

Pathology of Precancerous Conditions of the Ovaries

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Abstract: The article examines the incidence of precancerous ovarian pathologies in women of reproductive age in the Bukhara region. The data were analyzed on the basis of surgical biopsy materials for 2021, obtained by the Bukhara Regional Bureau of Pathology. Precancerous ovarian pathologies were examined in 44 women of reproductive age. As a result of examination, ovarian cysts were detected in 44 cases, in 26 cases (60%) in women aged 40-50 years, in 15 cases (34%) in women aged 30-40 years and in 3 cases (6.8%) in women aged 20-30 years.

Keywords: cyst, ovary, precancerous condition, reproductive age.

Introduction. The group of precancerous diseases of the female reproductive system includes the following: Some types of ovarian tumors, for example, serous or mucinous, ovarian cyst, dysplasia of the cervix, kraurosis of the vulva and vagina, endometrial hyperplasia, leukoplakia of the cervix and vagina.

Ovarian cyst is a benign ovarian tumor. It is a cavity on a leg, filled with liquid contents and tending to increase in size due to the accumulation of secretions. Distinguish between ovarian cysts (follicular, corpus luteum cysts, endometrioid, etc.) and supra-ovarian epididymis (paraovarial). Often asymptomatic, it can manifest itself as discomfort and pain in the lower abdomen, menstrual dysfunction, dysuric disorders (with compression of the bladder). Complicated by torsion of the cyst leg, rupture of the capsule, leading to a picture of acute abdomen and peritonitis.

Purpose of the study. The aim of this study is to determine the incidence of surgically removed ovarian cysts in women of reproductive age in the Bukhara region. To identify the pathological forms of uterine fibroids.

Materials and methods. During the examination, 44 cases of operationally removed uterus were investigated, the studies were carried out in the research laboratory of the Bukhara State Medical Institute. The isolated ovarian tissue was examined by a histopathological method. Stained with hematoxylin and eosin of general pathology. For general pathology, 1 piece was cut from each ovarian cyst measuring 1.5×1.5 cm and solidified in 10% neutralized formalin. After washing in running water for 2–4 h, it was dehydrated in concentrated alcohols and chloroform, then embedded in paraffin and prepared bricks. Cuts 5–8 μ m in size were made from paraffin blocks and stained with hematoxylin and eosin [1-5]. Histological preparations were examined under 10, 20, 40, 100 lenses of a light microscope and the necessary areas were photographed.

Results. As a result of examination, ovarian cysts were detected in 44 cases, in 26 cases (60%) in women aged 40-50 years, in 15 cases (34%) in women aged 30-40 years and in 3 cases (6.8%) in women aged 20-30 years.

Conclusions. The study concluded that precancerous diseases, especially ovarian cysts in women aged 40-50 years were detected in 60% of cases. This is due to dyshormonal disorders, high levels of estrogen in the reproductive age. A significant role is played by such risk factors as late onset of menstruation, heavy menstruation, honey abortion, curettage, inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs. In addition, the reasons for the occurrence of ovarian cysts include the absence of pregnancy in reproductive age, abortions, diseases of the endocrine system. Overweight combined with physical inactivity and stress is considered to be another significant risk factor. Women of reproductive age are advised to undergo regular preventive gynecological examinations.



Fig. 1 Cystic ovary. Serous fluid is determined inside the cyst. Macropreparat.



Fig. 2. Ovary with multicameral cysts. Macropreparat

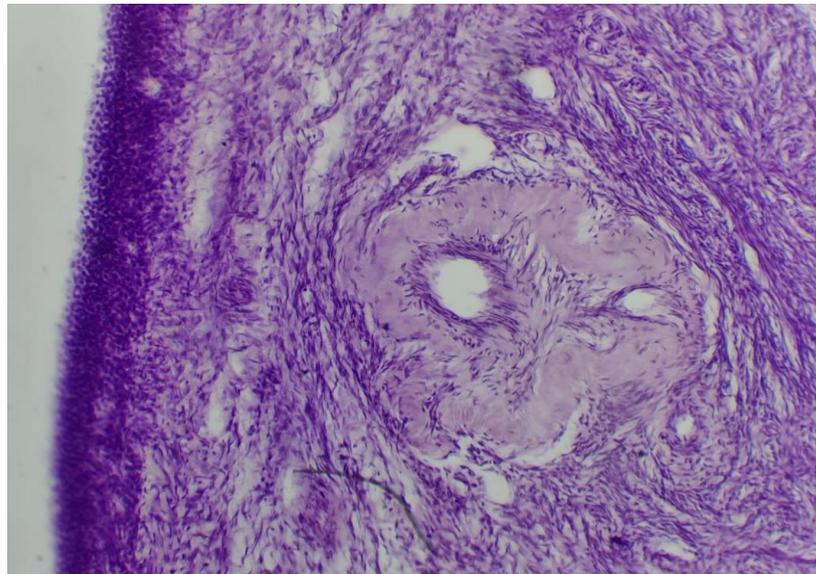


Fig. 3 Ovarian cyst wall with focal hemorrhages.

