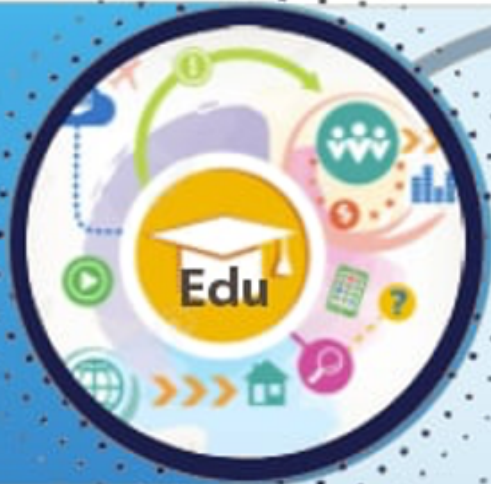




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The Role of Laparoscopy in the Diagnosis & Treatment of Infertility Associated with the Pathology of Uterine Surpluses in Women

S.B. Burxonova¹, Z.F. Solieva², Sh.O. Sharipova³, E.O. Gafurova⁴

ABSTRACT

Background. In the structure of female infertility, pathologies of the uterus excess occupy a leading position. The role of reproductive Surgery in the diagnosis and treatment of infertile women is incomparable. The purpose of the study is to assess the role and effectiveness of laparoscopy in the diagnosis and treatment of sterile associated with the pathology of uterine surpluses in women.

Materials. The study included 100 women with pathologies over the uterus. 30 of them were women with ovarian follicular cysts (Group 1), 30 were women with occlusion of the ampullar part of the fallopian tubes (Group 2), 20 were women with polycystic ovary syndrome (Group 3) and 20 were women with similar pathologies, but not performed surgery for the comparison group. All patients underwent clinical-laboratory, hormonal, ultrasound and chromotubation studies. Laparoscopic surgery "Karl Storz" was performed using endoscopic equipment.

Results. During laparoscopic surgery, 80 patients were diagnosed with various pathologies of the uterus, in particular, ovarian follicular cyst in 30 patients, occlusion of the ampullar part of the fallopian tubes in 30 patients, and ovarian polycystic syndrome in 20 patients. In women diagnosed with these uterine excess pathologies, they were eliminated by laparoscopic surgery.

Conclusion. The use of laparoscopy in infertile women, associated with the pathology of uterine surpluses pathologies, makes it possible to diagnose these pathologies and eliminate them surgically, after surgery, pregnancy increases in weight by 2.1 times, leads to recovery of reproductive activity in 84.3% of cases.

Keywords: infertility, uterine surpluses pathologies, laparoscopy.

¹ Master of the 2nd year of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, e-mail: burxonova.sitora09@gmail.com.

² Master of the 2nd year of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, e-mail: zebosolieva@mail.ru.

³ Master of the 2nd year of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, e-mail: dr.shahnoza@mail.ru.

⁴ Master of the 2nd year of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, e-mail: ezozagafurova@gmail.com.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, one of the areas of treatment for infertile women is laparoscopy [1-7]. The diagnostic value of laparoscopy in determining the causes of reproductive diseases observed in women is very high and reaches 97.6% [8-10]. After the introduction of laparoscopy into clinical practice, the effectiveness of endoscopic treatment of women of reproductive age with various gynaecological pathologies has significantly increased [10-14].

At the same time, the issues of using specific techniques and methods of surgery, various surgical approaches and new techniques in the diagnosis and treatment of pathologies of uterine surpluses in infertile women remain controversial [15-20].

In connection with the discussions that have arisen, it has become very relevant to determine the role of laparoscopy in the diagnosis and treatment of infertility associated with pathologies of uterine surpluses in women.

The purpose of the study is to assess the role and effectiveness of laparoscopy in the diagnosis and treatment of sterile associated with the pathology of uterine surpluses in women.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study included 100 infertile women associated with the pathology of uterine surpluses. 30 of them included ovarian follicular cysts (Group 1), 30 women (Group 2) with occlusion of the ampullar part of the fallopian tubes, 20 Women (Group 3) with the ovarian polycystic syndrome and 20 women with similar pathology but who refused surgical treatment. Clinical and laboratory, hormonal, and microbiological studies, transvaginal ultrasound examination, hysterosalpingography, and chromotubation were performed to determine the cause of infertility. Laparoscopic surgery was performed on "Karl Storz" endoscopic equipment. In evaluating the role and efficiency of various methods of laparoscopic surgery: indicators of recovery of menstrual function and pregnancy weight were used. The obtained data were processed using the "Statistics 6.0" statistical software complex.

RESULTS

The average age of the patients was 25.8 ± 0.58 . There were 60 (60%) women with primary sterility, 16 (26.7%), 33 (55%) and 11 (18.3%) in the groups, respectively, 40 (40.7%) women with secondary sterility, groups it was 11 (27.5%), 17 (42.5%) and 12 (30%). The duration of sterility in women was from 3 to

6 years. Laparoscopic surgery was planned for all women.

