



MORPHOLOGICAL PICTURE AND CAUSES OF DYSFUNCTIONAL UTERINE BLEEDING

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Abstract:

In the following research we studied the morphological picture and causes of dysfunctional uterine bleeding and the nature of pathomorphological changes in the endometrium in women of reproductive age. The longer the bleeding, the more the endometrium is damaged, atypical hyperplasia and dysplasia of varying degrees are manifested in women after 45 years. Histologically, there is a decrease in stromal elements and an increase in the number of altered endometrial glands. Prolonged dysfunctional bleeding develops with a combination of uterine fibroids instead of glandular hyperplasia. Based on the obtained histological studies, glandular hyperplasia was found in 21 patients, in 6 patients against the background of a polyp and inflammatory endometritis, and in 9 patients, atypical endometrial hyperplasia was diagnosed. The diagnosis of dysfunctional bleeding that lasted against the background of follicular atresia with a longer delay in bleeding was observed in 14 patients.

Keywords: Dysfunctional Bleeding, Reproductive Age, Morphology, Endometrial Hyperplasia

INTRODUCTION

Dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB) is a disease caused by functional malfunctions in the reproductive system, which can occur during puberty, reproductive and premenopausal periods, due to a violation of the functional relationship of the "hypothalamus-pituitary-ovary-adrenal glands" system. This pathology is much more common in women after 40 years - which accounts for 45 to 50% of all cases of dysfunctional uterine bleeding [1,2,8].

Due to the high incidence, the variety of different forms, the upward trend, its share, according to some authors, varies from 5 to 25% in the structure of emergency gynecological pathologies [1,4,5,6].

Most of this pathology develops against the background of genital inflammation. Also, the etiology is not known and the pathogenesis remains unknown [7,9,10,11]. Therefore, modern medicine needs to create new methods for examining patients with decidual bleeding.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to identify histological changes in dysfunctional uterine bleeding to improve the differential diagnosis of precancerous and neoplastic diseases of the endometrium.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It's been examined 37 scrapings of patients, biopsy materials sent for histological study of cases of

DUB in women of reproductive age in the Bukhara Pathological Anatomical Bureau, sent from the Republican Emergency Center to the Department of Gynecology of the Bukhara branch. Micropreparations were prepared by the usual method in 10% neutral formalin. After washing for 2–4 h in running water, it was dehydrated in concentrated alcohol and chloroform, then embedded in paraffin and prepared blocks. On paraffin blocks, sections of 5-6 μm were cut, stained with hematoxylin and eosin. The histological preparations were examined under a Leyka light microscope and the necessary areas were photographed.

RESULTS

To study the mechanisms of DUB development, a histological study was carried out, the average age of the patients of which was $41.4 + 5.2$ years. Based on the obtained histological studies, glandular hyperplasia was found in 21 patients, in 6 patients against the background of a polyp and inflammatory endometritis, and in 9 patients, atypical endometrial hyperplasia was diagnosed. The diagnosis of dysfunctional bleeding that lasted against the background of follicular atresia with a longer delay in bleeding was observed in 14 patients. And at the same time, the secretory transformation of the endometrial mucosa was not detected.

