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**DIAGNOSIS OF ENDOMETRIOSIS IN WOMEN OF YOUNG REPRODUCTIVE AGE**

**Diagnosis of edometriosis in women of young reproductive age**

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**Relevance.** Endometriosis of the ovaries is one of the important problems in modern gynecology. The incidence of this disorder in women of reproductive age is 15-20%. Despite the large number of clinical and morphological studies devoted to this disease, many of its aspects are still unresolved. Young age of patients, long and progressive course of the disease, severity of clinical manifestations (persistent pain syndrome, uterine bleeding, chronic anemia, infertility, neuroendocrine disorders), persistent impairment of reproductive function, decreased working capacity and quality of life determine both medical and social significance of this common pathology.

**Purpose of the study**. To assess histological studies of various morphofunctional types of ovarian endometriosis after diagnostic laparoscopy.

**Materials and methods**. The study was conducted at the clinical base of the Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatric Gynecology in the municipal healthcare facility “Kharkiv City Maternity Hospital No. 1”. The study involved examination of 30 women of reproductive age with suspected ovarian endometriosis. The age of the subjects was 21 ± 3.2 years. The study implied the assessment of case histories, ultrasound findings, procedure reports and histolopathology reports. All the women underwent diagnostic laparoscopy. Statistical processing was carried out with Statistica 6.0 software, confidence factor was determined using the Student's test.

**Results and discussion**. Endometriosis of the ovaries was histologically confirmed in 22 women (73.3%). Bilateral ovarian endometriosis was detected in 9 patients (40.9%), endometriosis of the right ovary was diagnosed in 3 (13.6%) and endometriosis of the left ovary was identified in 10 (45.45) patients. In 8 women (26.6%), endometriosis of the ovaries was not confirmed morphologically. Two of them had tubo-ovarian tumors, one had invasive cancer, three had functional ovarian cysts, and two had morphological signs of salpingo-oophoritis.

**Conclusions.** Diagnosis of ovarian endometriosis is a complex and multifaceted task. The final diagnosis is based on the results of histological examination. Medical-diagnostic laparoscopy is currently the optimal method for verifying the diagnosis and treatment of endometriosis in women of young reproductive age.