During laparoscopic surgery, 30 (37.5%) women were diagnosed with ovarian follicular cysts, 30 (37.5%) were diagnosed with infertility due to impaired permeability of the ampullary tubes, and 20 (25.0%) were diagnosed with polycystic ovary syndrome (see Figure 1).

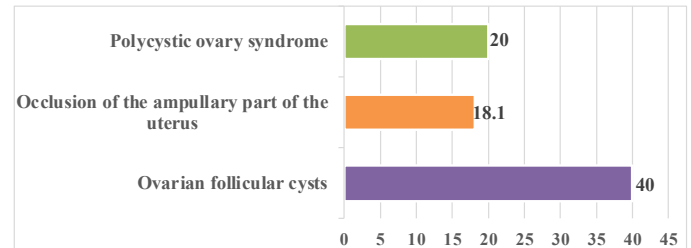


Figure 1. The amount of the accompanying pathologies of the uterus in the women included in the study, in per cent.

According to the pathological process identified in the patients, the type and size of laparoscopic surgery were selected and eliminated by laparoscopic surgery. In particular, laparoscopic cystectomy surgery was performed on ovarian follicular cysts, salpingoovriolysis, and ovarian decortication in polycystic ovary syndrome.

In evaluating the long-term results of laparoscopic surgery in women, it is assessed that the recovery of menstrual and reproductive functions in them. According to the results, recovery of menstruation was observed in 27%, 34% and 19% of the groups, respectively. The recovery of menstruation was assessed by the presence of two-phase rectal temperature in women, the formation of a dominant follicle and the formation of a corpus luteum in it by ultrasound folliculometry. In 80% of patients, in the first days after laparoscopic surgery, menstrual bleeding from the genitals was observed, which can be understood as a reaction of the uterine endometrium to the surgery.

The effect of pregnancy in groups was 25%, 34% and 17%, respectively. In particular, the pregnancy rate after laparoscopic cystectomy surgery was 41.4%, after salpingoovriolysis surgery - 24.1%, and after ovarian decortication surgery - 34.5% (see Figure 2).

We believe that the high rate of pregnancy after surgery in the women included in the study is due to the correct selection of the type and size of laparoscopic surgery in these pathologies.

DISCUSSION

In recent years, the problem of infertility in women remains one of the pressing problems of modern repro-

ductology, which has not lost its relevance [3-7]. It is known that the pathology of uterine excess occupies one of the leading positions in the structure of female infertility [2-5].

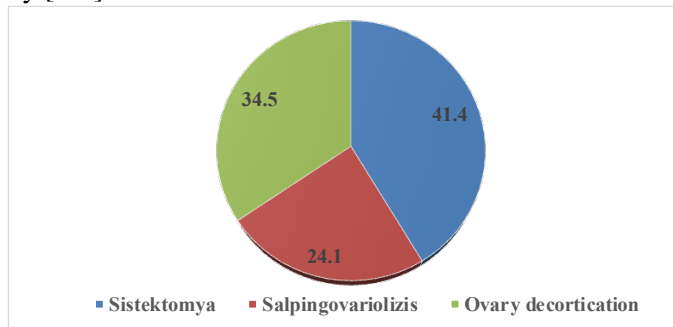


Figure 2. The number of pregnancies by the type of laparoscopic surgery used in the women included in the study, in per cent (%)

In cases where pathologies of the fallopian tubes and ovaries, which are part of the uterus, do not work with conservative treatment, lead to systemic changes in this sphere, obstructing the fallopian tubes in different parts, the formation of cystic changes in the ovaries [4.5].

Today, despite the widespread use of laparoscopy in the diagnosis and treatment of infertility associated with pathologies of the uterus, a decrease in the salinity of infertility associated with this pathology is not observed [4.5].

Our study is aimed at using various laparoscopy methods in the treatment of the pathology of uterine Surpluses, as well as evaluating the results of the study aimed at assessing their effectiveness.

The economic efficiency of this study leads to a 2.2 – fold reduction in infertility Salma associated with uterine surpluses and a 2.1-fold increase in fertility recovery.

Thus, the use of laparoscopy in accompanying pathologies of uterine excesses leading to infertility leads to the simultaneous diagnosis and elimination of this pathology and increases the pregnancy rate in women to 84.3%.

CONCLUSION

The use of laparoscopy in infertile women, associated with the pathology of uterine surpluses pathologies, makes it possible to diagnose these pathologies and eliminate them surgically, after surgery, pregnancy increases in weight by 2.1 times, leads to recovery of reproductive activity in 84.3% of cases.

Ethics approval and consent to participate - All patients gave written informed consent to participate in the study.

