

MORPHOLOGIC CHANGES OF UTERUS

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Annotation

According to studies about modified uterus was limited by researching influence of age and menstrual cycle or infection. But a lot of factors can change of uterus shape. In this study, we analyzed that chemotherapy can effect to uterus or endometrium. Most medicines which are used for curing endometrial cancer have bad side effects to endometrium[1,2,3,4].

Researchs on ten women who took chemotherapy showed that some morphologic changes occurred in uterus, especially in endometrium tissue.

Key words

modified uterus, chemotherapy, endometrium, endometrial cancer, medicines, morphologic changes.

INTRODUCTION

Endometrial cancer is a malignant tumor that originates from the lining of the uterus (endometrium). Currently, the incidence of uterine cancer is increasing.

Today, among the malignant tumors of the female genital organs, uterine cancer is the most common in developed countries and the second most common in developing countries. Each year, approximately 142,000 women worldwide develop endometrial cancer, and approximately 42,000 women die from this cancer[5,6]. The incidence of endometrial cancer shows that most cases are diagnosed after menopause, with the highest incidence observed in the seventh decade of life.

The overall 5-year survival for all stages taken together is approximately 80%. There is a significant prognostic difference between the histological types of endometrial cancer. The most common lesions (type 1) are usually hormone-sensitive and low-grade, with a good prognosis, whereas type 2 tumors tend to recur, even at an early stage.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY.

After chemotherapy, morphologic changes may occur in women uterus and how side effects of chemotherapy have for women and fertility of young women.

THEORETICAL INFORMATION.

The shape of the uterus (uterus) is similar to a pear. It is located in the small pelvic cavity, between the bladder and the rectum. The neck and body of the uterus differ from the bottom. As mentioned above, the bottom of the uterus-fundus, the uterus is facing upwards and is raised in the shape of a flat oval[7,8,9]. The body - corpus uteri is slightly compressed (flattened) from front to back, wide and the upper part narrows downward. As a result, it takes the shape of an elongated triangle. The lower part of the body (continuation) is the cervix-cervix uteri, It is called the isthmus uteri. It is called portio vaginalis because it is located on the cervix. The opening of the uterus opens to the vagina here, and the rest of the upper part of the neck is called (portio supravaginalis - the part above

the vagina). Endometrial cancer is a benign tumor that originates from the lining of the uterus (endometrium).

Currently, the incidence of uterine body cancer is increasing. Today, uterine cancer is the most common malignant tumor of the female reproductive organs in developed countries and the second most common [21,22] in developing countries. In the United States in 2015, more than 54,800 cases were reported, of which 10,500 patients died. In the Russian Federation, more than 21,000 patients with cancer of the uterine body are registered every year, taking the second place among malignant tumors of the female genital organs in terms of frequency [10,11], and in terms of the death rate, ranks ninth. The average age of morbidity is 62 years. The exact causes of uterine cancer have not been identified. But there are risk factors that cause the disease.

- Endogenous factors:

* obesity - 25 kg excess of normal body weight increases the risk of disease by 2-3 times.

* Infertility causes the risk of disease to increase by 2-3 times compared to women who have given birth.

* late menopause [20]

* early menarche

* history of abortion

* age over 55 – Hyperestrogenia

* replacement hormone therapy with estrogens or endogenous hyperproduction

* obesity (due to an excess of estrogen-producing fat cells) - Along with other diseases (mammary gland, colon, ovarian cancer, diabetes, hypertension, atherosclerosis, adrenal gland diseases) [12,13,18,19]

* the risk of breast cancer increases 2-3 times.

* hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (in 5% of cases causes cancer of the uterine body)

* metabolic syndrome - the origin of the disease depends on genetic factors only in 5% of cases. The above cases cause changes in the body's metabolism and endocrine system and this, in turn, causes disorders in the reproductive system. In addition, gene mutations and changes in the immune system also cause the development of the disease. There are 2 pathogenetic types of uterine cancer type [14,15,16,17]. It occurs in 60-70% of cases.

This type differs from type 2 in the background of obesity, diabetes, and sometimes estrogen-secreting ovaries. Ovarian sclerocystosis syndrome occurs as a concomitant disease. It has a relatively good prognosis.

CONCLUSIONS

Studies on Endometrial cancer is showing that most women who has endometrial cancer are older than age 55. But Endometrial cancer, because of obesity, was witnessed among middle age women, in little percentage.

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