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SOME MANIFESTATION OF PSTHYSTERECTOMY SYNDROME AND WAYS TO CORRECT THEM

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Hysterectomy is a common surgical intervention in the practice of an obstetriciangynecologist, which is associated with a high frequency of uterine diseases, in particular leiomyoma, which requires a similar treatment option. Currently, uterine tumors are detected in women of menopause, but also in late reproductive age, and sometimes much earlier. It is well known that after removal of the uterus, both during its extirpation and during supracervical amputation, a symptom complex develops, which occurs in 20 to 80% of cases. It shows estrogen deficiency despite one or both ovaries preserved. This is due to the peculiarities of the operation, which excludes the blood supply to the ovarian tissue by the uterine arteries: acute ischemia of the ovarian tissue develops and subsequent functional impairment of the preserved organs of the reproductive system. The manifestation of posthysterectomy syndrome includes a number of general symptoms, such as neuro-vegetative and metabolic-endocrine, and local, in the form of signs of urogenital atrophy, which impairs the quality of life of a woman. The aim of the work was to study the frequency of occurrence of symptoms of urogenital atrophy in women after a hysterectomy with preservation of the ovaries and to develop methods for correcting this type of disorders. Materials and methods. We observed 40 women aged 38-47 years who underwent either supracervical amputation of the uterus or its extirpation with a satisfactory course of the postoperative period. In all cases, the ovaries were not changed, therefore they 187 were not removed during the operation. The patients were examined two months after the hysterectomy. The examination included the analysis of the questionnaire card, which each patient filled out, general and gynecological examinations, analysis of vaginal discharge for flora. All patients were scheduled for a follow-up examination one month after the main one. Women were divided into groups of equal number of observations. The first (main) group consisted of patients who, according to the survey results, were prescribed a drug in the form of suppositories for a course of 10 days at night. The preparation included sodium hyaluronate, calendula and aloe extracts, tea tree oil extract and asiatica centella extract. Suppositories have a pronounced regenerative, antiseptic, antiinflammatory and immunostimulating effect. The second group (control) included patients who were observed according to the generally accepted method. Research results and their discussion. When analyzing the questionnaire cards during the first survey, it was found that 10 women in the first group and 11 in the second (50% and 55%, respectively) showed signs of urogenital atrophy in the form of vaginal dryness, burning sensation, and pain during sexual activity. During a special gynecological examination, the difficult introduction of vaginal speculum was noticed, which was associated with vaginal dryness. Analysis of vaginal discharge in all surveyed women of both groups showed a decrease in rod flora and a predominance of coccal flora without the presence of any infectious agent. All women of the first group were prescribed a 10-day course of the drug in the form of vaginal suppositories. At a follow-up examination, a month later, in the first group of patients, harmony in sexual relations was noted, the described complaints disappeared in all 10 patients (100%), and a control analysis of the discharge showed the normalization of the vaginal flora. In the second group of patients, the revealed disorders did not disappear, which required the appointment of a course of therapy used in the main group. Conclusions: After surgical treatment of women for tumors of the uterus with the production of hysterectomy, in 50-55% of cases, there are signs of urogenital atrophy, which are manifested in the form of vaginal dryness, burning sensation, painful sexual 188 activity. These disorders require the appointment of a drug in the form of suppositories, which eliminates these symptoms and thereby improves the quality of life of women.