual contact, including vaginal, anal and oral sex. Some STIs can also be passed from mother to child during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding. Eight pathogens cause the highest incidence of STIs. Of these, four infections - syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia and trichomoniasis - are currently curable. The remaining four infections - hepatitis B, herpes simplex virus (HSV), HIV and human papillomavirus (HPV) - are viral in nature and cannot be cured. In addition, there have been recent outbreaks of new infections that can be

sexually transmitted, including monkeypox, *Shigella sonnei*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, Ebola and Zika viruses, and the return of neglected STIs, particularly lymphogranuloma venereum. They further complicate the provision of adequate STI prevention and control services. STIs have a serious negative impact on sexual and reproductive health worldwide. More than 1 million cases of STIs occur every day. In 2020, WHO estimates that 374 million people were infected with one of the four STIs—chlamydia (129 million), gonorrhea (82 million), syphilis (7.1 million) and trichomoniasis (156 million). In 2016, the number of people infected with genital herpes was estimated at more than 490 million people; However, 300 million women are infected with HPV, the leading cause of cervical cancer, as well as anal cancer among men who have sex with men. The global number of chronic hepatitis B carriers is estimated at 296 million people. Contracting an STI can have serious consequences that extend beyond the immediate impact of the infection.

Objective: to identify the number of patients with sexually transmitted infections (STIs) treated in the department of dermatovenereology and cosmetology in 2017, to analyze the structure of STIs for the allocated period. Conduct a comparative analysis of these diseases diagnosed in 2016-2017.

Methods and materials: a retrospective analysis of the structure of registered cases of sexually transmitted infections among the assigned contingent in the department of dermatovenereology and cosmetology for 2017 was carried out. A comparative analysis of the incidence of sexually transmitted infections with 2016 was carried out.

Results. In total, in 2017, in the department of dermatovenerology and cosmetology, 73 patients were diagnosed with sexually transmitted infections, confirmed by the results of a clinical and laboratory examination. 49.3% of patients (n=36) had anogenital (venereal) warts, 24.7% (n=18) had genital herpes, 23.3% (n=17) had chlamydial infection, 1.4 % (n=1) had urogenital trichomoniasis, 1.4% (n=1) had primary syphilis, no cases of gonorrhea were identified. Men were more

often ill – 62.5% (n=45). 60% (n=27) of male patients were diagnosed with anogenital (venereal) warts, 24.4% (n=11) with chlamydial infection, 13.3% (n=6) with genital herpes, 2.2% (n=1) – primary syphilis. Among women (n=28), who made up 38.4% of the total number of cases, the most common cases were genital herpes - 42.9% (n=12), then the most common were anogenital (venereal) warts - 32.1% (n=9), chlamydial infection – 21.4% (n=6), urogenital trichomoniasis – 3.6% (n=1). As you know, chlamydia can be of different localizations. Of the total number of cases of chlamydia (n=17), the largest number (n=12) were identified as chlamydial infection of the lower genitourinary tract, which amounted to 70.6%, chlamydial pharyngitis was diagnosed in 4 cases - 23.5%, chlamydial infection of the small organs pelvis in 1 patient – 5.9%. In 2016, 70 patients were diagnosed with STIs. The majority also consisted of requests from patients with anogenital (venereal) warts - 42.8% (n=30), 25.7% (n=18) - chlamydial infection, 25.7% (n=18) - genital herpes, 1.4% (n=1) – urogenital trichomoniasis, 4.3% (n=3) patients with syphilis, 0% (n=0) – gonococcal infection. The proportion of visits by women to patients with STIs during the period under review was 61% (n=43) of all visits to patients with STIs. Among them, 39.5% (n=17) patients had anogenital (venereal) warts, chlamydial infection - 27.9% (n=12), genital herpes - 27.9% (n=12) and urogenital trichomoniasis - 2.3% (n=1), syphilis – 2.3% (n=1). The number of visits by men with STIs in 2016 was 39% (n=27). Among them, the majority were patients with anogenital (venereal) warts - 42.8% (n=13), chlamydial infection - 22.2% (n=6), genital herpes 22.2% (n=6), syphilis - 7.4% (n=2), urogenital trichomoniasis – 0% (n=0).

Conclusions: thus, based on the results of an analysis of the work of the department of dermatovenerology and cosmetology for 2017, it was found that among those who applied to the department, regardless of gender, the predominant number of patients were with anogenital (venereal) warts, followed by patients with chlamydial infection in terms of frequency of visits. genital herpes and a small

amount of urogenital trichomoniasis and syphilis. More often, STIs were diagnosed in males, in contrast to 2016, when the majority of patients with STIs were women. Compared to 2016, the number of patients with STIs increased, the structure of morbidity depending on the identified nosology remained the same, however, the number of patients with syphilitic infection decreased by 3 times. Among women with STIs, the number of cases of diseases caused by human papillomavirus and Chlamydia has decreased trachomatis, and the number of cases of genital herpes has increased.

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