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БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ



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MODERN POSSIBILITIES OF THERAPY OF HYPERPLASTIC PROCESSES OF THE UTERUS AND MAMMARY GLANDS

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Introduction. Hyperplastic processes of the uterus (endometrial hyperplasia) and mammary glands (mastopathy) are among the most common gynaecological diseases. The effectiveness of their treatment depends on the correct diagnosis, the choice of therapies, and compliance with preventive measures. This research presents a comparison of modern therapeutic approaches in patients with hyperplastic processes, taking into account absolute and relative indicators for therapy.

The aim of the study. To evaluate the current possibilities of therapy of hyperplastic processes of the uterus and mammary glands using hormonal therapy, aromatase inhibitors and surgical methods of treatment. To study the effectiveness of these approaches depending on age, comorbidities and individual characteristics.

Material and methods. The study was conducted on the basis of data from 100 women with hyperplastic processes of the uterus and mammary glands. The main group (n = 50) included patients prescribed hormonal therapy, aromatase inhibitors and combined drugs that affect estrogen balance. Control group (n = 50) - patients who underwent only surgical methods of treatment (curettage of the uterine cavity, removal of masses).

Results. Among the absolute indication for treatment, acyclic bleeding was noted in 78% of patients (60% of them were stabilised after 6 months of hormonal therapy). Endometrial polyps were detected in 15% of cases, and in 10% of them, the use of aromatase inhibitors helped to avoid recurrence. Atypical uterine hyperplasia was histologically confirmed in 8% of patients who required comprehensive treatment with combined hormone therapy to prevent malignant transformation. Mastopathy in 25% of women was combined with atypical hyperplasia, which required less aggressive therapy, including low-dose hormonal drugs. Relative indications for treatment included minor changes in the uterine and breast tissues without a clear atypia, and the patient's age over 50 years, where less aggressive progression of hyperplasia was noted, which allowed for conservative therapy in 35% of cases without the use of surgical methods. In the control group, 34% improvement was observed, but 20% of patients had recurrences due to an exclusively surgical approach without hormonal support ($p<0.05$). Among patients treated with hormone therapy, the recurrence rate of hyperplasia and mastopathy was only 5% versus 15% in the control group ($p<0.05$). The use of aromatase inhibitors in 70% of cases resulted in a significant reduction in the size of breast masses, as confirmed by ultrasound. Hormonal therapy also had a positive effect on the overall hormonal background, in particular, normalisation of estrogen levels in 85% of women in the main group.

Conclusions. Modern methods of treatment of hyperplastic processes of the uterus and mammary glands have a high potential when used in a comprehensive approach. Hormonal therapy, in particular, using aromatase inhibitors, is an effective method of treating and preventing recurrence of hyperplastic processes of the uterus and mammary glands.

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ECTOPIC PREGNANCY: CURRENT VIEWS ON TREATMENT

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Introduction. The rate of occurrence of ectopic pregnancy (EP) is quite high and does not tend to decrease. The pathology is complicated to diagnose at the stage of its progress. Bleeding due to ruptures of the fallopian tube or other structures where EP is implanted is the major cause of maternal mortality in the first trimester accounting for 4 to 10% of all lethal outcomes associated with gestation.

The aim of the study. To determine efficiency of various approaches to the treatment of ectopic pregnancy.