

## SAFE NEOPLASMS OF THE UTERY

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### **Abstract:**

**This article discusses uterine fibroids and endometriosis, which are considered benign tumors of the uterus. The thesis provides an overview of their recurrence, clinic, and treatment.**

**Keywords:** *uterine fibroids, fibromyoma, endometriosis, inflammation, hormones, blood, gynecological diseases.*

### **Introduction**

Uterine fibroids are hormone-prone benign tumors that are composed of muscle tissue, fibromyoma, and connective tissue. Fibroids are a common disease that affect 10–27% of gynecological patients, 20% of patients over the age of 30, and 40% of patients over the age of 40.

occurs. In women, uterine fibroids can be caused mainly by hormonal changes, such as damage to the hypothalamus, pituitary-adrenal glands, any part of the relationship between the ovaries, and changes in the uterus, especially hyperplasia of the myometrium.

Examination of the pituitary gonadotropin hormone revealed a low level of progesterone in the body during the menstrual cycle, which in turn leads to a deficiency of the second period of the menstrual cycle. In 70–80% of cases, uterine fibroids indicate the presence of a pathological menstrual cycle in patients. Clinical

and based on experimental studies, it is hypothesized that hormonal changes occurring in the female body, in particular the overactivity of estrogen hormones, play an important role in the formation of uterine fibroids.

**Clinic.** In some cases, uterine fibroids go away without any symptoms, and women do not have any complaints, but they are detected when a woman is examined for prophylaxis. In 60-80% of cases, one of the main symptoms is bleeding in the patient. Bleeding symptoms vary from patient to patient. Some have a prolonged menstrual cycle or a slight increase in blood flow during menstruation - menorrhagia, while others have irregular, excessive bleeding, which can lead to severe anemia. Menstruation lasts for 10-12 days and causes a lot of bleeding, which is called hyperpolymenorrhea. Another common symptom of fibroids

is pain. The pain is similar to that of a pain, a sting, especially before and during menstruation, and is exacerbated as a pull-down, which is a sign of post-inflammatory adhesions. The pain depends on the size of the tumor and where it is located. If the tumor fills the entire small pelvic cavity, the tumor disrupts the function of neighboring organs. Tumors of the lining of the uterus cause severe pain when the blood that collects during menstruation, as well as the lining of the uterus, is expelled from the uterus. Tumor infection is an inflammation of the small pelvic organs, and in 2/3 of patients with uterine fibroids, pain occurs. The pain also occurs when the subserosal tumor is twisted because the blood vessels inside the tumor are twisted and the nutrition of the tumor is impaired.

**The cure.** All women with fibroids are initially treated in general, and if conservative treatment is ineffective, the uterus is surgically removed.

**Endometriosis.** Endometriosis is the development of a cell in the lining of the uterus (endometrium) outside the uterus. Symptoms of endometriosis include proliferation, secretion, or menstrual-like hemorrhage, i.e., cyclic changes in the lining of the uterus caused by steroids and gonadotropic hormones released from the ovaries. . Endometriosis has the ability to grow into surrounding tissues. This can have a proteolytic effect on the tissues, breaking them down and damaging even deeper parts. Endometriosis has an uneven border that extends to the serous, muscular, and mucous membranes, skin, bone marrow, and even bone tissue. When the endometriosis bladder ruptures, it spreads to all parts of the body through the blood and lymphatic system. Among gynecological diseases, endometriosis occurs in 8–30% of cases.

**Clinic.** It depends on the location of the endometriosis. One of the most common and persistent symptoms of endometriosis is pain. The patient complains of mild, prolonged pain in the lower abdomen and lower back, with increased pain during the menstrual cycle. The pain appears before the menstrual period and intensifies during and after the menstrual period.

These pains are caused by swelling of the glandular tissue in the endometriosis, the accumulation of fluid in the closed cavities of the tissue. Endometriosis of the uterus leads to disruption of the menstrual cycle, dysfunction of neighboring organs - the rectum, urinary tract. Accordingly, the woman complains of pain during urination and frequent urination. An organ with endometriosis is seen to enlarge before menstruation and return to its original size after menstruation. Insufficient development of the secretory phase due to the absence of ovulation in the patient, often accompanied by signs of inflammation in the pelvic organs. scarring and infertility.

**The cure.** Depending on the patient's age, localization, degree of distribution, and the presence or absence of signs of inflammation of the surrounding tissue, treatment is conservative or operative.

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