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Obstetrics and Gynecology







corticosteroids due to certain somatic pathology have an increased risk of gestational diabetes. In addition, women in a state of chronic stress are also prone to developing GDM.

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STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING IN PATIENTS WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME

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Introduction. The problem of abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) occupies one of the leading places in modern gynecological practice, as 65% of patients of reproductive age seek medical advice, and the incidence of surgical interventions, in particular hysterectomies, in AUB remains extremely high. The prevalence of metabolic syndrome (MS) in women ranges from 6% to 35%, 70% of patients with MS are found to have hyperplastic processes of the endometrium, manifested by AUB or intrauterine abnormalities. Therefore, the study of clinical-pathogenic disorders of the menstrual cycle in women with MS remains an urgent task of modern gynecology.

The purpose of the study was to determine the structure and characteristics of AUB in women with metabolic syndrome.

Materials and methods of the study. The study involved examination of 60 women of reproductive age who sought medical attention at the gynecological department of Kharkiv Regional Clinical Hospital (KhRCH) presenting with genital bleeding. The diagnosis of AUB was established using clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination methods. All patients were diagnosed with hyperinsulinemia, insulin resistance, abdominal obesity, arterial hypertension, and disorders of lipid metabolism. The women were divided into two clinical groups: 30 patients with AUB and patients with MS made up the main group, 30 patients with AUB without signs of MS made up the comparison group. To clarify the condition of the uterus and appendages, an ultrasound examination was performed, evaluating the location, size, shape of the uterus, the structure of the myometrium, M-echo, the presence of hyper- and







hypoechoic inclusions in the cavity of the uterus and myometrium. Hysteroscopy was performed for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. Histological and immunohistochemical research was carried out at the Department of Pathological Anatomy of the Medical Center. Statistical processing of the received data was carried out using the "Statistica 6" software using a personal computer.

Results of the study. The age of the patients ranged from 19 to 47 years, in the main group the average age was 43.5±4.7 years, in the comparison group 34.9±5.2 years, in the control group 31.4±3.6 years. 18 (60%) women of the main group had a history of two or more artificial abortions or scrapings, chronic adnexitis, colpitis. 13 (43.3%) patients with AUB had 0(1) blood group on the background of MS.

Endometrial polyps were found in 22 women of the main group (73.3%), endometrial hyperplasia in 14 (46.7%), uterine leiomyoma in 3 (10%), which significantly exceeded the indicators of the comparison group. All women with AUB underwent hysteroresectoscopy with removal of polyps and endometrial biopsy.

Histological examination of the obtained material in the main group revealed glandular-cystic, angiomatous polyps of the endometrium with foci of necrosis and dysplasia, glandular-polypous hyperplasia of the endometrium; women of the comparison group were mainly shown to have glandular-fibrous polyps of the proliferative type.

Conclusion. AUB on the background of MS is observed in women of older reproductive age who have a history of artificial abortions, inflammation of the genital organs. Their structure is characterized by glandular-cystic, angiomatous polyps of the endometrium with foci of necrosis and dysplasia, glandular-polypous hyperplasia of the endometrium.







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