



**DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INTRAUTERINE PATHOLOGIES WITH A
HYSTEROSCOPE.**

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Abstract: This article discusses methods for diagnosing and treating intrauterine pathologies using a hysteroscope.

Keywords: intrauterine pathology, endometrial polyps, endocervical pathology, adhesions, submucous uterine fibroids, adenomyosis, hysteroscopy, laparoscopic surgery, submucosal fibroid.

Relevance: Infertility is one of the main problems determining the demographic situation in modern society. According to the latest data from the World Health Organization, the incidence of infertility among couples of reproductive age ranges from 10 to 15% and shows a steady upward trend. Intrauterine pathology, as a sole cause of infertility, is detected in approximately 10-15% of women, and when combined with other factors, its incidence increases to 50%. Intrauterine pathologies, such as hyperplastic processes, endometrial polyps, endocervical pathology, intrauterine adhesions, submucous uterine fibroids, and adenomyosis, are a pressing issue in gynecology due to their high prevalence – affecting 5-32% of women of reproductive age, including patients who have used assisted reproductive technologies. Modern diagnostic methods for intrauterine pathology allow for the determination of appropriate patient management tactics, the development of an optimal set of treatment measures, and often the restoration of reproductive function. The widespread adoption of hysteroscopy in gynecological practice has significantly expanded the diagnostic and treatment options for endometrial pathologies. The high efficacy of this method is characterized by the ability to simultaneously remove the identified pathological lesion.

Objective: To determine the frequency of intrauterine pathologies in infertility cases among women seeking treatment at the private clinic " Dilnura MEDSERVIS" in the Bukhara region.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective analysis of the medical records of 713 women hospitalized for infertility surgery between January 2022 and December 2023 was conducted. Of these, 83 women with uterine infertility underwent hysteroscopy, while the remaining 630 women with other causes of infertility underwent laparoscopic surgery. The total number of hysteroscopic procedures performed during this period was 157. An examination record was completed for each patient, which allowed for the recording of anamnesis data, physical examination data, additional diagnostic methods, and surgical protocols.

Results: The patients were divided into 6 groups depending on the nature of the intrauterine pathologies that caused infertility: Group 1 - 46 women with endometrial polyps; Group 2 - 7 women with intrauterine adhesions; Group 3 - 6 women with submucosal fibroids; Group 4 - 5 women with a uterine septum; Group 5 - 16 women who underwent diagnostic curettage (of which 6 women were planning IVF); Group 6 - 3 women with endometrial hyperplasia. Of the 83 patients, 37 (44.5%) had primary infertility, and 46 (55.5%) had secondary infertility. Forty-



seven (56%) of the 83 women underwent hysteroscopy combined with laparoscopy to treat other infertility factors.

Conclusions: Analysis of the infertility patterns of 713 examined infertile patients shows that the incidence of intrauterine pathologies as a single cause of infertility in women seeking treatment at the private clinic " Dilnura MEDSERVIS" in the Bukhara region is 11.6%. When combined with other factors, its incidence reaches 56%. The most common intrauterine pathology is endometrial polyp, at 55%.

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