

Incidence Rates of Genital Prolapse in Women of Reproductive Age

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Abstract: The article, the prolapse of genital organs in women, their occurrence rate, the course of pregnancy and the principles of carrying out pregnancy are studied and analyzed. There were 67 patients with genital prolapse in our women under observation, their average age was 29 to 40 years. Our patients were subjected to clinical laboratory tests and analysis, in addition, the severity levels of genital prolapse and observed complications were analyzed.

Prolapse of genital organs is widespread among gynecological diseases, early manifestation of clinical symptoms (28%-39%) and the tendency of women with prolapse of genital organs to get younger in recent years and the increase in the number of such patients of reproductive age are noted. According to recent literature and studies, the prevalence of penile prolapse is 10.1% in women under 30, 40.2% in women between 30 and 45, and up to 50% in women over 50. remains one of the urgent problems facing 1.. [C.H. Kim – 2017]. [Lucot, J.P. – 2018. [Bejenar V. F. 2013]

Pelvic floor musculature deficiency, resulting in penile prolapse and prolapse, poses a serious medical and socio-economic problem. It remains in the center of attention of gynecologists and at the same time medical workers of allied specialties. Often, the disease begins in the reproductive age and has a progressive description. If in previous years the descent and complete fall of the genitals was mainly considered a disease of older women, in recent years, the tendency of women with prolapse of the genitals to get younger and the increase in the number of such patients of reproductive age has been noted [M.K. Cho, J.H. Moon, C.H. Kim – 2017]. This is confirmed by the data of some authors [Lucot, J.P.– 2018.], according to which the prevalence of genital prolapse is 10.1% in women under 30 years old, 40.2% in women aged 30 to 45 years, and up to 50% in women older than 50 years. is enough. [Bejenar V. F. 2013].

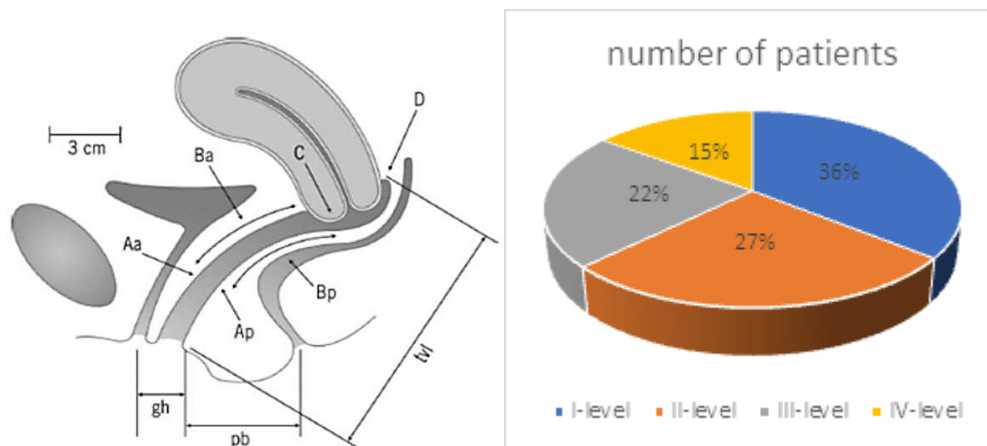
Today, the majority of surgical procedures are performed especially in young women, that is, in the reproductive age, which means that the topic is more relevant. This situation has a serious impact not only on the health of women of reproductive age, but also on their psycho-emotional state.

The purpose of the study: To study the incidence rates of genital prolapse in women of reproductive age.

Research method and material. We examined 67 patients under our observation. Their age is 29-40 years. All clinical laboratory examination methods were passed to the patients, their anamnesis, degree of prolapse of the genitals, ultrasound examination, clinic of the disease, colposcopy, bacteriological and bacterioscopic examination of smear smear were thoroughly studied and analyzed.

Research results and their discussion: The obtained results show that not only the early stages of genital prolapse in women of reproductive age, but also the severe levels of the disease are quite common, and this seriously affects the health of women of reproductive age, as well as their psycho-emotional condition.

