

Gynecology

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У підручнику висвітлені питання етіології, патогенезу, клініки, діагностики, лікування та профілактики захворювань і патологічних порушень жіночої репродуктивної системи з урахуванням досягнень як вітчизняної, так і світової науки. Особлива увага приділена традиційним і найновішим методам діагностики, які застосовуються в гінекології, надані їх діагностичні критерії, методики виконання. Представлені основи регуляції менструального циклу й тактики ведення гінекологічних хворих при різних захворюваннях жіночих статевих органів. Детально викладені питання симптоматології, діагностики та лікування ендокринних порушень у жінок різного віку та запальних захворювань жіночих статевих органів.

Для студентів вищих медичних навчальних закладів IV рівня акредитації.

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CONTENTS

Chapter 1. INVESTIGATION METHODS IN GYNECOLOGY	5
1.1. Gynecological Anamnesis	5
1.2. The Basic Methods of Gynecological Examination	6
1.3. The Auxiliary Methods of Gynecological Examination	11
Chapter 2. PHYSIOLOGY OF THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.....	17
2.1. The Structure and Function of the Female Reproductive System.....	17
2.2. Normal Menstrual Cycle	21
2.3. Assessment of the Functional State of the Female Reproductive System.....	22
Chapter 3. MALDEVELOPMENTS AND DYSFUNCTIONS OF THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM	29
3.1. Classification of Maldevelopments and Dysfunctions of the Female Reproductive System.....	29
3.2. Amenorrhea	30
3.3. Dysfunctional Uterine Bleedings	38
3.4. Neuroendocrine Syndromes	47
Chapter 4. ENDOMETRIOSIS	62
Chapter 5. INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	75
5.1. Nonspecific Inflammations of the Lower Female Genital Organs.....	75
5.2. Nonspecific Inflammations of the Upper Female Genital Organs.....	80
5.3. Sexually Transmitted Diseases	86

Chapter 6. MALDEVELOPMENTS AND MALPOSITIONS OF THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	94
6.1. Maldevelopment of the Female Genital Organs and Pubescence Disorder	94
6.2. Malpositions of the Female Genital Organs	101
Chapter 7. STERILITY	112
Chapter 8. BIRTH CONTROL METHODS.....	120
Chapter 9. BENIGN NEOPLASMS OF THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	130
9.1. Benign Uterine Tumors	130
9.2. Ovarian Tumors and Tumor-Like Neoplasms	134
Chapter 10. MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	142
10.1. Cervical Carcinoma.....	142
10.2. Endometrial Carcinoma.....	147
10.3. Uterine Sarcoma	151
10.4. Trophoblastic Disease.....	151
10.5. Malignant Ovarian Tumors.....	156

Chapter 1

INVESTIGATION METHODS IN GYNECOLOGY

Examination of a gynecological patient consists of anamnesis, objective (general and special) examination, and auxiliary methods.

1.1. GYNECOLOGICAL ANAMNESIS

First, the doctor makes inquiries about the patient's complaints, then about the development of the given disease (case history, *anamnesis morbi*), special gynecological history: certificates of the menstrual, sexual, reproductive, and secretory functions, antifertility agent application (gynecological history, *anamnesis gynaecology*), and after that about living conditions, the history of diseases, allergic reactions (*anamnesis vitae*). The questioning is conducted according to a certain plan.

1. **Passport data:** the surname, name, patronymic name, age of the woman.

2. **The patient's complaints.** Most often patients appeal to the doctor with complaints of pain, leucorrhoea, menstrual irregularities, bleeding, and also dysfunction of the adjacent organs (urinary incontinence, frequent urination, constipations, pain in defecating).

3. **Case history.** The doctor should find out how the disease began – acutely or gradually, what might have promoted disease development, whether there have been any examinations or treatment.

4. **Gynecological history** includes information about the menstrual, sexual, reproductive, and secretory functions of the woman.

Menstrual function: the age of the first menstruation (menarche), the presence or absence of pain, menstruation duration, its regularity, menstrual cycle change after deliveries and abortions, the presence and duration of menopause, the date of the last menstruation.

Sexual function: at what age the woman began sexual life, if there were any signs of the disease when she began sexual life or changed partners, how many sexual partners the woman has at the same time, what contraception method is preferred.

Reproductive function: in what time interval after beginning sexual life without contraception the woman became pregnant for the first time, how many pregnancies the woman has had (deliveries, abortions), if there have been any complications after deliveries or abortions.

Secretory function: the information about the quantity, smell, appearance, and periodicity of the vaginal discharge.

Correctly collected gynecological anamnesis allows giving a rather accurate provisional diagnosis. However, the doctor can draw the final conclusion about the disease only after an objective examination of the patient.

