



ISSN (E): 2277- 7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating 2017: 5.03
TPI 2017; 6(8): 106-108
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www.thepharmajournal.com
Received: 16-06-2017
Accepted: 17-07-2017

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Integrated complex treatment approach of the women diagnosed with cervical pathologies and benign ovarian tumors

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Abstract

Taking into account the urgency of the timely diagnosis and adequate correction of endocervix, the study of the relationship between the state of the mucous membrane of the cervical canal and the pelvic organs concomitant pathology, especially the tumor-shaped ovarian formations, in the perspective of developing a diagnostic and tactical treating algorithm represents a significant practical and scientific interest.

The purpose of the study: is to pathogenetically substantiate the complex of mediators in the program of post-destructive therapy of cervical pathology for the female patients with tumor-like ovarian formations.

Materials and methods of the research: We have selected 60 patients with cervical pathology and tumor-like lesions of the ovaries. The control group consisted of 20 women without pathology of the cervix. To adequately analyze the treatment results patients were divided into the following groups: the first group (main) - 30 patients who received the proposed treatment program. In order to improve the quality of therapy, it was considered to appropriately use the treatment complex, which combines the methods of hormonal correction, antiproliferative drugs (epihalin), as a destructive therapy - arhonoplazmic coagulation and correction of local immune status (thiotriasolin). The second group (group) - 25 patients, were treated with the help of conventional therapies used for background cervical processes, approved by national guidelines and treating protocols.

Results of the study and their discussion: The results of the study have shown that patients with tumor-like ovarian tumors should be classified as a risk group for the development of cervical pathology. Various benign diseases of the cervix were diagnosed in 43.3% of cases, means that every other woman represents with tumor-like ovarian lesions CINI - was diagnosed for 18.3% of women, to some extent, is an evidence of hormonal conditioning of the pathological processes in exo- and endocervix for this patients category. Structure of the disease was due to a deviation in the hormonal balance of the metabolic status. The diagnosed hyperandrogenism often follows by revealed leukoplakia (in 21.7% of cases). Patients with hyperprolactinemia were diagnosed with ectopia, combined with cervicitis (in 36.7% of cases). The diagnosed typical hypothyroidism and ovarian tissue luteal phase deficiency was followed by chronic exo- and endocervicitis (in 26.7% of cases). The effectiveness of the cervical pathology treatment for the female patients of the main clinical group with diagnosed functional ovarian tumor-like lesions using the differentiated approach was 93.3%. The total duration of treatment with adequate monitoring of such patients does not exceed three menstrual cycles, the rate of relapse is 3.3%. At the same time the remote monitoring of the main group patients with the comparison group at 12 months observation period after the treatment, revealed a low rate of complications and recurrence ($p < 0.05$). The proposed medical program twice reduced the percentage comparing to the conventional treatment with sustained positive effect.

Conclusions: The structure of cervical pathologies for the women diagnosed with tumor-like ovarian processes is significantly different and is related to the nature and the degree of hormonal imbalance. This study demonstrates a high therapeutic efficacy of a complex herbal preparation containing two active ingredients: indole-3-carbinol and epigallocatechin-3-gallate. The receptor-fixing, aetioscogenic, anti-inflammatory and apoptosis-inducing effects of this complex, affects not only the main pathogenetic links of the functional cysts formation of the ovaries, but also prevents proliferative processes of endo- and exocervix and their recurrence. The efficacy of cervical pathology treatment for the women with functional tumor-like ovarian lesions with the help of a differentiated approach and a complex herbal preparation containing two active components: indole-3-carbinol and epigallocatechin-3-gallate is nearly 93.3%. The overall duration of treatment with adequate monitoring of such patients does not exceed three menstrual cycles, with a relapse rate of 3.3%.

Keywords: background cervical processes, functional ovarian cysts, argonoplasmic coagulation, indole-3 carbinol

Introduction

Despite of certain advances in the diagnosis and treatment of the cervical pathology, the diseases of such localization continue to form a significant proportion in the structure of gynecological pathology [4, 5, 6]. The latter is explained not only by the variety of pathological cervical conditions and the potential risk of their malignant transformation,

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but also is related to multifaceted clinical and morphological features of this organ under different reproductive system conditions and, above all, at the pathology of the ovary tissue. The accessibility for study and the morphological uniqueness of the cervix forms a constant interest for the diagnostic search. The literature data indicates, that pre-tumor and cancerous processes occur for the most of patients in the cervical canal, the walls of which, are less accessible to existing clinical trials, than ectocervix [4, 5]. That is why, in recent years, the gynecologists and morphologists have been paying more attention to the studying of the cervical canal mucous membrane status and structural changes in its walls. The follicular cysts significantly and statistically more frequently were diagnosed for the women with dys hormonal processes, which are followed by uterine mioma, small forms of endometriosis, endocrine forms of infertility (chronic anovulation, hyperandrogenism), and that's why this category of female patients requires the most thorough diagnostic monitoring [3]. The severe pelvic adhesive process, chronic salpinx, violation of tubal patency may indicate the important role of local inflammation in the pathogenesis of cysts formation for such patients. The tumor-like retentive formations make up to 70.9% of all ovarian cystic structures [1-3], and now their treatment requires correctional, monitoring and rehabilitation approaches. Taking into account the urgency of timely diagnosing problem and adequate correction of endocervix, the study of the relationship of the cervical canal mucous membrane status with the concomitant pathology of the pelvic organs, especially the tumor-like ovarian formations, in the perspective of developing the diagnostic and tactical algorithm, presents significant practical and scientific interest. It should consider the fact, that nosology of cervical canal is the manifestation of physical somatic health of the patients, where inflammatory and dishormonal changes in the reproductive tract play significant role, especially in combination with neuro-endocrine processes, that accompany ovarian tissue pathology.

