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FREQUENCY OF MICROORGANISM ISOLATION IN CHRONIC SALPINGITIS AMONG WOMEN WITH INFERTILITY

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XULOSA

Surunkali salpingit – bu bachadon naylarining uzoq muddatli yallig‘anishi bo‘lib, ayollarda bepushtlikning asosiy sababi hisoblanadi. Maqsad. Ushbu tadqiqot bepushtlik bilan og‘rigan, surunkali salpingit tashhisi qo‘yilgan ayollarda mikroorganizmlarning turlari va uchrash chastotasini o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Ishda diagnostika usullari, mikrob profili va reproduktiv salomatlikni yaxshilashga qaratilgan davolash strategiyalarining ahamiyati yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: surunkali salpingit, bepushtlik, mikroorganizmlarni aniqlash, bachadon naylari, reproduktiv salomatlik, ginekologik infeksiyalar, diagnostika usullari

Female infertility is a complex condition often associated with infectious etiologies. Among these, chronic salpingitis plays a critical role, characterized by long-term inflammation and structural damage to the fallopian tubes. The presence of pathogenic microorganisms can exacerbate tissue damage and impede the movement of gametes, thereby compromising fertility. Understanding the microbial landscape in salpingitis cases is essential for developing targeted treatment protocols and preventive strategies.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study involved microbiological analysis of samples obtained from women diagnosed with chronic salpingitis at fertility clinics. Samples were cultured and analyzed for aerobic and anaerobic bacteria, as well as for specific pathogens known to affect the reproductive tract. Advanced molecular techniques such as PCR were employed to identify bacterial DNA, ensuring comprehensive profiling of the microbial communities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The bar chart below illustrates the frequency of

РЕЗЮМЕ

Хронический сальпингит, стойкое воспаление маточных труб, является одной из основных причин женского бесплодия. Данное исследование направлено на изучение частоты и видов микроорганизмов, выделенных у женщин с диагнозом хронический сальпингит и страдающих бесплодием. В работе освещаются диагностические методы, микробиологический профиль и значимость этих данных для разработки эффективных стратегий лечения и улучшения репродуктивных результатов.

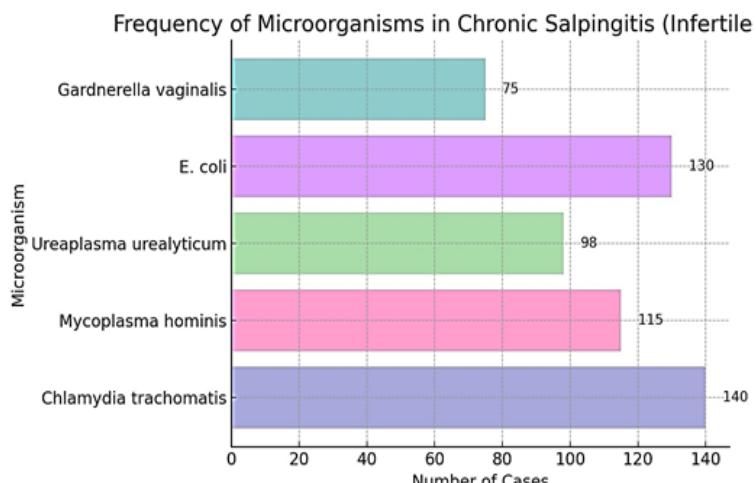
Ключевые слова: хронический сальпингит, бесплодие, выделение микроорганизмов, маточные трубы, репродуктивное здоровье, гинекологические инфекции, диагностические методы.

isolated microorganisms among women suffering from chronic salpingitis and infertility:

The data reveals a high incidence of Chlamydia trachomatis and E. coli in chronic salpingitis cases, underscoring their role in tubal pathology. The detection of Mycoplasma and Ureaplasma species further supports the need for broad-spectrum diagnostic approaches. Effective treatment regimens should include coverage for these pathogens, and public health initiatives must emphasize the importance of early screening and treatment of reproductive tract infections.

CONCLUSIONS

Chronic salpingitis significantly contributes to infertility through microbial colonization and subsequent tubal damage. Understanding the microbial etiology enables tailored therapeutic strategies and enhances the success rates of fertility treatments. This study advocates for enhanced diagnostic protocols and preventive measures to mitigate the impact of infectious agents on female reproductive health.



Microorganism prevalence in chronic salpingitis cases

Microorganism	Prevalence (%)	Associated Risk
Chlamydia trachomatis	28%	High Risk of Tubal Damage
Mycoplasma hominis	23%	Associated with Chronic Infections
Ureaplasma urealyticum	19%	Contributes to Inflammatory Response
E. coli	26%	Common Urogenital Pathogen
Gardnerella vaginalis	15%	Indicator of Bacterial Vaginosis

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