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EFFECTIVE AND EXPRESS METHOD FOR DIAGNOSING THE CERVICAL AND VAGINA DISEASES IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE WOMEN.

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Resume

On the territory of Uzbekistan, the 16th type of HPV occupies a leading position, while the frequency of the prevalence of other types in different regions is variable. Earlier, we found the highest incidence of cervical erosion among women 18–45 years old [4].

Goal. Evaluation of the effectiveness of a new innovative method of examination for high carcinogenic risk human papillomavirus (HPV-HR) during self-sampling of the vaginal and cervical discharge.

Materials and methods. The study was diagnosed with the participation of 150 sexually active women of reproductive age from 25 to 45 years. Five research methods were used, such as colposcopy, routine and fluid cytology, HPV testing (using the Qvintip self-sampling system).

Research results. In cytological studies, the results showed a very low sensitivity, which was 36.6%. Colposcopy - 63.5%, HPV testing - 84.7%. If cytology is combined with HPV testing, the sensitivity is 83%, the combination of the Qvin-tip self-intake system with colposcopy, the sensitivity is 100% of women.

Key words: pathologies of the cervix, vagina, HPV-VR Qvin-tip test.

Relevance. Background diseases of the cervix, and especially erosion, refers to diseases with proven viral, bacterial etiology more often as complications of endocervicitis and at the same time is a steadily growing incidence rate. According to the WHO, every year 617-629 women are diagnosed with cervical erosion. ESM in women 20–44 years old is in 2nd place after breast cancer [1]. In recent years, there has been the development of cervical neoplasia at a young age, which develops against the background of cervical erosion and takes the first place in the structure of oncological diseases in women under 40 years old and is almost 2 times more often recorded in the age group 20-39 years [2]. Due to the fact that the malignant transformation of the cervical epithelium is a continuous process that has been developing for decades, timely detection and treatment of background conditions can prevent the further development of cervical cancer. In the world, the most common types of HPV (human papillomavirus) of high carcinogenic risk (HPV-HR) are 16th, 18, 31, 33, 35, 45, 52, 58th. Of these, 5 types of HPV are found with the highest frequency: 16th (3.2%), 18 (1.4%), 52 (0.9%), 31 (0.8%) and 58th (0, 7%) [2].

On the territory of Uzbekistan, the 16th type of HPV also occupies a leading position, while the frequency of the prevalence of other types in different regions is variable. Earlier, we found the highest incidence of cervical erosion among women 18–45 years old [4]. Based on the information obtained about the etiological role of HPV in the development of cervical neoplasia, as well as studies that have shown the high efficiency of HPV testing, in many countries, testing for HPV-VR DNA has been introduced into national programs for primary screening of cervical cancer as both a test with cytology and an independent screening test [3]. According to the results of numerous studies, one of the obstacles to the implementation of cervical screening programs is the reluctance of patients to visit a gynecologist for many subjective reasons. In order to increase the coverage of women who refuse to visit a doctor, devices for self-sampling of vaginal discharge have been developed and their economic efficiency and predictive value have been assessed. [5].

Goal. Evaluation of the effectiveness of a new innovative method of examination for high carcinogenic

