

CERVICAL EROSION

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Abstract: This article is intended to describe the causes of uterine erosion, its clinical treatment, the use of modern methods of treatment in this disease, and the use of modern techniques.

Key words: Cervix, consent, laser therapy

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola Bachadon bo‘yni eroziyasi kasalligi kelib chiqish sabablari , klinikasi davolash, bu kasallikda zamonaviy davolash usullarini qo‘llash , zamonaviy texnikalardan foydalanishga muljallangan .

Kalit so‘zlar: Bachadon buyni , roziya , lazer terapiya

Erosion of the cervix is a malignant change in the mucous membrane of the vaginal part of the cervix. It is one of the most common gynecological diseases and, according to statistics, occurs in one in six women. Erosion of the cervix is an ulcerative change in the mucous membrane of the vaginal part of the cervix. It is one of the most common gynecological diseases and, according to statistics, occurs in one in six women. Understanding the Cervix The cervix is the lowest part of the uterus that protrudes into the vagina. Inside it is the cervical canal. Its upper part enters the uterus, the lower part is visible during a standard gynecological examination (it is a round hole in women who have not given birth, and transverse in women who have given birth). It is damage to the flat multi-layered epithelium surrounding the vaginal part of the cervix that causes erosion. The disease can last for several years. This is the cause of inflammation of the cervix. As a result of the reduction of inflammation (with the help of drugs prescribed by the doctor or independently), the cylindrical epithelium is again replaced by a flat epithelium. This is the second stage of erosion treatment, in which the epithelium of the cervix is restored. Small cysts may remain at the site of recent inflammation. In most cases, erosion does not manifest itself in any way. A woman does not experience unpleasant sensations, leads a normal lifestyle, and only during a regular examination by a gynecologist, she finds out that she needs treatment for inflammatory disease of the cervix.

Sometimes the disease manifests itself through: discharge of a large amount of mucus or purulent fluid from the vaginal tract; pain during intercourse; blood-tinged fluid discharge (typical of true erosion).

But in any case, a colposcopy is also performed (examination of the cervix and vagina under magnification) and a smear is taken and analyzed from the surface of the

erosion to rule out oncological diseases. Examination of the cervix with an optical device that increases the image by 25-32 times is completely painless. This manipulation allows the doctor to make an accurate diagnosis and prescribe the correct treatment. In addition, analyzes for hepatitis, flora tests and other diseases are carried out. Pseudoerosion of the cervix - this refers to a round red area with a diameter of 5 mm, on which pus can also form, especially if the disease has been going on for a long time, which in most cases it is. will be Pseudoerosion is typical for girls with high levels of female hormones in their blood and can go beyond the border of the cervical canal. The danger of pseudoerosion is that it can turn into a poor quality form. Treatment of cervical erosion is mandatory, because neglecting this disease leads to the development of tumors of poor or good quality, as well as severe forms of the disease. Timely comprehensive treatment not only does not cause any harm to women's health, but also has a positive effect in general. Of course, treatment should be individual. Non-operative treatment of the disease can also be effective, where a specific method is selected depending on the severity, size, structure of the disease and the presence of co-existing diseases. As part of the treatment of erosion, patients are prescribed anti-inflammatory and hormonal, as well as antibacterial and antiviral drugs, including local drugs. As adjunctive treatment, immune-enhancing and general strengthening agents are usually prescribed. If the pathology is detected at an early stage, it can be completely cured without the use of surgical methods. The gynecologist prescribes completely individual treatment for each patient. Sometimes, treatment may consist of eliminating the cause of erosion with the help of drugs. In this case, anti-inflammatory and hormonal drugs are prescribed. If necessary, antibacterial and antiviral drugs, as well as immunomodulatory drugs can be used to increase the body's immunity and resistance to various viral diseases, because in the presence of cervical erosion, the probability of contracting genital infections increases significantly. Clinical cases of cervical erosion require surgical intervention. Modern gynecology offers several methods of erosion treatment: Surgical intervention is recommended only in emergency cases, when the area of damage to the mucous membrane is very large, and when the test results show a high probability of the development of an oncological process. Patients with erosion of the cervix should undergo a gynecological examination every year (at least 1-2 times a year) to rule out the development of cervical cancer. In non-critical cases, gynecologists do not recommend treatment of erosion to infertile patients. Because in any case, surgical interventions on a woman's reproductive system leave their mark, and for a healthy pregnancy and childbirth, the elasticity and natural environment of the cervical mucus is necessary. In addition, due to changes in hormonal levels, erosion may disappear. However, in such cases, the observation of a gynecologist is very necessary. It is noteworthy that thanks to the annual examinations and the modern cautious attitude towards the health of women, it

was possible to significantly reduce the rates of cervical cancer in women of reproductive age in the last two decades.

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