SIMPLE EPITHELIAL TISSUE THE CERVIX TO THE EFFECTS OF CHEMOTHERAPY.

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Abstract. Cervical cancer is one of the diseases that seriously threaten women's health. More than 311,000 women die from this disease every year. As in the world, in Uzbekistan, cervical cancer is second only to breast cancer among women of all ages. According to the death rate from diseases, this disease ranks third after breast and stomach cancer among women of all ages. Simple epithelial of the cervix (services) to localize the tumour is one of the most common in women. Often this process is the development of tumour human papillomavirus (hpv) is associated with when its primary cancer of the cervix is one of the main reasons. Surgery in the treatment of this disease in modern medicine, light therapy and chemotherapy methods apply. In this article the cervix to the effects of chemotherapy and its clinical effectiveness simple epithelial analysis.n the article, patients diagnosed with cervical cancer were selected, and a biopsy was taken from them and a laboratory examination was conducted. patients were treated with Stipulating and 5-fluorouracil chemotherapeutic drugs by chemotherapy, then light therapy and surgery were performed. when the histological material obtained during surgery was re-examined in the laboratory, it was found that the pathomorphosis levels of patients diagnosed with cervical cancer G1, G2, G3 had changed to 1, 2, 3 levels of pathomorphosis.

Key words: Cervical cancer, chemotherapy, Stipulating, 5-fluorouracil, Squamous cell carcinoma, Adenocarcinoma, Light therapy, pathomorphosis, chemotherapeutic drugs, surgery, cervical cancer G1.

Introduction. Cervical cancer refers to the growth of malignant cells in the lower part of the uterus or cervix, which joins the vaginal canal. [2] Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women after breast, colon and detrimental cancer. Cervical cancer is mainly divided into two types: Squamous cell carcinoma: This is a common type of cervical cancer that starts in the thin, squamous cells that line the outside of the cervix. Carcinogenicity: This type of cervical cancer begins in the glandular cells that line the cervical canal. Once cervical cancer is definitively diagnosed, treatment can begin, which may be a combination of the following: **Surgery:** Early-stage cancers are treated with surgery, where: 1. Cervical cancer biopsy o is removed when it is done.

2. The cervix is removed or a tracheotomy is performed.

3. The uterus and cervix are removed or a hysterectomy is performed

Chemotherapy: A combination of pharmaceutical drugs is used to kill cancer cells. For advanced cancers, a higher dose of chemotherapy is given.[1.]

Light therapy: High-powered radiation beams are used to kill cancer cells. [5.]

The study of morph functional changes of the squamous epithelium of the cervix after chemotherapy and radiation therapy is of great importance in medical science and practice. [6-8] The reason for this is that these methods have different effects according to the stages of the disease, determining the changes in the squamous epithelium of the cervix after chemotherapy[9-11] and radiation therapy helps to determine how effective the treatment methods are, and this is due to this disease. leads

to a decrease in the number of deaths and an increase in the percentage of recovery. [12-15.]

Materials and methods

This research studied four patients diagnosed with cancer of the cervix epithelial 50 students. Their age is from 30 to 60, all the identified stage ii or iii disease. Advantageous chemotherapy in patients (PTS) treatment was plasticine and facilitate on the basis of mode. During the research studied the following parameters:

- Chemotherapy effects on the structure of the cells (histological through surveys).
- Clinical efficiency indicators (indicators of remission or progression).
- The frequency and severity of side effects.

Results

1. **The histological effects of chemotherapy**

after chemotherapy 65% of the patients at significantly change apoplectic of tumour cells was recorded. The complexity of the effectiveness of this method of treatment to inhibit tumour tissue non-proliferation shows. 20% of patients the tumour size at 50% were observed.

2. **Clinical effectiveness**

research according to the results, 80% of patients were observed clinically to improve them at 30% of full remission was noted.

