



Age-related clinical and instrumental analysis of malignant tumors of the cervix

**Abdullayev Habibulla
Narzulloyevich¹**

Bukhara State Medical Institute, Department of Oncology and Medical Radiology, Associate Professor of the Department

**Makhmudova Guljamol
Fazliddinovna²**

Bukhara State Medical Institute, Department of Oncology and Medical Radiology assistant of the Department

**Makhmudova Anora
Fazliddinovna³**

Teacher of Medical College named after Abu Ali ibn Sina
e-mail: guljamol9219@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to study the clinical, anatomical and morphological features of malignant tumors of the cervix in women of fertile and elderly age. The study was conducted on the basis of retrospective and prospective data of 60 patients with malignant tumors of the cervix. The disease is more common in 52.2-year-old women than in 35-year-olds, and in younger women aged 65-64 years. We can say that in 83.3% of cases in women, the type of cancer with a flat cell suck. It is in older women that this type of cancer develops in the form of an endophyte, which complicates treatment and worsens the prognosis.

Keywords:

Endophyte, Retrospective, Perspective, Squamous Cell Carcinoma.

Relevance: currently, cervical cancer (cervical cancer) is considered one of the main causes leading to the death of women. According to the World Health Organization, more than 14 million people a year suffer from cancer and 8 million die from this disease.[3,7] the impact of waste on various industrial enterprises, as a result of violations of women's lifestyle. "...every year, 555,100 patients with BBS are counted worldwide, of which 309,800 cases have been registered who have died from this disease."[4,9] the number of women who have been diagnosed with malignant tumor diseases in recent years, including cervical cancer, monitoring the increase in the incidence of uterine and ovarian cancer is one of the necessary problems that should be solved not only by medical professionals, but also by employees of many other organizations. [1]

In order to achieve the effectiveness of the development of epidemiological features and comprehensive preventive measures in

regions with high risk factors for cervical cancer, a number of scientific studies are being conducted around the world. The tasks in this regard are to assess and predict trends, taking into account regional characteristics, in order to base an epidemiological analysis of the incidence and mortality from cervical cancer among women; it is based on the comparative estimates of incidence of and mortality from cervical cancer in areas with high risk of disease among women. [8,11,13]

On the basis of mathematical modeling of Oncology epidemiologic indicators play an important role in the development of programs and algorithms that predict morbidity and mortality in cancer of the cervix, forecast OHM bash that affect the quality of life of patients, organization of the system of treatment, aimed at the development and prevention index health measures. [4,7]

According to WHO, more than 500,000 women are registered with cervical tumors every year.

In Uzbekistan, this indicator is the 2nd largest after malignant breast tumors and is 4.6 for every 100,000 inhabitants. This type of cancer is becoming one of the medical and social problems of developing countries [2,9].

Studies show that the squamous cell type of malignant tumors of the cervix occurs at the age of 34-36 years, while the type of adenocarcinoma is more common at the age of 60-62 years. [5]

In the Bukhara region, this indicator is the highest in Bukhara (2012-2017). Among patients whose diagnosis was established, mortality is higher than in other regions of the region from scabies and scabies. Thus, studying the age-related clinical course of the disease in patients with cervical cancer, determining prognostic outcomes and improving the effectiveness of treatment is an urgent problem of clinical oncogynecology from a scientific and practical point of view [11].

The purpose of the study: the purpose of this study is to study the clinical and morphological types, features, and favorable methods for diagnosing malignant tumors of the cervix in women of different ages.

Materials and methods: the materials were collected on the basis of retrospective and prospective data from 60 patients for the purpose of primary histological verification of malignant tumors of the cervix in women of different ages. 22 (36.7%) patients with cervical cancer were women of fertile age, 38 (63.3%) were older patients and 25 patients of the control group. Scientific research was conducted on the basis of clinical indicators and cytohistological, WTO, colposcopic studies. All patients are under control in the oncology dispensary of the Bukhara region.

Results: studies have shown that malignant tumors of the cervix increase with age in women. It is characterized by extragenital diseases and systematic changes during the age of the organism. The disease is more common in 52.2-year-old women than in 35-year-olds, and in younger women aged 65-64 years. Another characteristic indicator that we have learned is that in every fourth woman, the cause of

dangerous cervical growth is premature marriage. We can say that in 83.3% of cases in women, the type of cancer with a flat cell sucks. This is due to the morphological feature of the genital tract. It is in older women that this type of cancer develops in the form of an endophyte, which complicates treatment and worsens the prognosis.