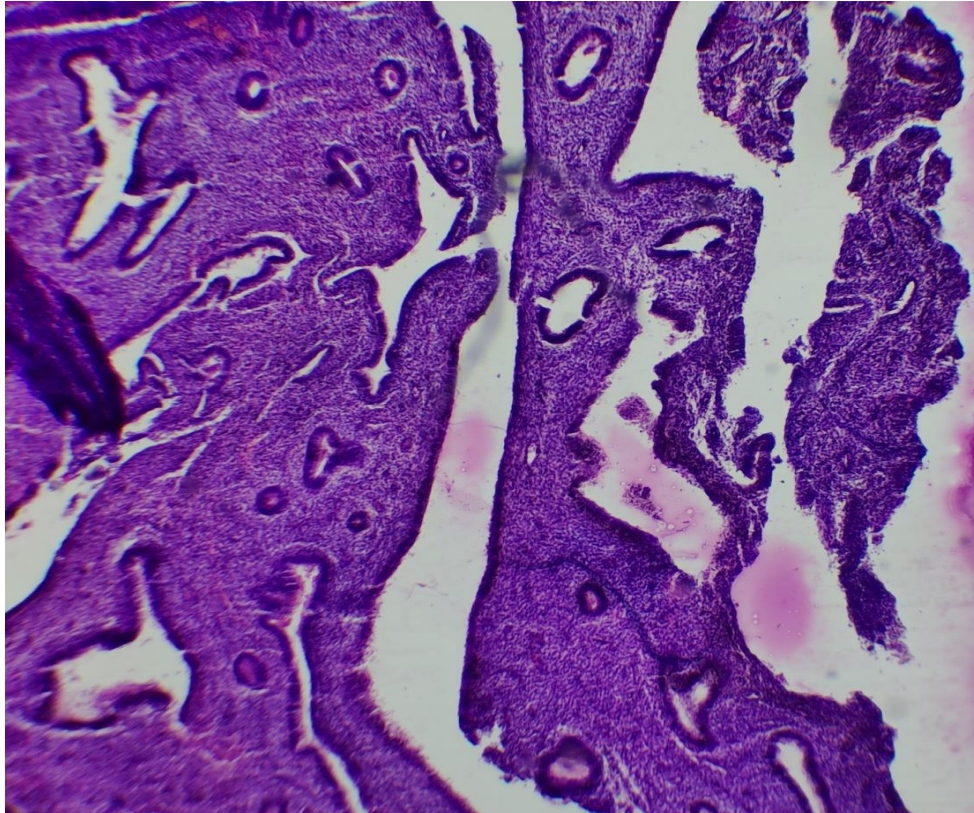


Figure 1. A simple form of atypical glandular hyperplasia of the endometrium. Stain: Hem-eosin, Size: 10x10.

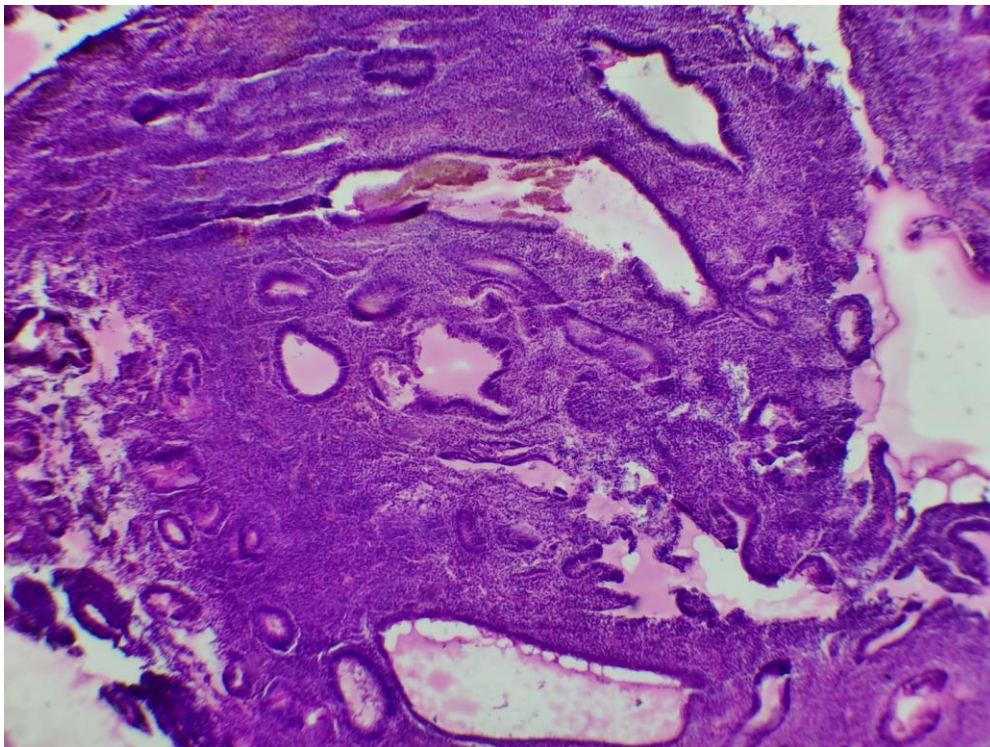


Fig. No. 2. Complex atypical endometrial hyperplasia, with cystic changes and dysplasia. Stain: H-E. Size:10x20

