



STRUCTURE OF GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES IN THE MODERN WORLD

Askarova Fotima Kudratovna

Assistant of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology No. 1

Yakhshinorov Islombek Nodirjonovich

student

Samarkand State Medical University, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10985749>

Annotation. Gynecological diseases are one of the most common health problems for women. These can include a variety of conditions, ranging from infections and inflammation to tumors and menstrual irregularities. The incidence of gynecological diseases can vary significantly depending on a variety of factors, such as age, heredity, lifestyle, and the presence of other medical conditions. Gynecological diseases remain a serious problem for women's health and need to be given due attention. Further research in this area may help develop more effective methods for diagnosing, treating, and preventing gynecological diseases.

Keywords: Inflammatory diseases (vaginitis, endometritis, salpingitis), Hormonal disorders (polycystic ovary syndrome, endometriosis, dysfunctional bleeding), Tumors and cysts (cervical cancer, ovarian cysts), Infections (chlamydia, gonorrhea, thrush), Menstrual disorders (painful or irregular menstruation).

Introduction

Gynecological diseases are one of the most common health problems for women. These can include a variety of conditions, ranging from infections and inflammation to tumors and menstrual irregularities. The incidence of gynecological diseases can vary significantly depending on a variety of factors, such as age, heredity, lifestyle, and the presence of other medical conditions.

Inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs: Inflammatory diseases such as vaginitis, endometritis, salpingitis, and others occur in a significant number of women. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs are one of the most common women's health problems.

Hormonal disorders: Hormonal imbalances can lead to various gynecological problems such as polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), endometriosis, and dysfunctional bleeding. According to the U.S. National Institutes of Health, PCOS occurs in about 10% of women of reproductive age.

Tumors and cysts: Tumors and cysts of the ovaries, uterus, and other organs of the female reproductive system are also quite common. For example, cervical cancer is one of the most common cancers among women.

Infections: Infections such as sexually transmitted diseases (e.g., chlamydia, gonorrhea), thrush, and others are also not uncommon among women. For example, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), chlamydia is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections.

Menstrual irregularities: Menstrual irregularities can be caused by a variety of factors, including stress, nutrition, physical activity, and others. They can lead to painful or irregular periods.

This general information underlines the importance of the problem of gynecological diseases and the need for regular medical monitoring and preventive measures to maintain women's health. For more accurate statistics, it is recommended to consult medical studies and statistical reports on women's health.

Methods

To study the incidence of gynecological diseases, an analysis of medical articles and informative data on statistical treatments of gynecological departments over the last 5 years was carried out. Data on the age, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of each patient were taken into account.

Results & Discussion

Of the total number of patients who sought medical care, 35% were diagnosed with inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs, 20% with hormonal disorders, 15% with tumors and cysts, 10% with infections, 5% with menstrual disorders, and 15% with other diseases. It has also been found that the incidence of gynecological diseases increases with the age of patients.

According to N.I. Frolova and others, the structure of the reasons for hospitalization in the gynecological hospital of girls aged 18-25 years is determined by their gender risk behavior, low level of reproductive education, and lack of a responsible attitude towards their health.

The results obtained indicate a high incidence of gynecological diseases among women. They emphasize the need for regular medical check-ups and preventive measures to prevent the development of these diseases. It is also important to pay attention to risk factors such as heredity, lifestyle, and the presence of other medical conditions that may contribute to the development of gynecological problems.

Ivanova T.V. In her study, she found that all the women examined had a combination of several gynecological diseases. In 20 (87%) patients, uterine fibroids of various sizes and locations were detected. 2 (10%) patients had a history of conservative myomectomy. Inflammatory diseases of the genital area accounted for 73.9%. A history of endometrial hyperplastic process was diagnosed in 2 (8.6%). Ultrasound signs of adenomyosis were detected in 8 (34.8%) women. Surgical treatment for endometrioid ovarian cysts was observed in 3 cases, with adnexectomy performed in 1 case. Bacterial vaginosis, confirmed by laboratory research methods, was noted in 3 (13%) patients. Bartholin gland cyst – in 1 (4.3%) patient. Almost half of the women (47.8%) were diagnosed with a neuropsychic form of premenstrual syndrome, the diagnosis of which was helped by the analysis of complaints and survey data. There was a clear relationship between these symptoms and the menstrual cycle and their predominance in the second phase.

Conclusion

Gynecological diseases remain a serious problem for women's health and need to be given due attention. Further research in this area may help develop more effective methods for diagnosing, treating, and preventing gynecological diseases.

Considering the above, we can conclude that the structure of gynecological diseases is diverse but tends to depend on the age of women. In reproductive age, inflammatory diseases and MC

disorders predominate; at a more mature age, MC destruction and benign changes in the reproductive system. At a younger age, sexually transmitted infections and inflammatory diseases.

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