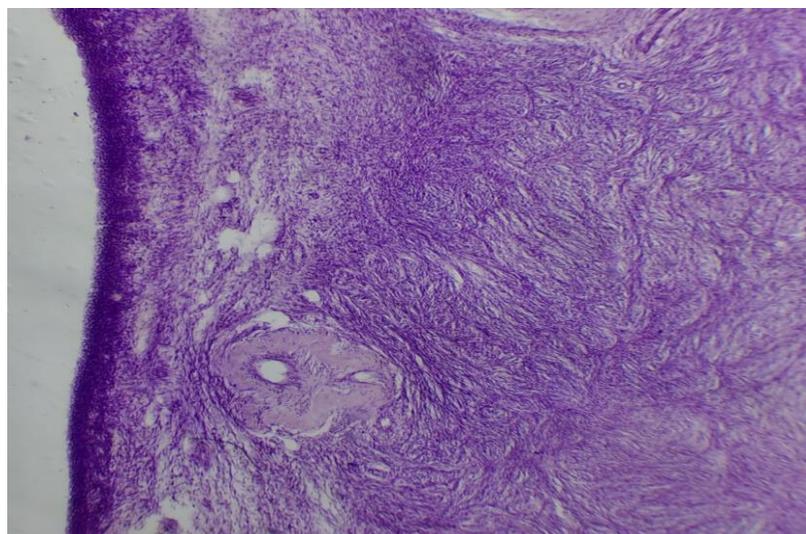
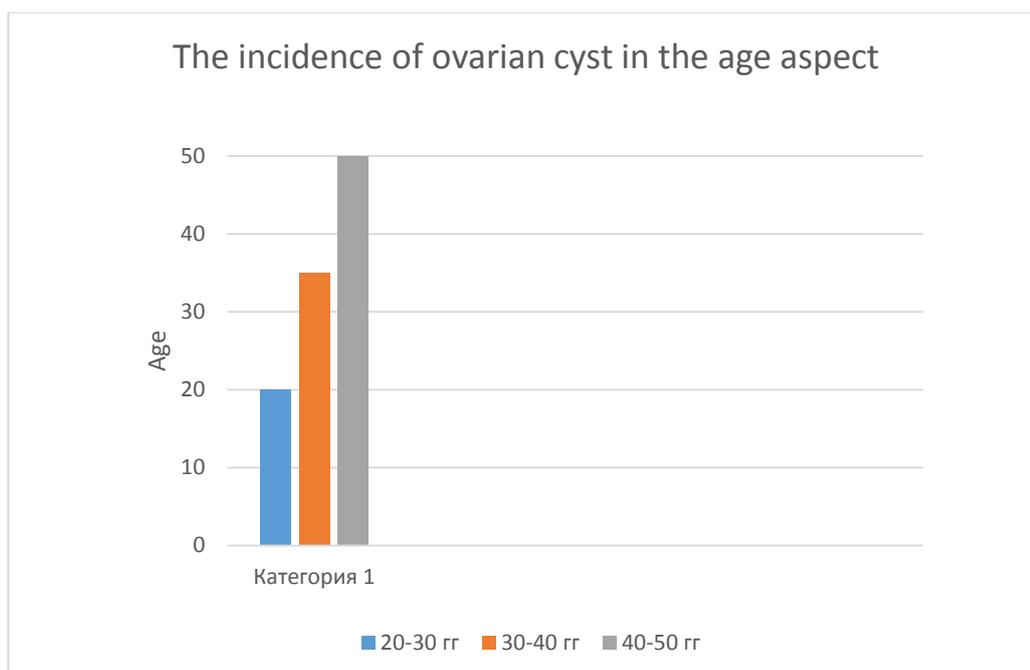


Fig. 4. The walls of the cyst with lymphocytic inflammatory signs.



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