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**Introduction & Objectives:** Prolapse of the pelvic organs (POP) and stress urinary incontinence (SUI) are common pathologies among women, significantly reducing the quality of life of patients. The prevalence of these diseases is a significant social problem. Therefore, the study of the etiology of POP and SUI for the subsequent development of therapeutic and preventive measures is an urgent task.

However, familial cases of pelvic floor dysfunction are well known. So, a woman who has a relative of the 1st order with pelvic floor dysfunction increases the risk of developing this pathology by 5 times compared with the general population. collagen proteins form the basis of the pelvic ligaments. Therefore, it is advisable to search for molecular genetic factors among the genes responsible for the synthesis and degradation of the collagen protein.

**Materials & Methods:** The study included 250 patients with realized risk factors for pelvic floor dysfunction (2 or more births, increased physical activity, diseases accompanied by an increase in intra-abdominal pressure). 150 patients had symptoms of POP and SUI. In all patients, buccal epithelium was sampled for analysis of polymorphisms rs1800012, gene COL1A1; rs1801184, rs18000255 gene COL3A1; rs2236479, gene COL18A1. Produced genotyping of the above markers by the method of sequencing by Sanger. The obtained data was subjected to statistical processing using the PASW Statistics 22 program.

**Results:** The distribution of the genotypes of the rs1800012 polymorphism, the gene COL1A1.

In the study group: CC 108 (72%), CA 39 (26%), AA 3 (2%)

In the control group: CC 68 (68%), CA 31 (31%), AA 1 (1%)

Distribution of genotypes of the rs1801184 polymorphism, gene COL3A1

In the study group: TT 84 (56%), TC 57 (38%), CC 9 (6%)

In the control group: TT 57 (57%), TC 39 (39%), CC 4 (4%)

The distribution of the genotypes of the polymorphism rs2236479, gene COL18A1.

In the study group: GG 117 (78%), GA 22 (14.6%), AA 11 (7.4%)

In the control group: GG 71 (71%), GA 23 (23%), AA 6 (6%)

Distribution of genotypes of the rs18000255 polymorphism, gene COL3A1

In the study group: GG 90 (60%), GA 50 (33,3%), AA 10(6,7%)

In the control group: GG 64 (64%), GA 28 (28%), AA 8 (8%)

Statistical processing revealed no significant differences between the study and control groups for each polymorphism.

**Conclusions:** There is no correlation between the presence of pelvic floor dysfunction and the studied polymorphisms of collagen proteins.