

PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF ENDOMETRIOSIS IN WOMEN OF BUKHARA REGION

Gulbahor B. Juraeva¹, Aziza I. Zikirova²

1 – PhD, Head of the Department of Pathological Anatomy, Docent, Bukhara State Medical Institute named after Abu Ali ibn Sina, Bukhara, Uzbekistan. E-mail: hh6447577@gmail.com

2 – Medical Student, Akfa University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. E-mail: a.zikirova@akfauniversity.org

Annotation: In recent decades, the problem of endometriosis has attracted more and more attention from obstetricians-gynaecologists, oncologists and pathologists. This is due to the intensive investigation of research methods and improved detection of this disease. This pathology is more often observed in the climatic period and menopause. The average age of women with endometriosis is between 38 and 55 years. According to medical statistics, female endometriosis is considered the most common ailment in reproductive age, ranging from 12% to 50%.

Introduction

In the structure of gynaecological diseases, it ranks third after inflammatory processes and uterine fibroids and is considered a frequent cause of reproductive dysfunctions, up to infertility, chronic pelvic pain syndrome, various mono and multiple organ pathologies [1,4,6,7,10]. On numerous endometriosis theories explain the etiopathogenesis and the essence of the pathological process, but no one can explain the variety of forms and manifestations of this disease, and the clinical and morphological varieties still give little results.

The statistics confirm the prevalence of endometriosis worldwide. Approximately 40% of women with cervical cancer have glandular inclusions in the pelvic lymph nodes, malignancy of endometriotic foci and metastasis to the lungs, kidneys and other organs are also noted. This disease affects more than 170 million women of reproductive age, on average, every 8-10 women. [2,3,5,8,9,11]. In Russia, endometriosis in the structure of gynaecological diseases occupies a leading place among the most common diseases of the pelvic organs, infectious-inflammatory and uterine fibroids. The frequency of detection of endometriosis during diagnostic laparoscopy for infertility is on average 25-50%.

The aim of the work

The research aims to study the incidence and changes in different forms of endometriosis in the age aspect in women of the Bukhara region.

Materials And Methods

The studies were carried out in 115 women (age 20 or more, they were divided into 5 groups - 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60 and more) from the archival operating biopsies of the Bukhara Pathological Bureau, for the last 4 years (2017-2020).

Results

From the study of biopsy materials of endometriosis, the segment of adenomyosis accounted for 90%, and the segment of tubal and ovarian forms of endometriosis was 8%, and endometriosis of other localizations was found in 2% of patients. The morphological analysis noted that the frequency of I-II-III-IV degrees adenomyosis was 7-32-52-9%, respectively. Histological examination revealed simple hyperplasia in 72% of patients, endometrial polyps - in 13%, atypical endometrial hyperplasia - in 9%.

The combination of endometrial hyperplasia, uterine fibroids and adenomyosis were 1/1 /0.15. Malignancy of endometriosis of the uterus and ovaries was 3.2% (especially among women aged 40-60 years).

Conclusion

With a slow chronic course in postmenopausal women, the frequency of malignancy increased; in 44% of patients with endometriosis, hyperplastic processes were diagnosed, in which 1/3 of the cases had atypical hyperplasia. The results of morphological studies showed that endometriosis could be combined with various pathologies or separately in women. When choosing a rational tactic for managing patients in the postoperative period, these data should be considered to prevent relapses.

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