

## Causes and Occurrence of Uterine Endometrial Polyps in Women in Bukhara Region

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**Abstract:** The aim of this study is to study the pathomorphological features of endometrial polyps. An analysis of the pathomorphological features of the endometrial polyp was carried out on the basis of the official accounting and reporting documentation of the Bukhara Regional Pathological and Anatomical center for 2021. During the study period, 102 cases of pathohistological studies of endometrial polyps were performed. The analysis revealed glandular, glandular-fibrous, fibrous, adenomatous, meaning the following criteria: among the combined endometrial polyps, glandular-38 (38.76%) were observed; glandular-fibrous 39 cases (39.78%); fibrotic - 14 cases (14.28%); adenomatous - 11 cases (11.22%);

**Keywords:** endometrial polyp, uterus, pathomorphology.

**Summary:** An endometrial polyp is a benign growth inside the uterine cavity. It is formed as a result of hyperplasia of the cells of the basal layer of the endometrium (the inner lining of the uterus). One or many polyps can form on the wall of the organ. In the latter case, they speak of uterine polyposis.

The disease occurs in gynecology quite often. Among all diagnosed pathologies, from 6% to 20% are endometrial polyps.

Education consists of a body and a leg or a wide base. The trophism of the polyp is carried out by means of a vessel located in the center of the structure. A polyp may consist of stromal or glandular cells, connective tissue.

There are four types of uterine polyps. Glandular are diagnosed in young women and are formed by cells of the stromal layer. Fibrous are determined in patients aged 45 years and older and grow from fibrous fibers. Mixed (glandular-fibrous) consist of connective tissue (base) and glandular cells (body). Also, an adenomatous type of growths is isolated, which are formed by altered glandular cellular structures, which is considered a precancerous condition.

Adenomatous and glandular, as a rule, are accompanied by endocrine disorders. The problem is that this disease has non-specific symptoms that are characteristic of other gynecological diseases.

### Purpose and objectives

The aim of this study is to study the pathomorphological features of endometrial polyps. An analysis of the pathomorphological features of the endometrial polyp was carried out on the basis of the official accounting and reporting documentation of the Bukhara Regional Pathological and Anatomical Center for 2021. During the study period, 102 cases of pathomorphological studies of uterine polyps were carried out.

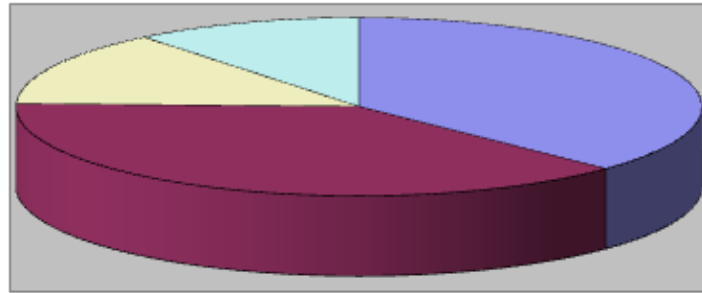
### Materials and research methods.

Histopathological studies of 102 cases of endometrial polyps were performed on the basis of the prosectura of the Bukhara pathoanatomical bureau.

The pathomorphological study was aimed at a comprehensive assessment organ of the uterus: the origin of their number and size. Micropreparations were prepared in the usual way, using paraffin howling fill. Hematoxylin-eosin stains were used.

Histological studies were carried out on a Leica microscope (Germany)

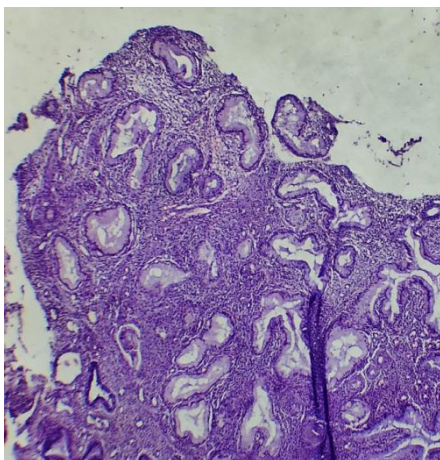
When analyzing the cellular structure, endometrial polyps are isolated in the uterus, the following criteria were taken into account:



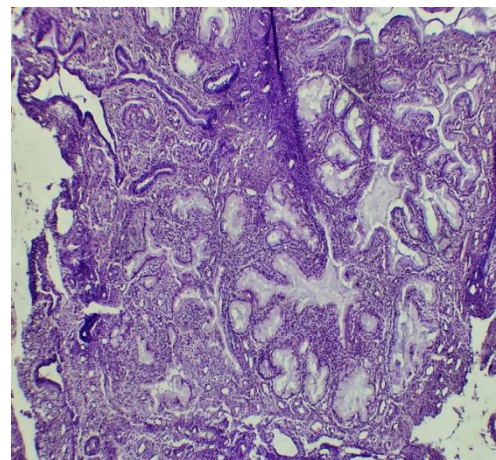
Note: According to the cellular structure, there are:

- 1- glandular
- 2- glandular-fibrous
- 3- fibrous
- 4- adenomatous uterine polyp

The analysis revealed glandular, glandular-fibrous, fibrous, adenomatous, meaning the following criteria: endometrial polyps were observed glandular-38 (38.76%); glandular-fibrous 39 cases (39.78%); fibrotic - 14 cases (14.28%); adenomatous - 11 cases (11.22%); The clinical picture was dominated by complaints of abnormal uterine bleeding in reproductive age - contact and intermediate discharge, excessively heavy menstruation; bleeding in menopause of varying duration and nature; the appearance of a large number of whites; pulling pains of varying intensity in the lower abdomen; infertility due to changes in the endometrium, anovulation, mechanical blockage of the fallopian tube. Depending on the number of polyps, 60% of cases had multiple polyps.



Pic- 1. Micro. Endometrial polyp.  
Heme-eosin stain. X: 10x40



Pic - 2. Micro. Endometrial polyp.  
Heme-eosin stain. X: 10x40

Glandular polyps of the endometrium, which, in accordance with the shape of the uterine cavity, are leaf-shaped, flattened, endometrial polyps were defined as formations of a round or oval shape with a smooth surface of a pale pink color on a stalk.

Morphological analysis of the endometrium revealed the presence of fibrous polyps of the body of the uterus, fibro-glandular polyps of the "senile type", in which there was an excessive growth of fibrous tissue with a small amount of cystic enlarged glands lined with indifferent epithelium.

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