



# ISIC-2022 International Scientific Interdisciplinary Conference



**СМІЛИВІСТЬ** 

# Obstetrics and Gynecology



of pediatric and adult gynecologists. Questions regarding the start of treatment remain debatable, considering the field of symptomatic manifestations, hormone replacement therapy and the use of assisted reproductive technologies, therefore this topic requires further in-depth study.

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**MORPHOFUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENDOMETRIUM  
OF DIFFERENT CLINICAL AND PATHOGENETIC VARIANTS OF  
ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING**

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Introduction. Endometrial pathology occupies an important place in the structure of gynecological morbidity. Quite often, abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) develops in combination with pathology of the thyroid gland, because it has common links of pathogenesis. Autoimmune thyroiditis (AIT) is a genetically determined chronic autoimmune disease. Data on the frequency and nature of thyroid function disorders are incomplete and insufficiently studied, which requires a more in-depth study.

The aim. To study the morphological features of the endometrium in women with abnormal uterine bleeding against the background of autoimmune thyroiditis and to determine the relationship between the histological status and hormonal parameters in these patients. Materials and methods.

109 patients of reproductive age with AUB were included. Depending on the dyshormonal pathology of the thyroid gland in the form of autoimmune thyroiditis, the patients were divided into groups: I consisted of 47 (43.11%) women with AUB, II - 42 (38.5%) patients with AUB associated with thyroid pathology, III - the control group, which included 20 (18.3%) conditionally healthy women. All patients of groups I and II underwent surgical intervention: hysteroscopy followed by histological examination of the morphological structure of tissue samples.

Review and discussion. The groups are representative by age (the average age in group I was  $42.2 \pm 2.9$  years, in group II -  $41.7 \pm 3.3$  years). Endo- and myometrial pathology was detected during transvaginal ultrasound examination - endometrial polyps were



detected in 69.7%, single in 86.8%, and multiple in 13.1%. Endometrial hyperplasia was present in 28.0% of cases, submucosal leiomyoma of the uterus in 6.5%, a combination of endometrial hyperplasia and adenomyosis in 10.8%, endometrial hyperplasia and polyp in 11.1%. According to the morphology of the endometrial tissue, hyperplastic polyp occurred most often: 28.8% (n= 38); atrophic polyp with cystic atresia of glands 9.2%; glandular polyp 26.3% (n=20); mixed polyp 10.5% (n=8), myomatous polyp 3.9% (n= 3). The prevalence of endometrial polyps was 30.2 and 39.5% in women of groups I and II, respectively, among whom 77.7% were infertile women.

Conclusions. Hysteroscopy remains the gold standard of surgical treatment. In the first place among the causes of AUB are endometrial polyps, according to the morphology of the tissue, hyperplastic and glandular polyps occur most often. The study of the morphological characteristics of the endometrium during its pathological changes in women of reproductive age is relevant for clinical monitoring, prediction of the course and choice of treatment method.

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**SOME ASPECTS OF MANAGEMENT OF EARLY PREGNANCY IN  
WOMEN WITH HYPOKINESIA**

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Limiting the volume of muscle activity is an urgent problem in the lives of women around the world. This is due to the prevalence of intellectual labor over physical labor and the introduction into the work of women of devices and devices aimed at facilitating their work.

Prolonged hypokinesia affects almost all organs and systems of the human body and is considered stress.

The work aimed to study the course of early pregnancy in women with prolonged hypokinesia and to develop tactics for correcting the identified disorders.





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