

Autogenous microbial vaccines in the treatment of chronic bacterial prostatitis

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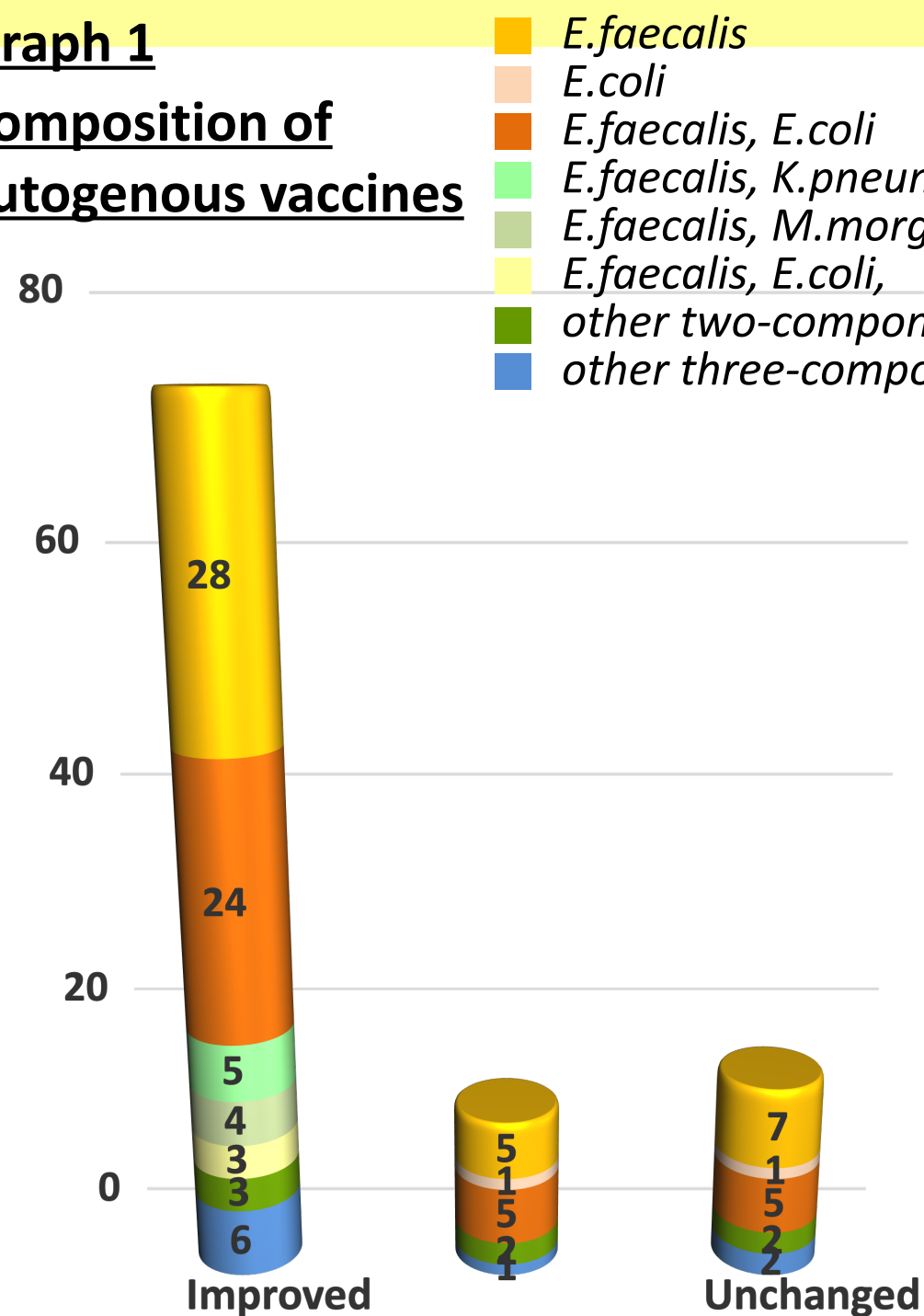
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BACKGROUND

strongly impacts the patient's quality of life. Antimicrobial treatment often fails as a result of poor penetration of antibiotics into the prostate tissue and due to increasing antibiotic resistance of the causative microorganisms. The aim of our study was to confirm the contribution of the autogenous vaccine treatment in patients with chronic bacterial prostatitis.

MATERIAL/METHODS

Graph 1
Composition of autogenous vaccines



from isolates of bacteria (graph 1) repeatedly isolated from patients' semen. The microorganisms were multiplied by cultivation on the surface of cellophane placed on a suitable nutrient agar. Subsequently, the cellophane was rinsed by sterile saline and the microbial suspension was inactivated by 3,6 % formaldehyde. The inactivated suspension was diluted to the final density of 10⁷ – 10⁸ CFU/ml depending on the microbial strain. The concentrated vaccine was diluted to ratios of 1:10, 1:100 and 1:1000. Patients used autogenous vaccines in the form of oral drops for 9 months according to the dosing schedule in the period between March 2015 and November 2017. We were observing the clinical condition and microbiological cultivation results of a group of 104 patients after 3, 6 and 9 months of their treatment with autogenous vaccines.

RESULTS

After a nine-month treatment with autogenous vaccines there were 73 (70,19 %) patients with improved clinical condition, 31 (29,80 %) of them had a positive microbiological cultivation result until the 3rd month of treatment, 10 (9,62 %) of them had a positive cultivation result until the 6th month of treatment and in 32 (30,77 %) patients the cultivation results remained positive throughout the whole treatment period. None of the clinically improved patients received antimicrobials during the treatment. The clinical condition of 14 (13,46 %) patients partially improved and in 17 (16,35 %) cases the clinical condition of the patients remained unchanged.

Clinical condition of patients (n=104) after a nine-month autovaccine treatment	The duration of the positive culture result during nine months autovaccine treatment		
	0 - 3 months (n=39, 37,50 %)	0 - 6 months (n=15, 14,42 %)	0 - 9 months (n=50, 48,08 %)
Improved (n=73, 70,19 %)	31 (29,80 %)	10 (9,62 %)	32 (30,77 %)
Partially improved (n=14, 13,46 %)	4 (3,85 %)	2 (1,92 %)	8 (7,69 %)
Unchanged (n=17, 16,35 %)	4 (3,85 %)	3 (2,88 %)	10 (9,62 %)

CONCLUSIONS

We have recorded clinical improvement in 73 (70,19 %) of the treated patients, however in 32 (30,77 %) of them the culture result remained positive. We will keep monitoring the patients of this group to evaluate their clinical condition and microbiological culture results in the 1st and 2nd year after the autogenous vaccine treatment.