5. **Life history**: under what conditions the woman used to live and develop, what diseases she has had, allergic anamnesis, the presence of any pernicious habits (smoking, alcoholism, drug addiction).

6. **Objective examination** methods.

1.2. THE BASIC METHODS OF GYNECOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Gynecological examination is carried out on a gynecological chair. The woman is lying on her back with her legs half-bent in the knee and hip joints. Before examination the woman must evacuate the urinary bladder; if it is necessary, a cleansing enema is given. The doctor examines the woman in sterile gloves.

Examination of the external genitals (Fig. 1): the pubis (its form, the state of the hypoderm, the pattern of hair distribution – adult woman, adult male, or mixed), the perineum, the large and small lips of pudendum (their size, the presence of edemas, ulcers, tumors, condylomatous excrescences, the degree of pudendal fissure closure); examination of the external urethral

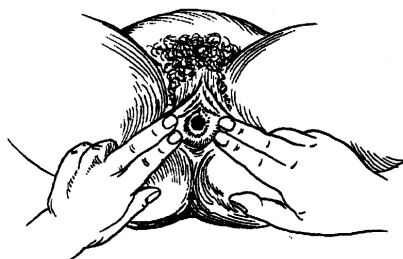


Fig. 1. Examination of the vaginal orifice

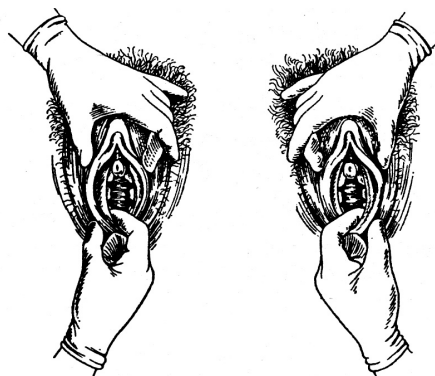


Fig. 2. Palpation of the Bartholin's glands

orifice, clitoris, internal surface of the large and small lips of pudendum (their color, the state of the mucous tunic, pigmentation, ulcers), detecting the size of the Bartholin's glands (Fig. 2) (the location of their excretory ducts, the character of the secret, the presence of swelling and reddening around the orifice), examination of the posterior labial commissure (ruptures, scars), detecting falling and prolapse of the vaginal walls and uterus. The doctor obligatorily assesses the state of the hymen (intact, ruptured, acute ruptures).

Simultaneously the doctor finds signs of infantilism (a narrow pudendal fissure, the large lips of pudendum do not cover the small ones, a high or trough-shaped perineum), detects the condition of the pelvic floor muscles.

Speculum examination is conducted after the examination of the external genitals (Fig. 3). For this purpose one uses the spoon-shaped Sims speculum with an elevator or the double Cusco speculum. Lately, disposable folding specula are being used. Double specula are introduced into the vagina in the folded state. The doctor pulls the patient's lips of pudendum apart with the left thumb and index finger and introduces the speculum into the vagina, locating the folds parallel to the pudendal fissure. After introduction the speculum is turned by 90°, the folds are opened in such a way that the vaginal part of the uterine neck is between the folds. In case of need the specula may be fixed with a lock.

In order to introduce the spoon-shaped specula the doctor pulls the patient's large and small lips of pudendum apart with the left hand and, having turned the speculum slantwise relative to the pudendal fissure, introduces it into the

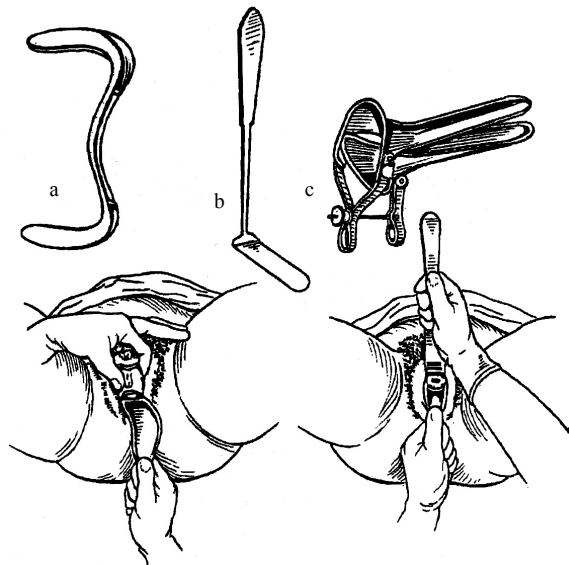


Fig. 3. Examination of the uterine cervix with specula: a — Sims speculum; b — Otto elevator-specula; c — Cusco speculum