The purpose of the study: is to pathogenetically substantiate the complex of mediators in the program of post-destructive therapy of cervical pathology for the female patients with tumor-like ovarian formations.

Materials and methods of the research: We have selected 60 patients with cervical pathology and tumor-like lesions of the ovaries. The control group consisted of 20 women without pathology of the cervix. To adequately analyze the treatment results patients were divided into the following groups: the first group (main) - 30 patients, who received the proposed treatment program. In order to improve the quality of therapy, it was considered to appropriately use the treatment complex, which combines the methods of hormonal correction, antiproliferative drugs (epihalin), as a destructive therapy - arhonoplazmic coagulation and correction of local immune status (thiotriasolin) [7]. The most modern methods of diagnostics were used in the examination: general-clinical and gynecological examinations, extended colposcopy, ultrasound examination, hormonal background assessment, bacterioscopic, bacteriological and cytological examination, histological examination of collected biopate. The procedure of argonoplasmic coagulation (APC) was performed using the "Arco 3000" device, "Soering" (Germany) [6]. The second group (group) - 25 patients, were treated with the

help of conventional therapies used for background cervical processes, approved by national guidelines and treating protocols. The patients monitoring tactics consisted of dynamic monitoring at the pre-destructive stage, after 2, 6 and 9 months after the treatment, as a whole within 1.5 months from the date of referral to the physician. The received data processed by the method of variational mathematical statistics.

Results of the study and their discussion: The results of the study have shown that patients with tumor-like ovarian tumors should be classified as a risk group for the development of cervical pathology. Various benign diseases of the cervix were diagnosed in 43.3% of cases, means that every other woman represents with tumor-like ovarian lesions CINI - was diagnosed for 18.3% of women, to some extent, is an evidence of hormonal conditioning of the pathological processes in exo- and endocervix for this patients category. The structure of the diseases was due to a deviation in the hormonal balance of the metabolic status including: the hyperandrogenism – oftenly followed by leukoplakia (in 21.7% of cases), the hyperprolactinemia – mainly followed by ectopy, combined with cervicitis (in 36.7% of cases), the hypothyroidism and ovarian tissue luteal phase deficiency – usually was followed by the chronic exo- and endocervicitis (in 26.7% of cases). It should be noted that the clinical course of cervical background diseases for the female patients with tumor-like ovarian lesions is characterized by asymptomatic process, long history of the disease, oftenly inadequate and ineffective previous treatment in 71.7% of cases during gynecological observations.

The colposcopic picture of the surveyed women categories was presented at most by the fields of dysplasia (in 31.7% of cases), less otently by the precancerous transformation zone (in 21.7% of cases) and endocervicitis (in 18.3% of cases). The noted association of cervical background processes and endometrial hyperplasia - in 21.7% of cases and endometriosis - in 15.0% of cases.

Thus, the cervical diseases, associated with tumor-like ovarian lesions, was observed with hormonal imbalance due to morphological changes in the ovaries and the violation of their functional state. These data necessitated the development of a comprehensive treatment method of cervical diseases with the correction of proliferative processes. After the 6 weeks of treatment by the combined antiproliferative immuno-destructive therapy and using of arhonoplasmic coagulation, the epithelization was fully completed in 93.3% of patients, while in the comparison group the complete epithelization was observed in 76,0% of cases ($p < 0,05$). Relatively rapid epithelialization of ectocervix after the arhonoplasmic influence comparing with the comparative patients group, may be due to great strength of the coagulation scab. It prevents the infection spread in the area of regeneration and preserves surrounding tissue of the cervix, creating the aseptic effect of high temperature zone of coagulation at the time of surgery. At the same time, the remote monitoring of the main group patients and the comparison group in the period of 12 months after the treatment, showed a low rate of complications and recurrence ($p < 0,05$). The proposed trreatment program reduced the percentage in 2.0 times, comparing with to conventional treatment, and ends up with sustained positive effect.

The treatment effectiveness of the cervical pathology for the in women of the main group diagnosed with functional tumor-

like ovarian lesions using the differentiated approach was 93.3%. The overall duration of treatment with adequate monitoring of such patients does not exceed three menstrual cycles, the rate of relapse - 3.3%.

Conclusions: The structure of cervical pathologies diagnosed in women with tumor-like ovarian processes is significantly different and is related to the nature and degree of hormonal imbalance. For those diagnosed with tumor-like ovarian formations, the frequent relapses of the pathological process on the cervix are characteristic and typical due to untimely and inadequate treatment of hyperkeratosis areas.

This study demonstrates the high therapeutic efficacy of a complex herbal preparation containing two active components: indole-3-carbinol and epigallocatechin-3-galate. The action mechanisms of these components plays role as an inhibition of estrogen receptors in the area of target tissues and induces the selective apoptosis of proliferating processes. In addition, the receptor-correcting, atyestrogenic, anti-inflammatory and apoptosis-inducing effect affects not only the basic pathogenetic links of the functional ovarian cysts formation, but also prevents proliferative processes of endo- and exocervix and its recurrence.

The efficacy of treating the cervical pathology for women diagnosed with functional tumor-like ovarian lesions, using a differentiated approach and a complex herbal preparation containing two active components: indole-3-carbinol and epigallocatechin-3-galate is around 93.3%. The overall duration of treatment with adequate monitoring of such patients does not exceed three menstrual cycles, with a relapse rate of 3.3%.

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