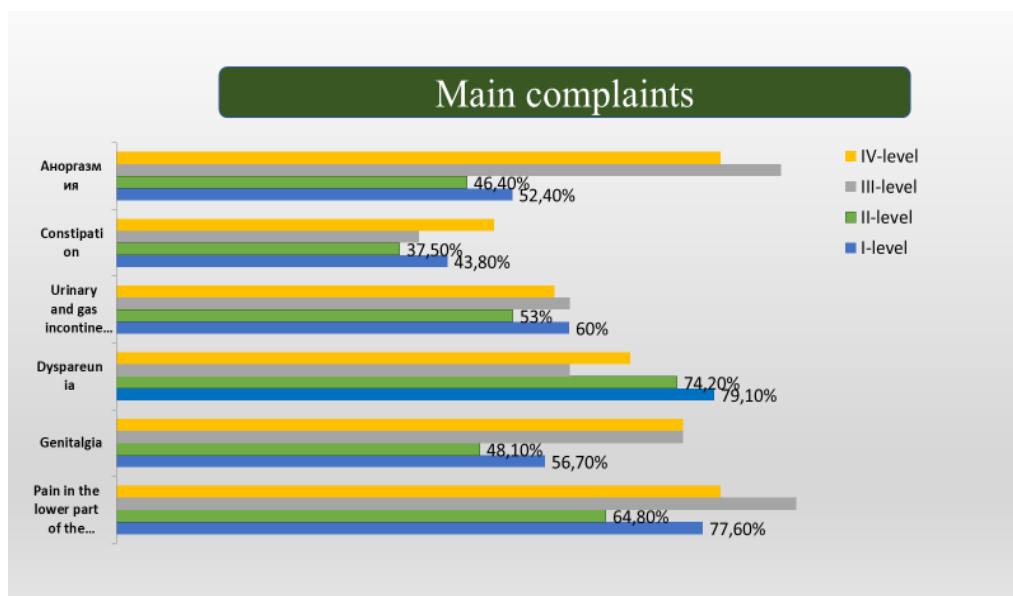
The severity of pelvic organ prolapse in patients under our observation was studied according to POP-Q (Pelvic Organ Prolapse Quantification), which is widely used today.



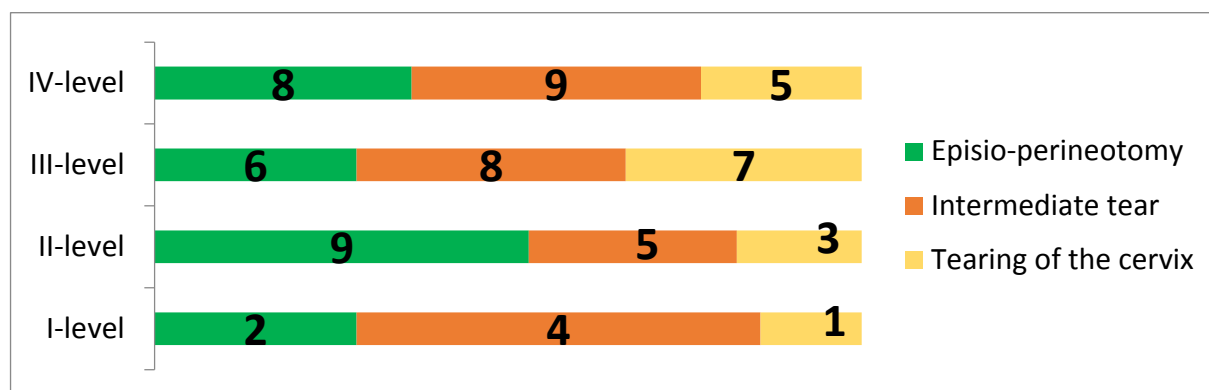
The results of the analysis show that 24 (36%) of our 67 patients presented with I-level disease, 18 (27%) with II-level disease, and 15:10 (22%- 15%).

When the occurrence and severity of genital prolapse was studied, the disease clinic of the patients under our observation was also analyzed.

Clinical examinations include complaints of patients under investigation, general and gynecological examination, and their anamnesis. An important role in the examination methods is the collection of anamnesis. A detailed anamnesis collection, study of the causes of the disease played an important role. In the study of the patient, not only the complaints and characteristics of the disease, but also the quality of life, as well as social adaptability, living conditions and working conditions were studied.



As a result of our investigations, according to the POP-Q classification, prolapse of the groin in women, the effect on the groin and its complications are mainly III-IV, urinary incontinence was observed in 4 patients, gas incontinence was observed in 2 patients. complaints such as feeling are identified. At the I-II level of the disease in women, genitalia, nocturnalness during intercourse, cystocele and rectocele are observed.



Analyzing the nature of childbirth, it can be said with confidence that in 60.2% of cases obstetrical assistance was required or complications occurred during childbirth, which later became one of the reasons for internal genital prolapse and prolapse. In the patients under investigation, mainly in the patients with prolapse of the genitals, deep tears of the diaphragm, deep tears of the two vaginal walls of the episiotomy were observed in the anamnesis.

It should be noted that in patients with genital prolapse of the I and II degrees, fewer complications of pregnancy were observed during childbirth. Such complications, such as episiotomy and mi or perinetomy, as well as the use of obstetric surgical procedures, such as tearing of the cervix, have serious consequences and significantly lead to severe forms of genital prolapse.

Conclusions: The analysis of modern literature shows that. Genital prolapse is considered an urgent problem of gynecology today. It should be noted that the incidence of genital prolapse is increasing in women of reproductive age, and it can be seen that this disease seriously affects the lifestyle of women of reproductive age. In addition, the occurrence of pelvic floor organ prolapse depends on women's lifestyle, childbirth anamnesis, it is clearly shown in many literatures and also as a result of our personal investigations.

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