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## **ANALYZING THE OUTCOMES OF MICROBIOLOGICAL STUDIES RELATED TO VULVAR CANCER**

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### **Target**

Analyzing the outcomes of microbiological research for vulvar cancer

### **Materials and methods**

We conducted a study involving 161 patients with a confirmed diagnosis of cervical cancer who received treatment at the Russian National Medical Research Center. To identify sexually transmitted diseases and opportunistic infections, we utilized cultural or molecular methods, including PCR. Samples were collected from the genitourinary tract, specifically from the endocervix (obtained during a Pap test), as well as urine samples to test for gonorrhea and chlamydial infections

### **Results**

**Microbiological examination of smears from the vulva revealed** microorganisms characteristic of both the genitourinary system of women and the gastrointestinal tract .

We also conducted a study aimed at identifying the HPV virus, but unlike other researchers, we were not faced with the question of the role of HPV in the pathogenesis and prognosis of vulvar cancer, but of the need for antiviral therapy in this category of patients.



## **Conclusion**

According to our data, at least more than 40% of patients with vulvar cancer require antiviral therapy. Thus, the complex of accompanying therapy in patients with a positive test for HPV must include antiviral drugs.