



DANGEROUS TUMOR DISEASES OF THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM AND THEIR PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Received: August 20 th 2024 Accepted: September 14 th 2024	<p>Malignant tumors of the female reproductive system are one of the serious threats to women's health. The most common and dangerous of these cancers are cervical cancer (cervical carcinoma), ovarian cancer (ovarian carcinoma), endometrial cancer (endometrial carcinoma), and vulvar cancer. Each of these cancers has specific histological, genetic, and microscopic changes that determine the development of the disease and the effectiveness of treatment.</p> <p>Cervical carcinoma is primarily associated with HPV (Human Papillomavirus) infection, and early detection of this disease can be achieved through diagnostic tools such as the Pap test and HPV test. Ovarian cancer is often diagnosed at later stages and is characterized by a high capacity for metastasis. Histologically, ovarian cancer is classified into serous, endometrioid, and mucinous carcinomas. Endometrial carcinoma predominantly occurs in women after menopause and is generally related to hormonal changes. This disease often begins with unclear bleeding and, when diagnosed early, can be successfully treated. Vulvar cancer occurs in the external genitalia and has specific histological characteristics.</p> <p>Modern diagnostic methods such as ultrasound, CT (computed tomography), MRI (magnetic resonance imaging), and molecular genetic analyses play a crucial role in the early detection of these cancers. Histological examinations and pathological features are also of great importance in determining the best treatment strategy. Treatment for these cancers includes surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation therapy, while new approaches such as molecular therapy and immunotherapy can contribute to improving treatment efficacy.[5;6]</p>

Keywords: acute intestinal infections, etiopathogenesis, clinical diagnostic criteria, treatment, probiotics, children.

INTRODUCTION: The female reproductive system is a complex anatomical and physiological system that enables the reproductive functions of the body. Disorders or changes in this system can lead to various diseases and dangerous conditions. In particular, these diseases include malignant tumors of the female reproductive system, which pose a significant threat to women's health. According to the World Health Organization, cancers of the female reproductive system are among the leading causes of high incidence and mortality rates among women worldwide. Especially in highly developed countries as well as in developing countries, these cancers are frequently diagnosed, but due to late diagnosis, the effectiveness of treatment decreases. The most common malignant tumors of the female reproductive system are cervical

cancer (cervical carcinoma), ovarian cancer (ovarian carcinoma), uterine body cancer (endometrial carcinoma), and vulvar cancer. Each of these tumors has specific pathological changes and microscopic features. Cervical cancer is often associated with HPV (human papillomavirus) infection, which is considered one of the main factors in the development of this disease. HPV infections are transmitted through sexual contact and, in certain strains of the virus, cause atypical cell changes in the cervix. Cervical cancer often remains asymptomatic in early stages, which favors late detection of the disease. [3] Ovarian cancer is often diagnosed in later stages and is characterized by high metastatic activity. The mechanism of development of ovarian cancer is related to genetic mutations, environmental factors, the ovulation



process and hormonal changes. Endometrial cancer occurs mainly in postmenopausal women and is strongly hormonally dependent. This type of cancer often begins with unclear bleeding, and in many cases early diagnosis can lead to successful treatment. Vulvar cancer occurs on the external genitalia and also has specific histopathological and clinical features. Modern methods for early detection of cancer of the female reproductive system are continuously evolving. HPV tests, Pap tests, ultrasound examinations, computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are modern diagnostic methods that allow early detection of tumors. These tests also provide valuable information to diagnose the disease and optimize treatment. Histological examinations provide detailed information about the tumor type, stage of development and specific characteristics. Understanding these characteristics is crucial for determining the optimal treatment strategy. Treatment of cancers of the female reproductive system includes surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Each type of cancer requires specific therapeutic approaches, which is why it is important for doctors to evaluate the condition of each patient individually. In addition, new methods such as genetic testing, immunotherapy and molecular treatments could further increase the effectiveness of therapy.[4]

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