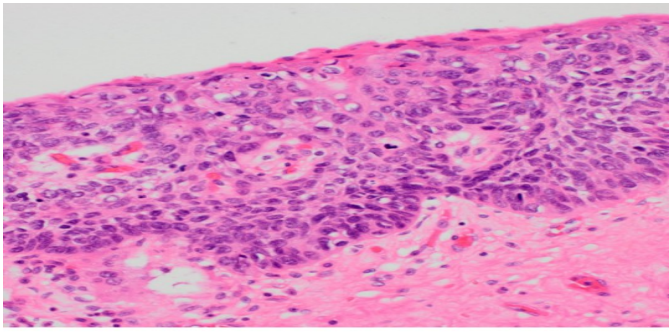
However, 10% of patients the progression of the disease continued. This condition is mostly caused by chemotherapy existentialist.

3. **Side-effects**

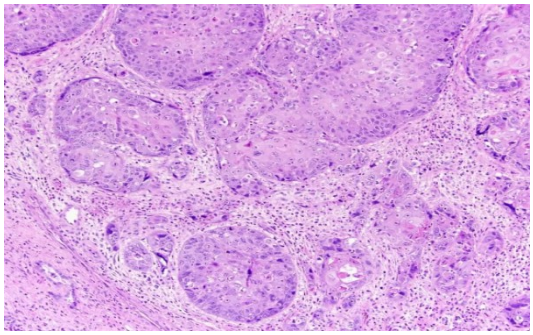
of chemotherapy in the background, 70% of patients at the following side-effects were observed:

- Blood system changes (leukopeniya, trombositopeniya).
- Disorders of the digestive system (nausea, vomiting).
- Immunity the decline of the system (mid-level infections).

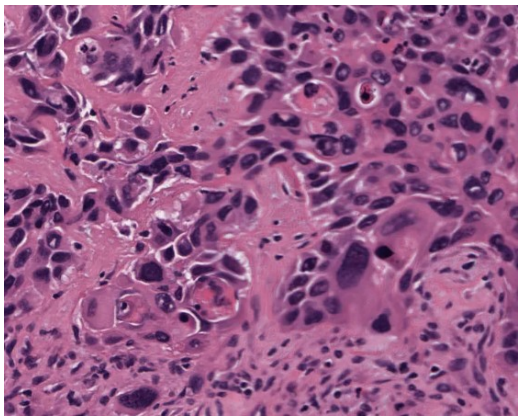
Biopsies were taken from 50 patients who complained of malignant cancer of the squamous epithelium of the cervix in 2022-2023 at the branch of the Fergana Region branch of the Republican Specialized Oncology and Radiology Scientific and Practical Centre. It was taken for histological examination in the laboratory of RSO and RSPMC FRB, and it was stained with hematoxylin and eosin dyes. He identified the following changes in the covering epithelium. In the bases of our sick patients, the basal layer of the covering epithelium was not completely damaged, hyper-chromatic nuclei of flat epithelium, strongly enlarged cells with diffuse atypical and irregular nuclear contours were found in the epithelium (Fig. 1).



In some patients, it was found that flat cells in the epidermis grew into the dermis, and there were no necrotic cells. (Fig. 2)



In the rest, many flat epithelium underwent mitosis and cell polymorphism and necrosis foci were found. Cancer of flat cell epithelium was diagnosed as G-1, G-2, G-3 (Fig. 3).



Discussions

Chemotherapy, especially cisplatin and paclitaxel on the basis of treatment of cancer of the cervix of the uterus showed high efficacy in patients with epithelial. Despite this, chemotherapy not only tumour cells but also have a negative impact to healthy tissue because an individual approach is required.

Future prospects: genetic analysis and molecular markers to identify patients who are sensitive to chemotherapy through the study of the results of treatment can improve.

Summary

Chemotherapy is the treatment of cancer of the cervix epithelial effective method, although its side-effects and minimizing additional research is required to optimize treatment strategies. Individual and comprehensive approach, as well as the introduction of new drugs and allows more effective treatment of this disease.

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