All 60 patients in two groups and 10 (40%) in the control group had cervical pathology (the data are reflected on the scan in the following material). In the case of gynecological examination, all patients have a properly developed external genitourinary system. The urethra, the paraurethral pathways, and the vaginal path traversed by cattabezlar passed without pathological changes. The size of the uterus of all patients in the control group is correct only because of the large weight of the child born in the anamnesis of 3 patients (12%), the size of the uterus is slightly increased. According to the WTO, there was no pathology in the uterus. In 6 (24%) patients of the control group, residual manifestations of the inflammatory process were noted.

The study examined the main indicators, such as the nature and duration of menstruation, the age of sexual initiation, the number of births and deliveries, abortions, genital and extragenital diseases. The results of the anamnesis of the children who were examined showed that they had suffered many diseases and surgical operations in childhood, in pacification and middle age, when examining 38 children in group II, it was found that 33 (86.8%) of them suffered from infectious diseases.

In group 1, 13 patients (59.1%) had infectious diseases.

Of the 25 patients in the control group, 12 (48%) were diagnosed with childhood infectious diseases. Previously, persons with extragenital diseases were shown to all study groups: in group 1, 22 patients (86.3%);

In group 2, 34 out of 38 patients (89.5%) had a history of extragenital pathology; in the control group, this sign was detected in 9 tests (36%) out of 25 patients.

During the examination, it was found that 28 patients (46.7%) from groups 1 and 2 had genital pathology, of which half were chronic genital isolation. More precisely, they had isolating diseases of the genitals were diagnosed before the underlying disease was detected.

It became known that 26 patients (43.3%) from two groups had pre-cervical pathology.

Analysis of menstrual function showed that the average age of menarche in the examined women was 15.5 ± 3.5 years, with an interval of 12 to 16 years. Menarche in 12-14 years was observed in 35 patients (58.3%), 18 (30%) at the age of 15 years and older and in 7 patients (11.7%) early onset of menstruation. Thus, 45% of the patients who underwent the examination had changes in menstrual function, and this condition caused disorders in the hypothalamus - pituitary - ovaries - uterus system during puberty. In 36 patients (60%) who were observed with moderate menstrual bleeding during sexual development, 12 patients (20%) had profuse bleeding, 6 patients (10%) had mild bleeding and 6 patients (10%) had painful menstrual bleeding. During the life of Aèl, especially during the reproductive period, the nature of menstrual bleeding changed, 42 (70%) patients had menstruation with profuse bleeding and blood

clots lasting more than ten days, that is, hypermenstrual syndrome was observed. Another thing that attracts attention is that 21 (35%) women, on average 2.2 years ago, before the observation of gynecological pathology, had a miscarriage and multiple menstruation with blood loss. After the detection of gynecological pathology in 58% of patients, this pathological process began to manifest itself more clearly. The nature of menstruation in most of the examined patients was due to gynecological pathology in the body. Menstruation was acyclic and painful, accompanied by profuse bleeding.

The analysis of reproductive function showed that in the first group, primary infertility was defined as 2ta (9%), secondary infertility was defined as 3ta (13.6%) of patients. In the anamnesis of 5 (22.7%) patients, the condition of scraping a child (abortion) from 1 to 6 years old was observed. More than 3 cases of childbirth are under observation, 4 patients (18.2%) and 5 women (22.7%) had an artificial abortion at the age of 1 to 5 years. Thus, in the anamnesis of aèl, which does not require surgery, the number of abortions that occurred both artificially and spontaneously was high. In the second group, primary and secondary infertility accounted for 11 (28.9%) cases.

Histological structure of cervical tumors

Histological structure	Eat				Total	
	18-49eat		Older than 49 years			
Branched smooth cell	12	54,5%	17	44,7%	29	48,3%
The smooth cell is not branched	5	22,7%	7	18,4%	12	20%
Low differentiated	1	4,5%	4	10,5%	5	8,3%
Аденокарцинома	4	18,2%	9	23,7%	13	21,7%
Smooth cell with cloth	-	-	1	2,6%	1	1,7%
total:	22	100%	38	100%	60	100%

The table shows the ratio of histological types of tumors in the research groups. Overall, 70% of the tumors in both study groups were smooth cell cancers, 69% of which were smooth cell cancers with branching, 28.6 were

smooth cell undeveloped and 2.4% were smooth cell tumors with glands. In 30% of cases, low-grade and adenocarcinocellular tumors were diagnosed.

