

Gavrusev A.<sup>1</sup>, Strotsky A.<sup>1</sup>, Rubanik L.<sup>2</sup>, Poleshchuk N.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Belarusian State Medical University, Dept. of Urology, Minsk, Belarus, <sup>2</sup>Republican Research and Practical Center for Epidemiology and Microbiology, Laboratory of combined infections, Minsk, Belarus

**Introduction & Objectives:** The incidence of *T. vaginalis* in urogenital diseases varies from 5 to 80%. It depends on the type of microbiological research and features of the infectious process. It is known that the diagnosis of trichomoniasis in men is difficult. According to our data, the most effective is the PCR method, which is used after the preliminary culture pathogen accumulation. Treatment of trichomoniasis can be difficult due to the pathogen resistance to 5-nitroimidazoles. Disease recurrence after etiotropic therapy occurs in 40% of cases. The aim of this study is to determine the sensitivity of *T. vaginalis* to antiprotozoal drugs in patients with chronic urethroprostatitis.

**Materials & Methods:** We have examined 29 patients with chronic urethroprostatitis. All patients repeatedly received treatment for urogenital trichomoniasis previously. Laboratory diagnosis of trichomoniasis included studies of urethral swabs and expressed prostatic secretions by the following methods: cytological (Giemsa staining), culture (culture medium lyophilized for detection of *T. vaginalis* produced by The Institute Pasteur, St. Petersburg), PCR (diagnostic kits «AmpliSens»), electron microscopic. The susceptibility of trichomonads to antiprotozoal drugs was estimated in serial dilutions method (Zakharkiv Yu.F. et al., 2006) by the evaluation of protozoon lysis and the determination of a minimal lethal drug concentration.

**Results:** The research results indicated a high level of in vitro resistance to metronidazole in 17 of 29 (58.7%) *T.vaginalis* isolates. Many *T.vaginalis* isolates were also resistant to other 5-nitroimidazoles and nitrofurans. In total, 12 (44.8%) of isolates were resistant to tinidazole, 5 (17.3%) - to ornidazole, 3 (10.3%) - to nimorazole, and 2 (6.9%) - to nifuratel. These studies are presented in Figure 1.

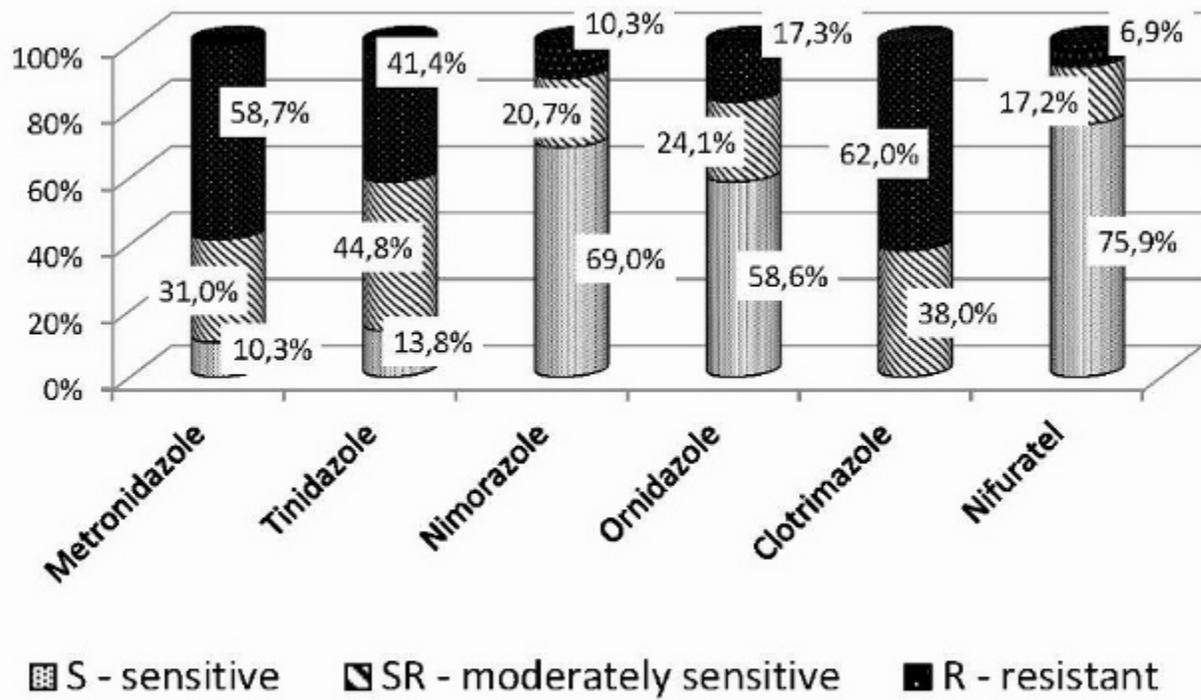


Fig. 1. The resistance of *T. vaginalis* to antiprotozoal drugs

**Conclusions:** Patients with recurrent chronic urethroprostatitis and ineffective treatment of trichomoniasis revealed high resistance of *T. vaginalis* to 5-nitroimidazoles (most to metronidazole and tinidazole).