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**CRYOGENIC FACTORS IN VIOLATION OF MENSTRUAL
FUNCTION IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE**

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University, Kharkiv*

The frequency of gynecological diseases, namely, abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) reaches 25-30% of the total pathology.

In recent years, doctors are increasingly turning to non-invasive and non-hormonal treatments. Symptomatic hemostatic therapy, uterotonics, physiotherapy, vitamin therapy are not sufficiently effective. Cryosurgery, chemical degradation by the method of Grammatikate or ablation of the endometrium with the help of hysteroscopy is sufficiently traumatic methods and lead to loss of reproductive function.

All this prompts the search for the latest treatments, combining traditional treatment with physiotherapy.

The solution to this problem is possible due to the rapid development of cryotechnologies. The cryogenic effect increases the nonspecific and immunological reactivity of the organism, improves the metabolism of the body, the function of the central nervous system, restores the hormonal balance, carries a generally stimulating effect on the body as a whole. All of the foregoing determines the feasibility of finding modern methods of treatment for AUB to eliminate this pathology in women of reproductive age.

The aims. To investigate our aim, we have identified the effectiveness of cryotherapy.

Materials and methods. We conducted a comparative analysis of the results of treatment of AUB: 14 women included in group 1, used hormonal treatment, and the second group included – 13 patients who used a complex therapy including cryotechnology. The 3rd group consisted of 10 healthy women. All patients had complaints of weakness, fatigue and menstrual irregularities.

In order to diagnose, we took into account all women's complaints, clinical and laboratory methods of research, hormones - the determination of hormones in serum of blood (follicostimulating (FSH), luteinizing (LH) hormones, estradiol, progesterone), histological and ultrasound examination of small pelvic organs.

Results and discussion. Normalization of menstrual function was determined in 11 (78%) women in group 1 compared with women in the 2nd group - 12 patients (92%) and 3rd group 9 healthy women (90%) respectively. In women of the first group there was a need to discontinue hormonal therapy, as a result of deterioration of the general well-being of patients. Clinical efficacy of cryofactors in the treatment of women with AUB is confirmed by the results of hormonal, clinical laboratory test, histological and ultrasound studies.

At the same time, in all patients of groups 2 and 3, general condition improved, menstrual bleeding ceased, menstrual period decreased, and the normalization of hormone levels: FSH – $4,9 \pm 0,2$ MU/l, LH – $8,3 \pm 1,2$ MU/l, estradiol – $110,2 \pm 7,5$ pg/ml, progesterone – $13,3 \pm 1,3$ ng/ml. All patients who received cryotherapy 6 months after the end of therapy had an ultrasound examination, in which the pathology of the endometrium was not defined.

The data received, the absence of relapse and positive dynamics, indicate the effectiveness of the treatment.

Shcherbyna M.O., Lipko O.P., Kurichova N.Yu.

**PATHOGENETIC ESSENCE OF CHRONIC INFLAMMATION
IN UTERINE BLEEDING IN WOMEN IN THE
PERIMENOPAUSAL PERIOD**

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In women of the perimenopausal age, the most common gynecological pathology is uterine bleeding and bloody discharge from the genital tract, which rank first among the causes of hospitalization. According to the traditional tradition, uterine bleeding in perimenopausal patients is diagnosed as climacteric. The pathogenetic nature of climacteric bleeding consists of age-related involutional changes in the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian system, accompanied by an imbalance of gonadotropic hormones. As a result of violations of cyclic allocation of gonadotropins, develops relative hyperteriogenicity against the background of absolute hypoprogesteroneemia.

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