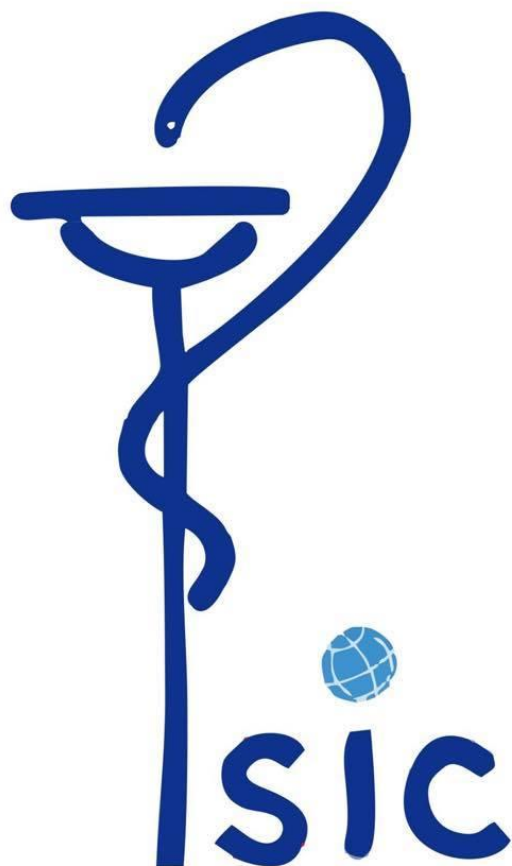




***IXth International Interdisciplinary  
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Scientists and medical students  
«Actual problems of clinical and  
theoretical medicine»***

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***«Actual Problems Of Clinical And  
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The colposcopy examination revealed that in 97.3% cases of epithelium ectopy was accompanied by inflammation. In 24.3% of cases the atypia of squamous epithelium was associated with HPV independently from the type of virus, in 10.8% of cases it was caused by other factors. Infections screening allowed to define the following etiological microorganisms causing genital infections: HPV – 28.5%, Gardnerella vaginalis – 12.5%, Chlamydia – 9.6%, Mycoplasma – 8.9%, HSV – 8.7%, Candida albicans – 8.1%. We would like to point out the

asymptomatic clinical course of genital infections with the leading role of HPV and Gardnerella vaginalis as etiological agents.

**Conclusions:** The results of the research indicate that the chronic inflammation is the most often reason of the CC pathology. As a usual, its significant etiological factor is asymptomatic mixed-infection. Opportunistic screening of CC comprising colposcopy, cytological and microbiological examinations is the highly informative method of early detection and identification of CC pathology.

**Chernova I.G, Naumova E.N.**

## **ADENOMYOSIS TREATMENT IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE**

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**Actuality.** One of the most debated problems in modern gynecology is the progression of endometriosis after hormonal treatment. Surgical treatment, in spite of the improvement of techniques (use of endoscopic surgery, electrocautery, laser) neither ensure complete elimination of endometrial lesions, nor prevent recurrence of the disease. Nowadays the major role is given to phytonutrients (indole-3-carbinol) – plant derived substances capable to block the proliferative activity at the level of the target cells.

**The aim.** Clinical valuation of the effectiveness of the drug indole-3-carbinol and the optimization of medical therapy among women with adenomyosis in the reproductive age.

**Materials and methods.** We examined 20 women with adenomyosis in reproductive age. The average age of patients was 36.5 + \ - 1.5 years. All patients received indole-3-carbinol 200 mg 2 times a day for 3 months. Treatment efficacy was evaluated on the basis of medical history, clinical and



ultrasound data after 3 months from the beginning of the treatment.

**Results.** During of the analysis of clinical symptoms, the patients complained of general weakness, undue fatigability, decreased of working capacity – 10 woman (50%). Menstrual dysfunctions were the following character: hyperpolymenorrhea in 14 cases (70%), acyclic bleeding in 8 cases (40%), algodismenorrhea in 16 cases (80%), pelvic pain without association with menstruation in 4 cases (20%), dysuric syndrome in 5 cases (25%).

Analysis of the anamnestic data detected the high level of somatic diseases: arterial hypertension in 3 patients (15%), chronic diseases of hepatobiliary system and gastrointestinal tract in 12 cases (60%), varicose disease of lower extremities venous in 4 cases (20%), pathology of thyroid in 2 cases (10%), obesity in 4 cases (20%), fibrocystic breast mastopathy in 6 cases (30%), anemia in 5 cases (25%).

During of the ultrasound examination of the size of uterus we got the following results: in 11

patients (55%) the uterus corresponded to the size of 5 weeks of pregnancy, in 7 patients (35%) – 6 weeks of pregnancy, in 2 patients (10%) – 8 weeks.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of monotherapy by indinol-3-carbinol conducted under clinical symptoms and results of ultrasound scan. After the 3 months of clinical examination was noted the improvement of the state of 40% women: metrorrhagia – 50%, hyperpolymenorrhea – 40%, algodismenorrhea – 55%, pelvic pains – 50%. We study the corpulence of the wall of uterus: before treatment – 30 mm, after treatment – 26 mm. So, the clinical effect of the monotherapy by indinol-3-carbinol was 50% without any negative effects.

**Conclusions.** At the modern stage of the treatment of adenomyosis, the most pathogenetic based therapy is acting on the processes of regulation of cell proliferation, invasion and apoptosis. It's expedient to use them for the initial manifestations of adenomyosis in women of reproductive time.



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