

RISK FACTORS AND PECULIARITIES OF THE CLINICAL COURSE OF PURULENT INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE UTERINE SUPPLEMENTS IN THE AGE ASPECT

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✓ Resume

Epidemiological and clinical analysis of the cases of inflammatory diseases of the pelvic organs in women of reproductive age showed that women older than 30 years have less manifested pain and the severity of intoxication syndrome become difficult to diagnose. The main risk factors include a history of sexually transmitted diseases, frequent artificial abortion, early sexual debut and poor contraception culture.

Keywords: pelvic inflammatory disease; risk assessment; clinical course.

ФАКТОРЫ РИСКА И ОСОБЕННОСТИ КЛИНИЧЕСКОГО ТЕЧЕНИЯ ГНОЙНО-ВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ ПРИДАТКОВ МАТКИ В ВОЗРАСТНОМ АСПЕКТЕ

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✓ Резюме

Эпидемиологический и клинический анализ случаев гнойно-воспалительных заболеваний органов малого таза у женщин репродуктивного возраста показал, что у женщин старше 30 лет клиническая картина отличается меньшей выраженностью болевого и интоксикационного синдромов, что затрудняет диагностику. Основными факторами риска являются ранее перенесенные инфекции с половым путем передачи, частые искусственные аборты, ранний дебют половой жизни и низкий уровень контрацептивной культуры.

Ключевые слова: гнойно-воспалительные заболевания придатков матки; оценка риска; клиническое течение.

ЁШ ЖИХАТДАН БАЧАДОН ЎСИМТАЛАРИНИНГ ЙИРИНГЛИ ЯЛЛИГЛАНИШ КАСАЛЛИКЛАРИНИНГ КЛИНИК ЙЎНАЛИШИ ХАВФ ОМИЛЛАРИ ВА УСУСИЯТЛАРИ

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Репродуктив ёшдаги аёлларда кичик чанок аъзоларининг йирингли-яллигланиш касалликлари ҳолатларининг эпидемиологик ва клиник таҳлили шуни кўрсатдики, 30 дан ошган аёлларда клиник манзара оғриқ ва интоксикация синдроми камроқ ифодаланиши билан кечиши таъхис қўйиши қийинлаштиради. Жинсий йўл билан инфекцияларнинг юқиши, тез-тез сунъий аборт кечиши, эрта жинсий ҳаёт дебюти ва контрацептив маданият паст даражаси асосий хавф омиллари ҳисобланади.

Калит сўзлар: бачадон ортиқларининг йирингли-яллигланиш касалликлари; хавфни баҳолаш; клиник кечиши.

Acuality

According to A.G. Kornatskaya. (2012) pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), (in the English-language literature Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)) occupy the first place (55-70%) in the structure of gynecological morbidity and are one of the causes of violations of many functions of organs and systems of the female body [2]. The results of a number of studies indicate that the frequency of purulent-destructive forms of PID does not tend to decrease, but on the contrary, recently it has increased by 13-25% in the general population of women of childbearing age [1,3]. So in the United States, about a million cases of PID are registered annually, this pathology is the cause of 2.5 million outpatient visits and causes up to 150,000 hospitalizations annually. According to the WHO, up to 500 million new cases of infectious diseases with sexual transmission in women of reproductive age are annually registered, one in three of them may subsequently develop pelvic inflammatory disease. According to experts in developed countries, the frequency of PID among women of reproductive age is 10-20% o [4,6]. Currently, various authors name young age, promiscuous behavior, a low level of contraception culture, and living in regions with a high prevalence of sexually transmitted infections as the main risk factors for the onset of inflammatory diseases. The iatrogenic factor is of some importance. At the same time, when analyzing the frequency of pyoinflammatory diseases of the uterine appendages, various authors obtained rather contradictory data related to the difficulties of diagnosis and observation in the follow-up period [2,5]. In this regard, the problem of assessing the significance of various risk factors for the occurrence of pyoinflammatory diseases of the pelvic organs and the characteristics of their clinical course in the age aspect does not lose its relevance.

The aim of the study is to conduct an epidemiological and clinical analysis of cases of pyoinflammatory diseases of the pelvic organs in women of reproductive age.

Material and methods

A retrospective study of medical documentation (case histories, morphological data and laboratory tests) of patients who were

observed in the gynecological department of the Bukhara branch of the RSCEMP in Bukhara in 2018-2020 was carried out.

56 cases of pyoinflammatory diseases of the pelvic organs and subject to urgent surgical treatment were identified from the total array of analyzed medical documentation. The manifestations of generalized and local postoperative complications against the background of such pathologies were subject to analysis: purulent salpingitis, pyosalpinx, purulent tubo-ovarian formations, abscesses, parametritis, appendicular infiltrate, pelvioperitonitis and peritonitis. On the first day of hospital stay, all patients underwent operations of various volumes (extirpation of the uterus with appendages, drainage of the abdominal cavity, adnexectomy, tubectomy, tubotomy). Anamnestic data, the number of complications, and features of the course of the postoperative period were evaluated.