The degree of differentiation of cervical tumors

degree	Eat				Total	
	18-49 Eat		Older than 49 years			
Elevated	13	59%	21	55,3%	34	56,7%
Medium	6	27,4%	11	28,9%	17	28,3%
Low	3	13,6%	6	15,8%	9	15%
Total:	22	100%	38	100%	60	100%

It can be said that the majority of patients with cervical cancer were diagnosed with cancer at a high level (56.7%) both in the main and in the current comparison group. In both groups, both had lower cancer rates, but in patients over 60 years of age, it was almost 2 times more common.

It is known that in the anamnesis of 37 (61.7%) patients of the 1st and 2nd groups there was cervical erosion, and they used a destructive method of treatment: electrocoagulation of the pathological site of the cervix in 27 (73%) patients and cryodestruction in 10 (27%) patients.

As a result of colposcopic examination, 22 (31.4%) patients of group 1, 10 (33.3%) patients of group 2 and 8 (32%) patients of the control group showed signs of cervical and endocervicitis in the mucous part of the cervical canal, ectopic and endocervicitis. On

the basis of hyperemia and swelling in the blisters, redness was noted, which appeared after development with a 3% solution of acetic acid. After the transfer of Schiller (cinema) si, it became known that the bushes were not smooth and dense. The occurrence of tservicitynamoèn is caused by edema, which is visible to the eye around the tangent canal separating the hypothalamus from the hypothalamus and yellowish fluid. Exoservit in combination with ectopic elements was performed in 2 (2.8%) patients of group 1 and in 1 (3.3%) patients of group 2. During the same procedure, there was a state of visual hyperpermia and swelling of the external mucous membrane of the cervix, an increase in the sebaceous gland. There is also a case of rash with a mirror. When analyzed with Lugol's solution, a flat spot on the mucous membrane was observed

	1-group	2-group	Control group
Exo-va endocervicitis	4 (18,2%)	6(15,8%)	10 (40%)
Ectopic exoservix	2 (9%)	2 (5,3%)	1 (4%)
Lethal cyst of the exoservix	6 (27,3%)	8(21%)	6(24%)
Exoservite	3 (13,6%)	2(5,3%)	2(8%)
Cervical canal polyps	1(4,5%)	3(7,9%)	4(16%)
Leukoplakia	2 (9%)	4(10,5%)	2(8%)
Ectopia	1(4,5%)	2(5,3%)	-
CIN I-II	3(13,6%)	8(21%)	-
Cancer disease	-	3(7,9%)	-

During colposcopic examination in group 1, isolation of yarans on the mucous membrane of the transforming zone of the ectopiexoservix and vagina was observed (1.4%), 2 (6.6%) in the second group and 1 (5%) in the control group. After the operation, reddish spots appeared from the capillaries,

which, after testing with acetic acid solution, did not have a clear appearance of whitish pus. The vaginal mucosa was differentiated by the presence of edema absorbed into the jar that was analyzed, and sometimes bleeding. With the development of inflammatory jaundice after shillerinema, the appearance of a

rash on smooth, non-iodonegative and iodine-positive areas was observed as a result of desquamation and accumulation in some parts of the epithelium on the mucous membrane of the scrotum and vagina.

Conclusion: Analyzing their literature, we see that the cervix is an organ that requires hormones, like the uterus itself, and pathological changes indicate a commonality of specific pathogenetic factors based on development. But from the point of view of anatomical and functional nuances, the cervix is an organ in an autonomous state, therefore, the pathology that develops in it, in particular gynecological pathologies, has not yet been fully studied. In particular, in patients with cervical problems, the structure of the disease of patients who were not treated surgically included in the dispensary control, the condition of the cervix in patients after subtotal hysterectomy, the structure of cervical diseases has not been fully studied. The fertility of methods of cervical treatment and rehabilitation after treatment was also not determined. Due to its high qualities, the above research method is considered one of the methods developed with the help of diagnostics. But if the diagnosis is indicated, then the method of morphological examination of the biopsy of the cervix is considered a gentle method.

Studies have shown that cervical tumors increase with age as they grow. 53.5% of all women in the test suffer from a highly differentiated type of sarcoma. In older women, the more and more complex occurrence of malignant tumors of the cervix is also associated with the subsequent bad consequences of treatment, which is due to the fact that the tumor penetrates 1 cm or more deeply from the cervix, a complete lesion of the vaginal part of the cervix, an increase in the anatomy of the tumor endophyte and large metastasis. For this reason, it is necessary to conduct early clinical diagnostic examinations in primary medical institutions and introduce screening examinations in family polyclinics, when women are compared by age groups.

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