

## QUESTIONS OF THE PROBLEM OF STUDYING OF THE DYSPLASIA OF THE NECK OF UTERUS AT WOMEN IN THE PREMENOPAUSAL PERIOD

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**Abstract:** *at the level of primary health care it is necessary to distinguish from women of all age groups by screening the patients making risk on development of pathological processes of a neck of uterus. To women of perimenopausal age to conduct kolpotsitologic examination irrespective of a condition of a neck of uterus and each 6 months once a year — in the presence of the pathological center. To recommend to women of reproductive age modern contraceptive funds taking into account their therapeutic effect for diseases of a reproductive system and to make dynamic observation each 6 months.*

**Keywords:** *obstetrics and gynecology, women, premenopausal period, dysplasia of a neck of uterus, oncological diseases, prevention.*

## ВОПРОСЫ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ДИСПЛАЗИИ ШЕЙКИ МАТКИ У ЖЕНЩИН В ПРЕМЕНОПАУЗАЛЬНОМ ПЕРИОДЕ

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**Аннотация:** *на уровне первичной медико-санитарной помощи среди женщин всех возрастных групп необходимо путем скрининга выделить пациенток, составляющих риск по развитию патологических процессов шейки матки. Женщинам перименопаузального возраста кольпоцитологическое обследование проводить 1 раз в год независимо от состояния шейки матки и каждые 6 месяцев — при наличии патологического очага. Женщинам репродуктивного возраста рекомендовать современные контрацептивные средства с учетом их терапевтического эффекта на заболевания репродуктивной системы и проводить динамическое наблюдение каждые 6 месяцев.*

**Ключевые слова:** акушерство и гинекология, женщины, перименопаузальный период, дисплазия шейки матки, онкологические заболевания, профилактика.

The problem of background and precancerous diseases of a neck of uterus has important medical and biological, social and economic value as timely treatment of women with pretumor processes prevents development of cancer and demands much less material inputs that provides full rehabilitation of patients and improves quality and duration of their life.

For the last decades the risk of cancer of a reproductive system in the different countries increases annually by 1–2%. This indicator is 24% in structure of all tumors at women, at the same time cervical cancer now - 78% [4, 5, 12].

Women of perimenopausal age make special group of development in them of the started cases of cervical cancer as with fading of reproductive function, this category of patients addresses adjacent specialists more, and is rare, to gynecologists that really increases risk. Most of researchers indicate low preparation and oncological vigilance of doctors of the obstetric and gynecologic help [1, 7, 8].

Despite the conducted researches on studying of this problem, there are not enough data on structure of pathological processes of a neck of uterus so far, there are no uniform classifications the kolposcopic and cytological terms, approaches to tactics of maintaining specific patients that leads to unreasonable surgical interventions on a neck of uterus and affects quality of life of women of the senior age group [3, 6, 13].

In Tajikistan women of reproductive age have single researches on studying of hyperplastic processes of a neck of uterus the frequency of cervical cancer and precancerous diseases among women of various age groups is established. However, there are not enough data on diseases of a neck of uterus at women of perimenopausal age that defined the purpose of the real research [2].

Patients of this age category address adjacent specialists in an occasion of somatic pathology more often, and less often the gynecologist that really increases risk of development of this state. In view of low readiness and oncological vigilance of doctors the obstetrician-gynecologists timely preventive actions at women of the premenopausal period are very relevant [9, 10, 11].

Research objective was studying of features of a condition of a neck with a dysplasia at women of premenopausal age and for identification of severity. For this purpose will a number of tasks is solved: identification of frequency of a dysplasia of a neck of uterus on negotiability at women of premenopausal age and studying of feature of their kolpo-cytological picture during this period; determination of risk factors of development of a dysplasia of a neck of uterus in women of premenopausal age; studying of communication of a dysplasia of a neck

of uterus with a condition of a reproductive system at women of premenopausal age.

For performance of scientific research will collecting the anamnesis at sick women is carried out, clinical laboratory researches, bacteriological and cytological researches of smears, tool (kolposkopiya, ultrasonography, doplerometriya) and the statistical analysis of the received results are conducted.

Object of a research will be women of the premenopausal period with a dysplasia of a neck of uterus of various degree. All patients will be divided into 3 groups: 1 group - women with a dysplasia of a neck of uterus of 1 degree in a premenopause (30 patients); The 2nd group – women with a dysplasia of a neck of uterus 2-3 degrees in a premenopause (20 women); control group – women in the premenopausal period without dysplasia of a neck of uterus (20 people).

On the basis of the obtained data practical recommendations will be developed. So, at the level of primary health care it is necessary to distinguish from women of all age groups by screening the patients making risk on development of pathological processes of a neck of uterus. Patients with pathology of a neck of uterus are recommended to conduct the consecutive comprehensive examination including a bakterioskopic, bacteriological research, a blood analysis and smears on an urogenital infection the kolpotsitological analysis, ultrasonic inspection of mammary glands. To make a histological research in the presence of abnormal the kolposkopical of pictures in combination with tsitogramma of smears III, IV, V classes. To women of perimenopausal age to conduct kolpotsitologic examination irrespective of a condition of a neck of uterus and each 6 months once a year — in the presence of the pathological center. To recommend to women of reproductive age modern contraceptive funds taking into account their therapeutic effect for diseases of a reproductive system and to make dynamic observation each 6 months. In the presence of background processes of a neck of uterus use of hormonal contraceptives is expedient. To increase oncological vigilance of obstetricians-gynecologists on diagnostics and the differentiated approach of maintaining patients with pathological processes of a neck of uterus by increase in their vocational training.

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