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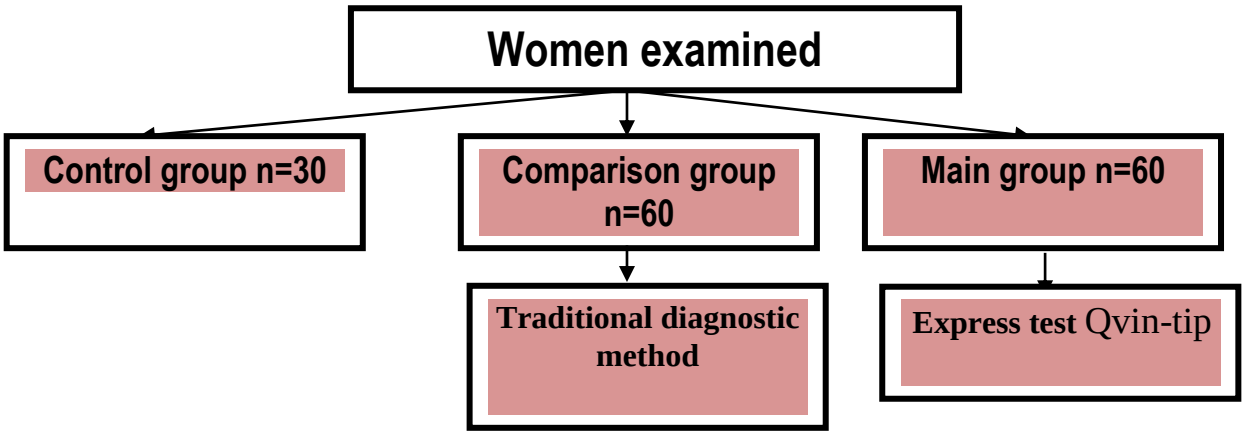
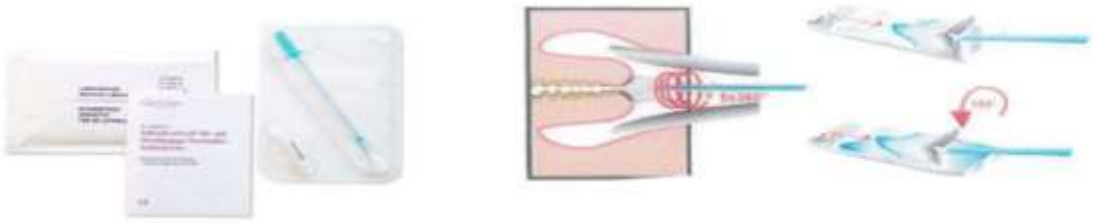
risk human papillomavirus (HPV-HR) during self-sampling of the vaginal and cervical discharge.

Materials and methods. The study was diagnosed with the participation of 150 sexually active women of reproductive age from 25 to 45 years old, who applied for a gynecological examination. With the help of a stick, a woman collects vaginal discharge, places it in a test tube and gives it to a doctor, or sends it to a laboratory on her own, where an analysis is carried out for the presence of HPV strains that have a high oncogenic risk.



Pic.1. research stage

Material for research was obtained using devices "Qvin-tip" (according to the instructions) from the cervical canal with a universal urogenital probe. The obtained materials were placed in a dry test tube without medium (according to the instructions). Samples of biological materials were labeled according to the serial numbers of the collection. All samples were examined under the same conditions, in the laboratory of the Premium clinic in Bukhara. The detection and differentiation of the 12 most common genotypes of HPV VR (16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59) was performed by real-time PCR.



Pic.2. **Rules for taking material for cytological examination of a smear**

Research results. The diagnostic results showed that LSIL (low degree of squamous intraepithelial lesion) was detected in 14 cases, HSIL - in 12, cervical cancer - in 2. In 9 women with HSIL, an indication for biopsy had only a positive HPV test, neither during colposcopy, nor no abnormalities were found in cytology. In cytological studies, the results showed a very low sensitivity, which was 36.6 %. Colposcopy - 63.5%, HPV testing - 84.7%. If cytology is combined with HPV testing, the sensitivity is 83%, the combination of the Qvin-tip self-intake system with colposcopy, the sensitivity is 100% of women.

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Pic.3.Colposcopic picture of cervical erosion

Conclusions. Thus, when assessing the convenience and acceptability of the two compared methods of taking material for the HPV test on the 5-level Likert scale, all women noted that the method of self-sampling using the Qvintip device was more comfortable, painless, confidential, did not cause embarrassment (feelings of shame or embarrassment). The innovative method of the Qvin-tip test for self-sampling of a vaginal and cervical discharge at home showed reliable detection of various types of high-risk HPV DNA, which was proven in a subsequent cytology method.

The use of the Qvintip test increases the chance of detecting HPV-VR by 5 times

compared to other diagnostic methods. Self-test on HPV has a similar predictive value to the analysis and can be an alternative test in cervical cancer prevention programs. This method is a clinically simple and effective way to identify

HPV DNA is at high risk of developing precancerous diseases and cervical cancer.

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