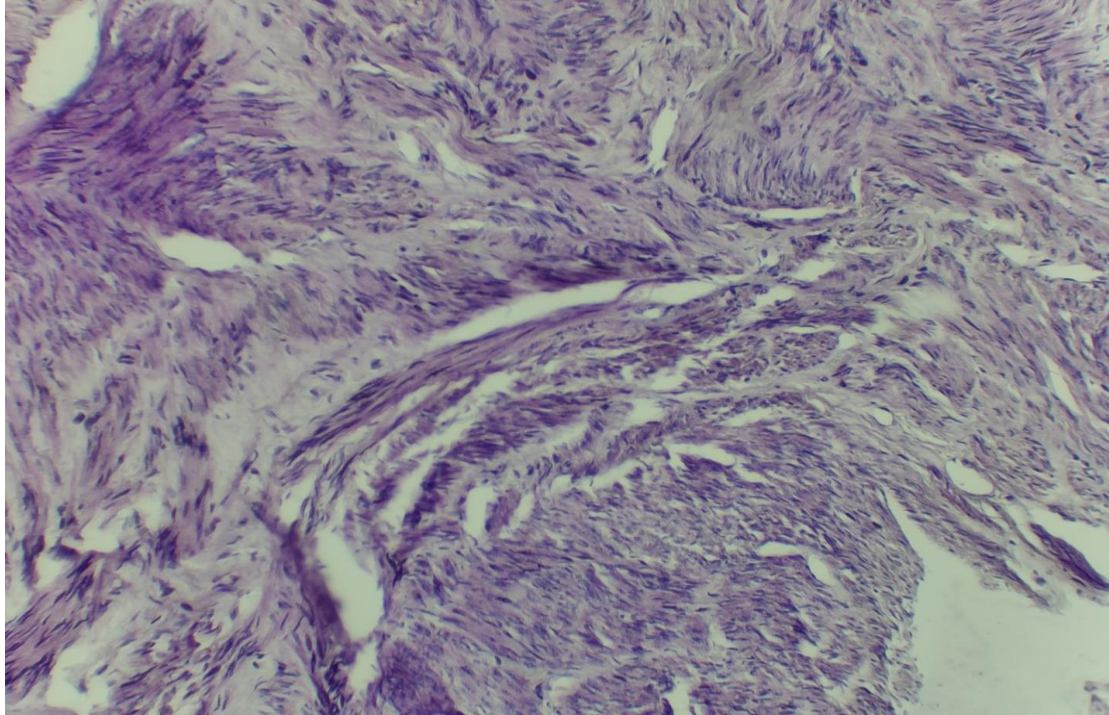


Figure No. 3.(a) Microscopic picture of leiomyoma with a combination of glandular cystic hyperplasia of the endometrium. Stain: H-E Size:10x20

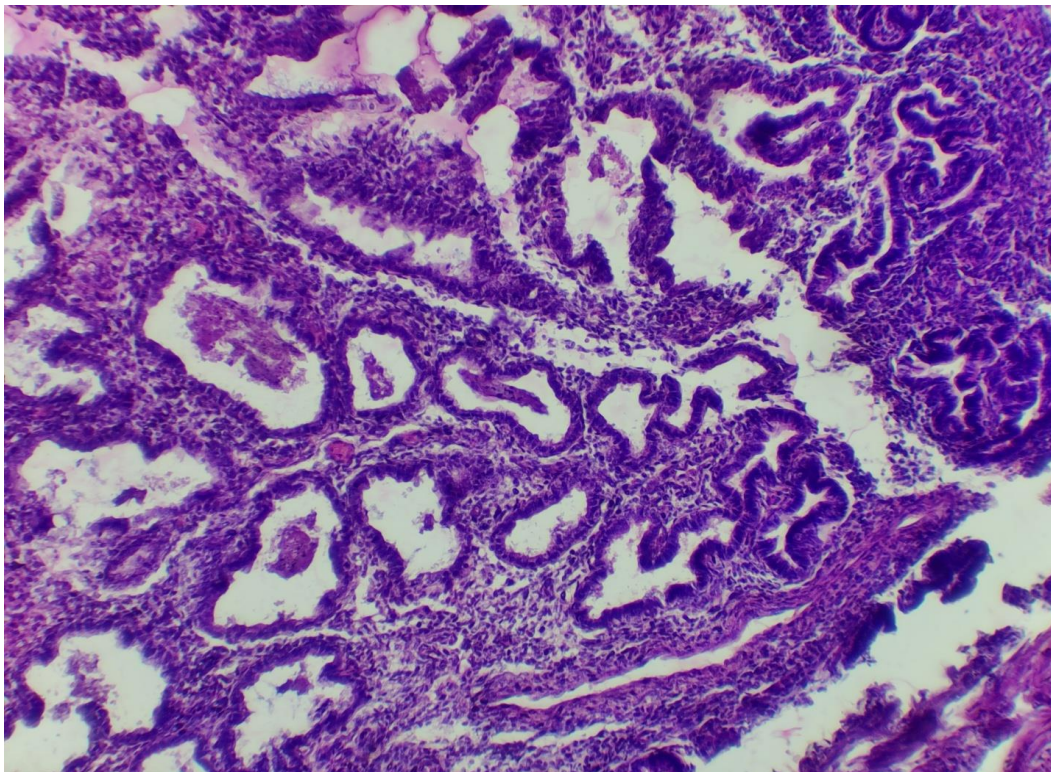


Figure No. 3.(b) Microscopic picture of leiomyoma with a combination of glandular cystic hyperplasia of the endometrium. Stain: H-E Size:10x20



CONCLUSION

Thus, DUB is most often found in hormonal disorders, decreased ovarian activity. and the average age of the patients is also 41.4+ 5.2 years. Histological examination showed that DUB developed in patients against the background of glandular hyperplasia, against the background of fibroids, polyps and inflammatory endometritis. Fibroids are significant risk factors for this pathology in reproductive age.

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