Statistical analysis was carried out by the method of analysis of contingency tables with the determination of the relative risk according to Mantel-Hansel in the age-stratified sample. The calculations were performed using the Statistica 12.5 software package (StatSoft Inc., USA).

Result and discussion

The clinical picture of the studied cases was stereotyped. The patients complained of pain in the lower abdomen, fever, general weakness, dry mouth, nausea, and every fifth patient vomited at the time of admission. Signs of peritoneal irritation were found in 94.6% of patients. The age structure was dominated by women under the age of 30 (67.8% of the total number of clinical cases studied).

We explain the observed differences in clinical manifestations at the time of admission to the admission department of the clinic in patients of different ages by the peculiarities of the organism's reactivity, different intensity of the inflammatory process and microbial agent, and the age of patients.

Figure 1 shows the structure of nosological forms of pyoinflammatory diseases of the pelvic organs in the general sample of patients included in the study.

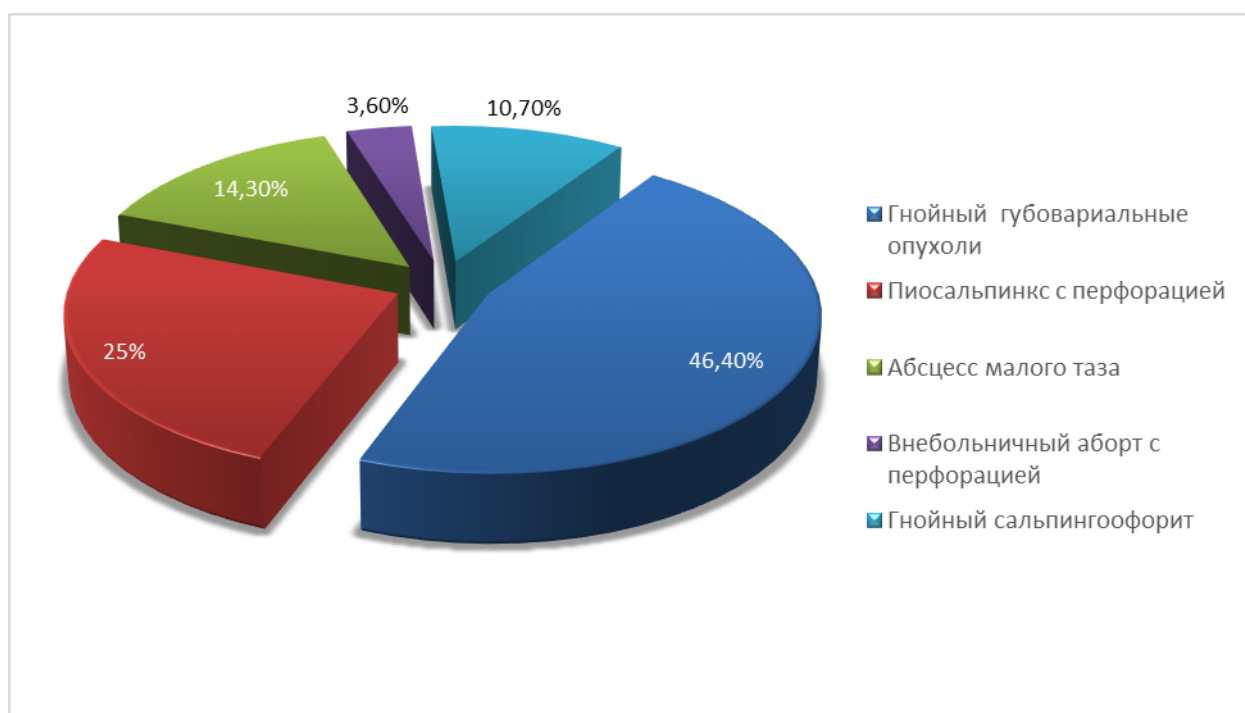


Figure 1. Structure of purulent-inflammatory diseases of organs small pelvis

In patients of older age groups, a less manifest clinical picture is observed: against the background of signs of general intoxication, the symptoms of peritoneal irritation were less pronounced, and in the general blood test, ESR and the number of leukocytes were lower than in patients under 30 years of age. We found the dependence of the severity of the disease on the presence of abortions in the woman's anamnesis.

Output

1. When assessing the relative risk, it was found that the most important for the development of pyoinflammatory diseases of the pelvic organs are previously transferred infections with sexual transmission, frequent artifactual abortions, early debut of sexual activity and a low level of contraception culture.
2. At the same time, the values of the relative risk depend on the woman's age and are maximum (2.5-6.2) for women aged 31-35 years.

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