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# SOME ASPECTS OF VAGINAL MICROCENOSIS DISORDER DURING PREGNANCY

Qualitative and quantitative composition of the microflora of the vagina – the basis of women's reproductive health – is defined. Reduced immune defense and hormonal disorders that occur during pregnancy may lead to dysbiotic disorders of varying severity.

Female genital tract attack with foreign microorganisms is hampered by several factors, which generally include squamous epithelial desquamation, competition with resistant microflora, acid and rich lactate medium. Nowadays, a special place is occupied by antimicrobial peptides (AMPs), which in this case serve as a barrier to the emergence of bacterial vaginosis (BV) and produced by polymorphonuclear neutrophils and epithelial cells. AMP is a new class of natural antibiotics, which serve as the primary defense against pathogens in the innate immune system and are able to kill cells of microorganisms. The recent studies showed a reduction in the concentration of AMP during vaginal dysbiosis.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the antimicrobial activity of vaginal fluid depending on the severity of flow of BV, vaginal fluid pH level and its dependence on glucose during pregnancy.

Predictors of infectious complications in organism of the pregnant with BV are anaerobic or mixed type of vaginal imbalance. It should be noted that the antimicrobial activity of the peptides is of great importance in the antimicrobial immune protection of sheath. The severity of the disease is directly dependent on the level of glucose and the pH of the vaginal discharge.

Prospects for further research: further research will be devoted to clarifying the efficacy of diagnosis of vaginal dysbiosis and the role of AMP with regard to labor outcomes, the development of effective measures for the prevention of complications of pregnancy, labor and perinatal diseases.