Consent for publication - The study is valid, and recognition by the organization is not required. The author agrees to open the publication

Availability of data and material - Available

Competing interests - No

Financing – No financial support has been provided for this work

Conflict of interests-The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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**AYoLLARDA BACHADON ORTIQLARI
PATOLOGIYASI BILAN BOG'LIQ
BEPUSHTLIKNI TASHXISLASH VA
DAVOLASHDA LAPAROSKOPIYANING O'RNI**

**Burxonova S. B., Solieva Z.F., Sharipova Sh.O.,
Gafurova Ye.O.**

Toshkent tibbiyot Akademiyasi

ABSTRAKT

Dolzarbliqi. Ayollarning bepushtligi sabablari tarkibida bachadon ortiqlari patologiyalari yetakchi o'rinni egallaydi. Bepusht ayollarni tashxislash va davolashda reproduktiv jarrohlikning roli beqiyos. Tadqiqot maqsadi ayollarda bachadon ortiqlari patologiyasi bilan bog'liq bepushtlikni tashxislash va davolashda laparoskopiya o'rni va samaradorligini baholashdan iborat.

Materiallar. Tadqiqotda bachadon ortiqlari patologiyasi bo'lgan 100 ta ayol ishtirok etdi. Ularning 30 nafari tuxumdon follikulyar kistasi bo'lgan ayollar (1-guruh), 30 nafari bachadon naylarining ampulyar qismi okklyuziyasi mavjud ayollar (2-guruh), 20 nafari tuxumdonlar polikisoz sindromi bo'lgan ayollar (3-guruh) va taqqoslash guruxini 20 nafar o'xshash patologiyaga ega ammo jarroxlik amaliyoti o'tkazilmagan ayollar tashkil qildi. Barcha bemorlar klinik-laborator, gormonal, ultratovush va xromotubatsiya tadqiqotlar o'tkazdilar. Laparoskopik jarrohlik "Karl Shtorz" endoskopik uskunasi yordamida amalga oshirildi.

Natijalar. Laparoskopik jarrohlik paytida 80 ta bemorga bachadon ortiqlarining turli patologiyalari, xususan, 30 bemorda tuxumdon follikulyar kistasi, 30 bemorda bachadon naylarining ampulyar qismini okklyuziyasi, 20 bemorda tuxumdonlar polikisoz sindromi tashxisi qo'yilgan. Ushbu bachadon ortiqlari patologiyalari aniqlangan ayollarda, ular laparoskopik jarrohlik yo'li bilan bartaraf etildi.

Xulosa. Bachadon ortiqlari patologiyalari bilan bog'liq bepusht ayollarda laparoskopiyadan foydalanish ushbu patologiyalarni nafaqat tashxislash balki ularni jarrohlik yo'li bilan bartaraf etish imkonini beradi, bu o'z navbatida ushbu bemorlarda homiladorlik salmog'ini 2,1 baravarga oshishiga, va 84,3%da reproduktiv funksiyasini tiklanishiga olib keladi.

Kalit so'zlar: bepushtlik, bachadon ortiqlari patologiyalari, laparoskopiya.

**РОЛЬ ЛАПАРОСКОПИИ В ДИАГНОСТИКЕ И
ЛЕЧЕНИИ БЕСПЛОДИЯ У ЖЕНЩИН,
ОБУСЛОВЛЕННОГО ПАТОЛОГИЕЙ
ПРИДАТКОВ МАТКИ**

**Бурханова С. В., Солиева З. Ф., Шарипова Ш.А.
Гафурова Е. А.**

Ташкентская медицинская академия

АБСТРАКТ

Актуальность. В структуре причин женского бесплодия патологии придатков матки занимают лидирующее положение. Роль репродуктивной хирургии в диагностике и лечении бесплодных женщин несравнима. Цель исследования - оценить роль и эффективность лапароскопии в диагностике и лечении бесплодия у женщин, обусловленного патологией придатков матки.

Материал. В исследовании приняли участие 100 женщин с патологиями придатков матки. Из них 30 женщин были с фолликулярными кистами яичников (группа 1), 30 – с окклюзией ампулярной части маточных труб (группа 2), и 20 – с синдромом поликистозных яичников (группа 3), а группу сравнения составили 20 женщин с аналогичными патологиями, но отказавшихся от оперативного лечения. Всем пациентам были проведены клинико-лабораторные, гормональные, ультразвуковые и хромотубационные исследования. Лапароскопическая операция была выполнена с использованием эндоскопического оборудования "Karl Storz".

Результаты. Во время лапароскопической операции у 80 пациенток были диагностированы различные патологии придатков матки, в частности, фолликулярная киста яичника у 30 пациенток, окклюзия ампулярной части маточных труб у 30 пациенток и синдром поликистозных яичников у 20 пациенток. У женщин, у которых были диагностированы эти патологии они были устранены с помощью лапароскопической операции.

Заключение. Применение лапароскопии у женщин с бесплодием обусловленным патологиями придатков матки, позволяет не только диагностировать эти патологии, но и устранить их хирургическим путем, что в свою очередь приводит к увеличению частоты наступления беременности в 2,1 раза у этих пациенток и восстановлению репродуктивной функции у 84,3% женщин.

Ключевые слова: бесплодие, патологии придатков матки, лапароскопия.