

CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SYPHILITIC PROCESS

S.V. Andreev, I.V. Shulaeva, N.P. Setko, L.G. Voronina L.J. Popova

"Orenburg State Medical Academy", the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation,
Orenburg, Russia

Sexually transmitted diseases are a pressing social problems of modern times because of its high prevalence, the severity of the consequences for patients, and the impact on the reproductive health of the population. Syphilis among sexually transmitted primarily through sexual, according to many studies take a substantial share of being the most striking infection social disadvantage society. In the Orenburg region observed a similar trend as the All-Russia to reduce the incidence of syphilis - 39.1 per 100 thousand population in 2011, and on the growth of a specific proportion of the hidden and later forms (in 2011 by 18.2% the number of cases of syphilis late) .The purpose of the study - to study the clinical and epidemiological features of patients with syphilis in the Orenburg region.

Materials and methods. Under supervision were 155 patients with a diagnosis of "Syphilis". Diagnosis was based on the order of Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation of 25.07.2003 № 327 "On approval of the minutes of management of patients," Syphilis "," and the order of Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation of 26.03.2001 № 87 "On improving the serological diagnosis of syphilis" (study group, the group number 1), from with 40% of men and 60% of men. Statistical data processing was performed using the methods of variation statistics in the program Statistica 10.0 Statsoft.

Results. In the analysis of the professional study of women found that 40.0% of mothers who gave birth to children with congenital syphilis, worked in private business. Representatives of blue-collar occupations were 26.7% students - 13.3%, employees - 13.3%, housewives - 6.7%.According to our research among women with syphilis, specific gravity, in unions, amounted to 46.7%, having casual sex (number of sexual partners over 5 per year) - 33.3% who are officially registered as married - 20.0 %.The presence of bad habits as smoking was observed in 60.0% of women abuse of alcohol detected in 33.3% of the mothers who gave birth to children with early congenital syphilis. The distribution of the forms of syphilis among study is presented in table 1. The predominant form, both among men and women is the early latent syphilis, which confirms the current trend to a shift in the forms of syphilis in the direction of hidden forms. The second relative contribution - secondary syphilis of skin and mucous membranes. A much higher share than women is a primary syphilis among men (20.6% versus 6.5% for women) ($p < 0,05$). However, this does not mean that women have this form is less common, it is probably due to the feature of this form of diagnosis in men. Significantly more common among women of latent syphilis, unspecified as early or late (8.6% vs. 1,6%) ($p < 0,05$).

Table 1

Distribution of respondents according to the forms of syphilis

The form of syphilis	Men	Women
Primary syphilis	20,6%	6,5%
Secondary syphilis of skin and mucous membranes	23,8%	22,6%
Early syphilis, latent	50,8%	55,9%
Latent syphilis, unspecified as early or late	1,6%	8,6%
Late latent syphilis	3,2%	6,5%

The diagnosis of "Syphilis" to pregnant women has been exposed in most cases in 1 trimester of pregnancy - 75%, in the second - 16.7%, the third - 8.3%. In the first trimester was dominated by " Early syphilis, latent » (A51.5) and "Secondary syphilis of skin and mucous membranes" (A51.3) (44.4% and 33.3%), in the second and third - "Latent syphilis, unspecified as early or late" (A53.0) and "Late latent syphilis" (A52.8) (66,7% and 33,3%).

Conclusion. Patients suffering from syphilis, work on business owner, most of them is officially a married couple. Patients with syphilis have unhealthy habits, represented smoking and alcohol abuse. According to studies, recorded a high proportion of latent forms of syphilis, the increase in the proportion of late syphilis, depending on the period of diagnosis in pregnant.