

## Ureaplasma

### How do you get ureaplasmosis?

Ureaplasmosis or mycoplasmosis - a disease transmitted sexually and is the group of bacteria called mycoplasma. Its second name - ureaplasmosis, which became even more popular than the main, the disease was for the ability of some mycoplasmas to the splitting of urea, that is to ureolysis.

As already mentioned, ureaplasmosis sexually transmitted. We often hear the question "Can a person get ureaplasmosis in the pool, sauna, beach, etc." The answer to these questions is simple - yes, you can get anywhere, but the agent of the disease can get from one person to another only through sexual intercourse. Typically, mycoplasmas are transmitted in the classic sexual intercourse without a condom and oral sex, but are also known cases of infection and anal sex.

There is only one non-sexual transmission of mycoplasma - a child may become infected from the mother during labor and delivery during the passage through the birth canal.

### How does the disease?

The incubation period for mycoplasmosis an average of 4 days to a month. All the while, the disease does not give to know about myself, but people in this period becomes a carrier of infection and can infect other people. After the incubation period of infection in a patient develops symptoms of urethritis - burning and pain in the urethra during urination, and there are mucus, often in the mornings. If an infection occurred during oral sex, develops a sore throat with all the usual for her symptoms. In most cases, particularly in women, ureaplasmosis malosymptomatic proceeds, and all manifestations of the disease expressed by so little, often sick people do not give them value. Especially for the stronger sex characteristic to tell yourself something like a "real muzhik would not worry about the bullshit", is this idea an excuse not to go to the doctor. But weakly manifested symptoms of the disease does not reflect all of its seriousness.

If the infected person begins to be treated, after several days of symptoms of urethritis go away, that is all the more reason to relax. But, unfortunately, ureaplasmosis does not end there. At this point, the infection usually settles firmly in the wall of the urethra, the prostate gland in muzhik and in the vagina

and uterus in women. From this point the disease will only wait in the wings, that is, reduce local immunity to manifest itself in full force. The reason for this may be one of the situations koimi replete with difficult life of any person - hypothermia, considerable physical exertion, prolonged stress, colds or any inflammatory disease, etc. After this, men often develop prostatitis - an inflammation of the prostate with persistent trend in the spread of the inflammatory process in the seminal vesicles and testicles. Therefore, long-term untreated ureaplazmoz men often lead to secondary infertility. The woman developed coelitis (inflammation of the vagina), endometritis (inflammation of the uterine wall), somewhat less cystitis (bladder infection) and pyelonephritis (inflammation of the kidney tissue). At this stage of the disease can be treated much more difficult, because mycoplasma is securely "settled" in the body.

Often there are cases when, due to the low pathogenicity of pathogens from one sgorony and because of the good condition of the immune system with other mycoplasma long time (up to several years) do not manifest themselves. This situation is called the carriage of infection, and it represents a significant risk. A person may be unaware that he is hiding in the body ureaplasma, and that he is able to infect his favorite and his favorite. This way there are many situations that people write like this: "We have a few years married to each other do not change, and suddenly I found ureaplasma ..." Experience shows that many men are significantly more likely to explain such an adulterer rather than a consequence of too freely bachelor life. Furthermore, even not giving itself felt, Ureaplasma creates a suitable background for the development of other diseases, and people-carrier ureaplasmas much more susceptible to other infections, particularly sexually transmitted.

## Ureaplazmoz and pregnancy

"I have a pregnancy of 12 weeks, I have done tests and found urepalazmoz - doctors Venereologists hear similar stories almost every day. Just want a little comfort women - this situation is quite serious and complex, but modern medicine has a sufficiently effective means to help you. If you immediately consult competent expert, venereal diseases, and will follow all of its recommendations with you and your baby will be fine.

If untreated ureaplazmoz a pregnant woman often becomes a cause of spontaneous abortion in the early stages. As has been said, placenta reliably protects baby from infection during pregnancy, but 50% of children infected at

birth, passing through the infected birth canal of the mother. The woman with the disease becomes much more severe and common form.

But if the treatment is done correctly, then the time of the onset of labor is already a young mother may forget the name of that nasty illness, which she had to move. Therefore, in such cases the woman should dismiss suggestions from the female doctor to terminate a pregnancy counseling and refer to a gynecologist or venereal diseases, specializing in the treatment ureaplasmosis. Only in any case do not forget to say about their situation.

## How do I know you are infected or not?

Diagnosis ureaplasmosis is not too much difficulty for modern medicine. The methods of rapid diagnosis can ispolzovatsya polymerase chain reaction. Material for diagnosis are the first selection, or scraping of the urethra, the secret of the prostate gland in men, swab from the vagina in women.

However, more important for the common man is the question of "when you need to see a doctor for diagnosis." The answer: turn to right after a suspicious sexual intercourse, or as soon as you find in their symptoms. At the same time, remember that nothing is perfect in this world is not, and all research results, especially negative, are given only with a certain probability. Therefore, for the ultimate confidence that you're healthy, you need to diagnose at least 2 times, preferably by different methods in different laboratories.

## How is this disease?

When referring to the doctor the least, pay attention to what is written on the label of his cabinet. No profession or degree, nor even the amount of fees doctors can not guarantee that he has mastered the skills of diagnosis and treatment ureaplasmosis. Much more can we believe the recommendations of friends or at the worst neighbors in the queue.

But most of all, we should trust their eyes and ears. Before you unequivocally do what the doctor will prescribe you, ask him to tell you a little about the disease, its transmission, the basic principles of its diagnosis and treatment. If the answer you will hear a long, boring lecture, Pestryaev vague term and complex sentences, or just a hint that "you have a lot, but I have one, better to try to appeal to someone else. If the doctor will be able to quickly, concisely

and intelligibly describe everything about what we have said, consider that you have got to address.

Thus, treatment ureaplasmosis should begin only after all diagnostic measures. The main component of this treatment is necessarily anti-bacterial therapy.

On the other hand, any antibiotic therapy may be only two outcomes, or medication "kill" all the agents and the disease will stop, or some of the pathogens would survive, get stronger and attain more stability to the antibiotic. Cure the disease after a misguided antibiotic therapy is several times harder after a few - very hard. With the same care should be selected and the dosage of medication and a roadmap for its application.

Other medical interventions depending on the localization process and features of the disease may become immunocorrective therapy, massage prostate therapy, physiotherapy, etc. Depending on the features of the disease course of treatment can take from two weeks to several months, but usually all the treatment is placed in 2-3 weeks.

An equally important aspect of treatment of disease is to determine the recovery of patients. Two weeks after the completion of antibiotic therapy, and in women before the next menstruation is held the first control analysis. If the result is negative, a month later (in women before the next menstruation) performed another control analysis. If the result is negative, even in a month holds a sample with a provocation. A negative result in this test indicates that the hard struggle of man with ureaplasma victory left the man. On detecting ureaplasmas at least one of these analysis a repeated course of treatment.