

SAFE AND DANGEROUS TUMORS OF THE FEMALE SEX

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Abstract: Tumor (tumor, swelling, cancer) is a pathological process, which is a change or violation of the normal growth, development of tissues and cells in the body. As a result of such a chaotic growth, the activity of the organs changes and is disturbed. Until now, the causes of tumors and their etiopathogenesis are unknown. Scientists have different views on tumor etiopathogenesis. This article provides information about safe and dangerous tumors of female genital organs.

Key words: Dangerous and safe tumor, oncological disease, leukoplakia, kraurosis, uterine myoma.

Every year, more than 14 million people around the world are diagnosed with oncological diseases, and the death rate is about 8 million people. The most common types of oncological diseases are lung, mammary gland, rectal and transverse colon, stomach, skin, liver and prostate cancer. In recent years, there has been an increase in ovarian, breast, oral cavity, brain, kidney, bladder tumors. Malignant tumor diseases in children make up 2.5-3 percent (in the structure of general diseases). The possibility of detecting oncological diseases in the early stages has not yet been created, which leads to an increase in the death rate. In early detection of the disease, it is necessary to pay attention to its initial signs (symptoms).

A tumor cell is a qualitatively and morphologically altered form of an organism's cell. As a result of the growth of these changed cells, a tumor is formed. The peculiarity of tumors is that cells continue to multiply even after the external influence that causes cell proliferation stops. In recent years, when the importance of the role of hormones was studied, it was found that they have an effect on the tumor of the uterus, mammary gland and ovaries. A tumor differs from the primary tissue by its atypical structure and specific metabolic processes. When a tumor develops, the organs or tissues that give rise to it do not always increase in size. A tumor sometimes destroys the main tissue of an organ in the process of growth, resulting in the formation of an ulcer. In tumors of the female genital organs, especially in low-quality tumors of the uterus, vagina and vulva, there are frequent outbreaks of ulcer-shaped tumors. Depending on the morphological structure and clinical course of tumors, they are divided into good quality (benign) and bad quality (malignant) tumors.

Low-quality (dangerous) tumors are characterized by the following characteristics:

- in the process of development, it surrounds the surrounding healthy tissues and destroys them (atypical, infiltrating, destructive growth of the tumor);
- relapses and metastases after removal of the primary tumor;
- affects the patient's general condition and metabolism, often causing cachexia (loss of weight).

Safe tumors do not have the ability to grow into tissues, destroy them, and create metastases. During their growth, they move adjacent tissues and do not cause deep changes in the body. Dangerous tumors are it penetrates into tissues, disrupts their development, and spreads through

blood and lymph vessels to nearby and distant organs and tissues, forming metastases, weakening the body, causing emaciation, and eventually death.

Benign tumors do not appear suddenly. In many cases, their appearance is caused by long-lasting racoldi conditions. These include leukoplakia, kraurosis, cervical polyp, cervical erosion, ectropion. Leukoplakia is a tumor in the form of a slightly protruding white spot on the mucous membrane. Basically, the labia minora, around the clitoris is in the vagina. The border of spreading is clearly noticeable, leukoplakia thickens as it grows. The disease is accompanied by itching. Kraurosis is manifested by atrophy and wrinkling of the tissues of the external genital organs, the mucous membrane and skin lose elasticity, natural spots become discolored. The middle thinned mucosa takes the appearance of parchment paper. The progressive atrophy leads to flattening of the clitoris, labia minora and labia majora, and a sharp narrowing of the entrance to the vagina. The patient is bothered by unpleasant sensations such as itching, pain during urination and defecation, difficulty in sexual life. Secondary infection is often added. In many cases, kraurosis and leukoplakia occur together, and in such cases, the disease can turn into a malignant tumor. Treatment of external genitalia and vaginal racoli causes some difficulties. In the treatment, general strengthening (proper work and rest, limiting the consumption of spicy, salty foods and alcohol), use of desensitizing therapy, tranquilizers are prescribed. Local 10% anesthesin and 2% diphenhydramine ointment, 2% resorcinol bandages, 0.1% histamine solution are used, as well as blockade with novocaine.

Ectropion - develops mainly during childbirth in the area of poor adhesion of the cervical tear. The diagnosis is made based on the results of viewing the cervix using vaginal mirrors and a colposcope. Schiller's pattern (the affected area does not stain when wiping the cervix with 2% Lugol's solution), cytological examination and biopsy results also allow to make an accurate diagnosis. Cervical cancer is treated conservatively and surgically. To eliminate the inflammatory process, conservative treatment aimed at improving tissue trophism (vaginal baths, oil tampons, hormonal ointments, ointments) is recommended. In the absence of atypical cells, coagulation, cryosurgery and surgical amputation of the cervix is performed. Racold diseases of the endometrium include adenomatosis, adenomatous polyps and atypical hyperplasia of the endometrium. The endometrium is a manifestation of the hyperplastic process, in which bleeding is often observed. The diagnosis is made based on the results of a clearly collected anamnesis, gynecological examination and cytological examination of aspirate, hysteroscopy. When hyperplastic processes are detected, caution is required, mainly during menopause. Such patients belong to the "dangerous" group.

Uterine myoma refers to a hormone-sensitive benign tumor composed of muscle tissue, fibromyoma - connective tissue. Myoma is a common disease, occurring in 10-27% of gynecological patients, 20% of patients under the age of 30, and 40% of patients over the age of 40. The origin of uterine myoma in women's body can be mainly due to hormonal changes, i.e., damage to any part of the relationship between the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal gland, ovaries, and changes in the uterus, in particular, due to hyperplasia of the myometrium. When the gonadotropin hormone of the pituitary gland is checked, it is found that the amount of progesterone hormone in the body is low during the menstrual cycle, which, in turn, leads to the deficiency of the second period of the menstrual cycle. In 70-80% of cases, uterine myoma patients show the presence of a pathological menstrual cycle, in particular, it is possible to observe a menstrual cycle manifested as anovulatory, i.e. periodic or ovulatory, menstruation, lack of amolutein period. Based on clinical and experimental studies, it is assumed that changes in hormones in the body of women, in particular, excessive production of estrogen hormones,

play an important role in the appearance of uterine fibroids. Fibroids prevent the egg from moving through the uterus. Intramural myoma located in the corners of the uterus closes the interstitial part of the uterine tube. In addition, anovulation is considered one of the main causes of infertility.

In gynecological practice, it is important to prevent various diseases of the reproductive system, because they can turn into cancer over time. Tumors and gynecological diseases are usually asymptomatic, so women should see an obstetrician-gynecologist twice a year.

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