



## **TRAUMATIZATION OF THE GENITAL ORGANS**

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### **Resume**

The article presents data on injuries of the genital organs of women and their consequences. The work was carried out on the basis of the gynecological department of the clinic of the Samarkand State Medical University. The survey showed that surgical treatment was necessary in 24% of cases.

**Keywords:** injuries of female genital organs, traumatization, surgical treatment, rehabilitation of patients.

### **Relevance**

Traumatism occupies one of the leading places among the causes of disability and violation of anatomical integrity. This is especially evident in industrialized regions, large metropolitan areas and cities with unfavorable conditions, while medical statistics are the most informative indicators of the medical and social well-being of the region [1,3,5]. Perineal injury during childbirth is still a common problem in obstetrics, which also affects the further reproductive function of women. The question of etiology and risk factors is still extremely debatable [2,4,9]. The high risk of long-term consequences of perineal injuries creates the need for timely prediction and effective prevention of this complication of childbirth, which seems to be the main reserve for reducing future pelvic floor insufficiency and associated pathological conditions [8,11,12].

### **Objective**

analysis of cases of injuries of the external genital organs in women for the period from 2019 to 2021.

### **Material and Research Methods**

In clinic No. 1 of Samarkand State Medical University from 2017 to 2020, 50 women were examined and treated, of which 20 (40%) had mechanical damage to the external genital organs, and 6 (12%) had electrochemical damage. The main complaints in patients with mechanical trauma were pain and bleeding, electrochemical - discharge of an atypical color. All women with injuries of the external genital organs underwent a thorough specific examination with the participation of an obstetrician-gynecologist, including the performance of vaginoscopy and rectoscopy according to indications.



## Research Results

Injuries of the external genital organs in women more often occurred due to mechanical causes and were due to domestic or street injuries. According to the examination, wounds of the labia minora and hematomas of the genital organs were detected in most of the patients. There were cases of damage to the vagina, including in combination with a violation of the integrity of the wall and sphincter of the rectum. Surgical treatment was performed in 12 cases (24%). In all 6 patients with electrochemical injury, the cause was a foreign body. Vaginoscopy revealed cases of necrosis of the vaginal mucosa and cervical epithelium. Conservative therapy in the amount of antibacterial drugs and local treatment was carried out in 32 patients with mechanical trauma and all girls with electrochemical trauma. At the outpatient stage, after eliminating the impact of mechanical trauma, the patients were recommended to be monitored by a pediatric gynecologist at the place of residence, limiting physical activity. Patients after electrochemical injury at the outpatient stage were recommended to continue anti-inflammatory and antifibrotic therapy with mandatory dynamic control with vaginoscopy once a month. According to the results of dynamic vaginoscopy, the formation of cicatricial deformity of the vagina was observed in patients with electrochemical injury. Complete healing in the vagina was noted after 4-6 months.

## Conclusions

Due to the close anatomical location of neighboring organs, all women with an injury to the external genital organs should be examined by both an obstetrician-gynecologist and a proctologist. Patients after electrochemical trauma of the genitals need long-term dynamic observation due to the high probability of cicatricial deformity of the organ, which may require additional manipulations in order to preserve the function.

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