

FEATURES OF THE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF THE ORIGIN OF CERVICAL CANCER

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we will focus on the diagnosis, comparative diagnosis and treatment of cervical cancer cases, which have become a widespread problem among women in recent years and have led to their death.

Key words: cervical cancer, comparative treatment and diagnosis, gynecological and oncological gynecological diseases.

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer (cervical cancer) is one of the most common malignant tumors in women. According to WHO, about 500 thousand new cases of cancer of this localization are detected annually in the world, ranking first in the structure of morbidity and mortality among all malignant neoplasms of the female genital organs[8]. In recent years, in economically developed countries, against the background of a general decrease in the incidence of cervical cancer, due to the introduction of screening programs into practice, a new phenomenon has been detected in a number of countries — an increase in the incidence at a young age - up to 35 years[2].

Despite the fact that in many countries of the world there is a downward trend in morbidity, mortality rates from cervical cancer (cervical cancer) have practically not changed over the past 20 years. This is due to the fact that the disease is very often (in 46 cases out of 100) detected already in the late stages [1].

In the world, 12,000 cases of breast cancer are registered annually (2nd place after uterine body cancer), 40% of them are diagnosed with the disease in stages III — IV. In a number of territories, a high incidence of breast cancer is constantly observed[4].

The average standardized incidence rate (10.8 cases per 100 thousand female population) and mortality (5.0 per 100 thousand women) have stabilized in recent years, however, at a young age, the incidence increases by 2% annually[6].

Breast cancer refers to tumors of external localization. It is available not only for visual observation, but also for detection at the early stages of development during mass preventive gynecological examinations of women. Mass surveys of women have a 50-year history. However, in the context of socio-economic changes in the country, along with the violation of the preventive orientation of health care, screening programs aimed at the prevention and early diagnosis of cancer in general and cervical cancer in particular have actually been curtailed [2,7].

The occurrence of breast cancer can be prevented by detecting and treating precancerous diseases. There are primary and secondary prevention of breast cancer. Primary prevention consists in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, abstinence from early sexual activity, the use of mechanical barrier means for the purpose of contraception, in the full

restoration of the integrity of the cervix in case of injuries during abortion or childbirth, smoking cessation [5].

Secondary prevention of the disease consists in identifying and eliminating precancerous changes through systematic examination of women and their adequate treatment.

It follows from the above that the issues of prevention of cancer and diagnosis of the initial stages of carcinogenesis are still the most important medical and social problem.

In the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania (RSO-A), the problem of cervical cancer has not been studied by anyone. The standardized incidence rate of breast cancer is 13.04 higher than the national average of 10.8 per 100 thousand women, and the neglect of breast cancer is also higher than 12.9 and 11.7, respectively. In addition, the highest mortality rate in the Southern Federal District in the Republic of Alania is 7.8 per 100 thousand female population[3].

These facts convincingly testify to the relevance and necessity of improving the methods of screening for breast cancer in the conditions of RSO-Alania, the search for new simple, economically affordable and at the same time effective methods of prevention and early diagnosis of breast cancer, in order to ensure timely treatment of this serious and dangerous disease.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Improving the effectiveness of organizational, diagnostic and therapeutic measures aimed at early detection of background, precancerous diseases and cervical cancer.

MATERIALS AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

To accomplish this task, we selected 65 women with cervical cancer who underwent special treatment courses.

THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The incidence of cervical cancer in RSO-Alania has increased 1.3 times in 15 years (from 10.87 in 1989 to 14.5 in 2003). The incidence rate among rural residents (14.54) is slightly lower than the incidence of cervical cancer among urban residents (16.87). Mortality from cervical cancer during this period decreased by 1.2 times (12.3 and 14.9, respectively).

The formation of groups at increased risk of cervical cancer with a high and medium degree of its probability is carried out on the basis of the subjective factors of probable detection established by us (pulling pains in the lower abdomen, mucopurulent discharge from the genital tract, spotting) and objective factors of probable detection (degree of anemia, vaginal flora, changes in the mucous membrane of the cervix).

We have established risk factors for the development of cervical cancer: age over 50 years, overweight, tall, living in the city, early onset of sexual activity, sexually transmitted diseases in the anamnesis, cervical pathology in the anamnesis, cervical trauma during childbirth, a large number of abortions.

Improved with the help of a tool developed by us, the method of taking material for cytological examination during colposcopic examination allowed to increase the detection of cervical cancer by 1.5 times.

The system of organizational forms of screening developed by us made it possible to increase the active detection of early forms of cancer and precancerous diseases of the cervix by 2.3 times and 2.1 times, respectively.

CONCLUSION

The developed method of forming groups of patients with a high probability of developing and detecting breast cancer contributes to improving early diagnosis, adequate treatment and prevention of cervical cancer in the conditions of the polyclinic service of the general medical network RSO-Alania.

Simplicity, accessibility and minimization of costs in the implementation of the developed system of organizational forms of screening allows specialists of outpatient polyclinic services to increase the detection of background and precancerous diseases of the cervix by 1.4 times.

The development of a tool for taking material for cytological examination in patients with background diseases of the cervix made it possible to increase the detection of cervical cancer by 1.5 times.

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