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## Morphologic characteristics of precancerous processes of uterine cervix at colposcopy

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**Introduction:** In recent 5 years increasing of uterine cervix cancer at women of different age categories has been detected. Among risk factors of cancer developing are early beginning of sexual life, large amount of pregnancies, long-term administration of hormonal contraceptives. Special role in development of precancerous conditions has Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) belonging to A subgroup of Papoviridae family, which infests mucous of uterine cervix and causes inflammation and epithelium dysplasia development. Mild dysplasia (cervical intraepithelial dysplasia I, squamous intraepithelial damage of low degree) – moderate epithelium proliferation of basal and parabasal layers. Mild dysplasia disappears after specific anti-inflammatory treatment. At moderate dysplasia (cervical intraepithelial dysplasia III) – pathologic changes occupy whole inferior half of epithelial layer, at severe dysplasia (cervical intraepithelial dysplasia III, carcinoma in situ) – cellular changes occupy whole layer of squamous epithelium and significant cell proliferation of basal and parabasal layers, persisting of hyperchrome cells and disruption of nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio in favor of nucleus enlarging in cells are detected.

**Materials and methods:** Materials were collected at 3rd clinic of TMA (Tashkent Medical Academy) for period of 2014/2015. Biopsies after preliminary cytological examination for Papa Nikolaou tests with high titers of HPV and iodium-negative zone at colposcopy of 150 women were studied. At histological examination 90 cases of dysplasias of different degrees were detected, part of them in combination with endocervicosis, 26 cases of adenomatous polypus, 24 cases – stationary (hospital) endocervicosis. Average age of women was from 25 to 55 years old. In contrast to 2014 when frequency of uterine cervix damaging was 143 cases from 410, in 2015 this index increased to 175 cases.

**Conclusion:** Considering the above, it is necessary to increase mandatory Papa Nikolaou tests examining a gynecological rooms at women with uterine cervix changes and subsequent histological damaging.

Notes: