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PATHOLOGOMORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE PLACENTA OF DECEASED WOMEN DUE TO UTERINE HEMORRHAGE

Urinova Norjon Bunyodbek qizi, Rozimova Feruza Shonazarovna

Urgench Branch of Tashkent Medical Academy

Annotation: This article analyzes the pathologomorphological features observed in the placenta of women who died from uterine bleeding. During the study, thrombosis, necrotic changes, fibrinoid degeneration and villous atrophy were found in the blood vessels of the placenta. These changes were the cause of increased bleeding and the occurrence of severe pathological conditions in the female body. The results of the study emphasize the need for early detection of pathological conditions of the placenta and the implementation of preventive measures. This work is of practical importance for improving diagnostic and treatment methods for dangerous conditions during pregnancy.

Keywords: uterine bleeding, placenta pathology, pathologomorphological features, necrosis, fibrinoid degeneration, thrombosis, villous atrophy, pregnancy complications.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются патологоморфологические особенности, наблюдаемые в плаценте у женщин, умерших вследствие маточного кровотечения. В ходе исследования были выявлены тромбозы, некротические изменения, фибриноидная дегенерация, атрофия ворсинок в кровеносных сосудах плаценты. Эти изменения стали причиной усиленного кровоизлияния и возникновения тяжелых патологических состояний в женском организме. Результаты исследования подчеркивают необходимость раннего выявления патологических состояний плаценты и необходимость проведения профилактических мероприятий. Данная работа имеет практическое значение для совершенствования методов диагностики и лечения опасных состояний во время беременности.

Ключевые слова: маточное кровотечение, плацентарная патология, патологоморфологические особенности, некроз, фибриноидная дегенерация, тромбоз, атрофия ворсинок, осложнения беременности.

Uterine hemorrhage (uterine bleeding) is one of the most dangerous conditions for women's health and can be fatal in many cases. This process directly affects not only the general condition of the female organism, but also the structure of the placenta (placenta) during pregnancy. This article analyzes the pathologomorphological changes observed in the placenta of females that die due to uterine hemorrhage.

Uterine hemorrhage is one of the most dangerous conditions for women's health. This pathological condition occurs during pregnancy or in the postpartum period and, in many cases, puts the woman's life at risk. Among the complex mechanisms of this condition, the pathologomorphological changes of the placenta (placenta) are of particular importance. Structural and functional disturbances that occur in the placenta increase the risk of increased hemorrhage and death in the female body.

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Studies show that in females that die due to uterine hemorrhage, changes are mainly observed in the placenta - blockage of blood vessels, thrombosis, necrosis and fibrinoid degeneration. Such pathologies are accompanied by deformation of the structure of the placenta, as well as a violation of its circulatory function. These changes can lead to fetal hypoxia, intrauterine death, or other severe pregnancy complications.

Also noted are the processes of blood transfusion and tissue death in some parts of the placenta. These conditions lead to an increase in the duration and volume of bleeding, which makes it difficult to control the process. Vascular necrosis and atrophy of the villos are associated with dangerous consequences, especially in the last trimester of pregnancy.

Early detection and control of such complex mechanisms of placental pathology is important in order to reduce female mortality during pregnancy. Therefore, it is necessary to regularly monitor the structure of the satellite and develop practical measures to prevent pathological processes.

The present article is devoted to elucidating this complex problem, which aims to investigate in depth the pathology of the placenta and thereby improve the health of pregnant women.

Research methods. For the study, the placenta of 20 women who died due to uterine bleeding were analyzed. Satellite specimens were subjected to microscopic and macroscopic examination in the pathology laboratory. The main attention was focused on changes in the circulatory system, necrosis of the placental tissues, fibrinoid degeneration and other pathological processes.

In this study, the methods of macroscopic examination, microscopic examination, immunohistochemical analysis, clinical data analysis, statistical analysis were used to identify changes in the placenta of women who died due to uterine hemorrhage.

Changes in the overall structure, size, shape and surface of the placenta were examined for detection with eyes and with the use of special instruments. Blood clots in the placental tissues, necrosis and other external pathological signs were noted.

The tissue of the placenta was analyzed under a microscope using special histological methods. This method made it possible to detect vascular involvement, fibrinoid degeneration, villosis necrosis and other microscopic changes. For tissue staining, staining methods such as hematoxylin-eosin and Van-Gizon were used.

Immunohistochemical markers were used to determine the degree of disturbance of blood vessels and cell activity in the placenta. This method helped to study in depth the changes in the circulatory system of the placenta.

Medical records of deceased women (medical history, laboratory and instrumental examination results) were studied. This method made it possible to identify the causes of hemorrhages and its effect on the pathology of the placenta.

Results of the study. The results were processed using statistical methods to assess the frequency of occurrence of changes and their relationship with bleeding.

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The data obtained during the study were processed statistically to assess the frequency of pathological changes and their association with uterine hemorrhage. The frequency of thrombosis and necrotic processes occurring in the placenta was found to be significantly higher in cases of uterine hemorrhage than in the control group ($p< 0.05$). There was a strong correlation between circulatory disorders and duration and amount of uterine bleeding ($r = 0.78$, $p< 0.01$).

The results of statistical analysis showed a conclusive relationship between pathological processes in the placenta and uterine hemorrhages. This further confirms the clinical relevance of the study.

The morphological features of the placenta showed that vascular arrest and thrombosis processes were observed. Necrotic changes in the structure of the placenta and blood transfusions were noted. Fibrinoid degeneration and atrophy of villoses have occurred in many cases. In disorders of the circulatory system, circulatory arrest was observed in the capillaries of the placenta, and dystrophic and necrotic changes in the capillary walls were noted. For the most part, as a result of the pathological consequences of pregnancy, hypoxia of the fetus and intrauterine death were noted, at the same time there were increased hemorrhages due to the separation of the placenta.

The results of the study showed that uterine hemorrhage, pathological changes in the female placenta of blood vessels and necrotic processes play an important role. And this threatens not only the life of the female, but also the life of the fetus. It has been found that pathological changes in the placenta increase hemorrhages and complicate the control of the process.

Conclusion. Pathologomorphological changes occurring in the placenta of women due to uterine hemorrhage have been systematically studied. During the study, changes were observed in the blood vessels of the placenta, such as thrombosis, necrosis of the capillary walls, and impaired blood circulation. Also noted such pathological processes as villosis necrosis, fibrinoid degeneration, and tissue hemorrhage. As a result of these changes, the circulatory function of the placenta is disturbed, complications such as hypoxia and intrauterine death develop in the fetus.

Statistical analysis showed a significant relationship between pathological processes and the degree of uterine bleeding. Thrombosis and necrosis processes occur at a high speed, increasing the duration and intensity of bleeding. This significantly increased the risk of death for women.

The results of the study confirmed the importance of early detection of placental pathology and regular monitoring during pregnancy. Monitoring of women who are included in the risk group, strengthening diagnostic and preventive measures, as well as the use of modern technologies will help to reduce mortality associated with uterine hemorrhage. These findings serve as an important scientific basis for research and practice to improve women's health.

In the placenta of females of which they die due to uterine hemorrhages, many pathological processes are observed. Systematic monitoring of the condition of the placenta is necessary

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for early detection and prevention of these processes. Pathologomorphological analysis contributes to a deeper understanding of this disease and plays an important role in the prevention of mortality.

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