

in the early neonatal period. Migrated pathological conditions and diseases of the mother, as well as the pathological course of childbirth, lead to an increase in the incidence of childbearing with VLBW.

**CLINICAL EXPERIENCE OF LOCAL USE OF VAGINAL
SUPPOSITORIES PROTEFLAZID IN THE TREATMENT OF CIN I-II
AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THE PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION
IN PREGNANT WOMEN**

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The issue of timely diagnosis and treatment of pre-tumor cervical pathology remains relevant in modern medical practice. Of particular importance is the problem of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia in pregnant women. Changes the hormonal status, the level of general and local immunity, vaginal microflora can be a contributing factor in the progression of pathology and the transition to a deeper damage to the cervix during pregnancy. It is also necessary to take into account the impossibility of the use of certain drugs during pregnancy, as well as the limitation of the use of surgical treatment. In this direction, the drug of plant origin Proteflazid in the form of vaginal suppositories is interesting. The product does not have a damaging effect on the embryo / fetus and is authorized for use during pregnancy.

Thus, the purpose of our study was to evaluate the efficacy of treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia of light and moderate degree against the background of papillomavirus infection in pregnant women with vaginal suppositories Proteoflazid in the form of monotherapy.

According to our observation, there were 17 pregnant women in different gestational age with cytologically confirmed PAP-test, colposcopic and histologically intracircular neoplasia of light and moderate degree against a background of papillomavirus infection. Women used vaginal suppositories Prototflazid in the form

of monotherapy according to the scheme - 1 suppository twice daily for 14 days monthly for 3 consecutive months. The suppository was put deep into the vagina.

The efficacy of the treatment was evaluated based on changes in patient complaints, PAP test results, colposcopic pattern and histological findings. Evaluation of the tolerability of the drug and the presence of side effects were also assessed.

Clinical evaluation of the effectiveness of local application of vaginal suppositories Proteplazid in the form of 3 cycles of monotherapy (14 days within 3 months) showed a positive effect on the state of the cervix according to the results of the test based on liquid cytology - reducing the detection of LSIS from 89% to 8%, normalization in 82% of cases; colposcopic picture - the normal picture after treatment was observed in 92% of women; Morphologically confirmed regression of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia in 98% and the transition of CIN II to CIN I in 2% of cases. Good tolerance, absence of side effects and ease of use of suppositoria Proteflazid are also noted.

Thus, the positive results obtained are rather interesting, practically valuable and reveal the need for further in-depth study of the use of vaginal suppository proteflazid during pregnancy in women with CIN I-II against a background of papillomavirus infection.