

CAUSES AND METHODS OF PREVENTION OF CERVICAL CANCER

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Annotation

Cervical cancer and the virus that causes it are very dangerous. But by following simple rules, you can protect yourself from this disease. The main causes of the disease. The causes of cervical cancer include: bodily injury, inflammation of the reproductive system, abortion, premature sex life and dangerous infections. However, in approximately 99 percent of cases, the underlying cause is — human papilloma virus (OPV).

Keywords: OPV, papilloma, VPCH, vagina, virus, vaccine, HPV, cancer. DNA test Pap-test, Visual tests.

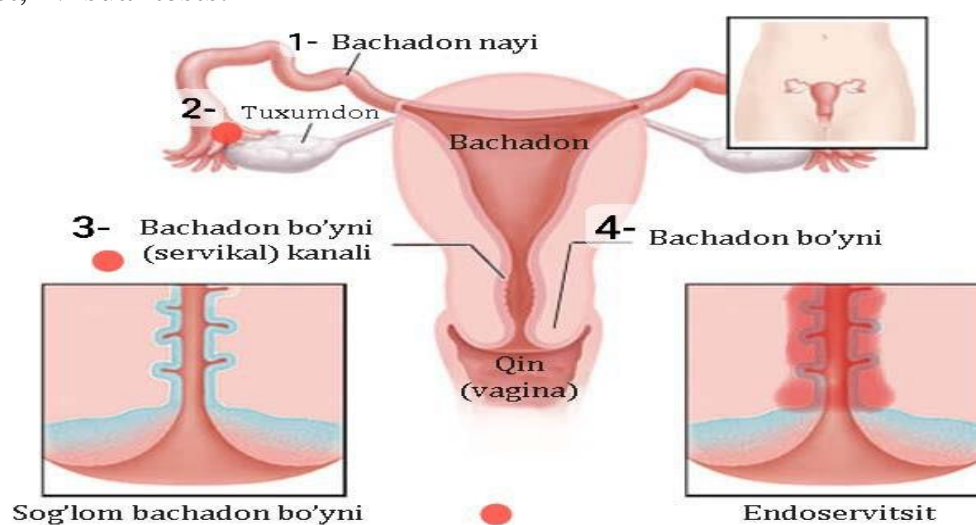


Figure 1. Healthy uterine structure

1) uterine nay; 2) ovary; 3) cervical canal; 4) cervix.

OPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection —. There are more than 200 types of this virus, fourteen of which can cause cancer.

Habits that cause an increased risk of cancer in the body cause great danger to the body. Protective devices cannot protect against OPV either. It can be protected from many dangerous diseases using protective equipment. Unfortunately, it is not possible to provide 100 percent protection against OPV in this way, but it reduces the risk of infection. OPV — a favo disease. Unfortunately, to date, there are no approved drugs that can completely cure OPV infection. But in most cases, the virus can also disappear on its own. Infections and disease can go unnoticed

One of the main manifestations of OPV is that — is characterized by the appearance of papilloma and sutures. However, in some cases, the virus can develop secretly for a long time and can be a symptomatic carrier. Cervical cancer can be prevented. Symptoms of cancer. Cervical cancer shows no symptoms in the early stages. The following symptoms may occur with the growth of cancer. Late - occasional bleeding: bleeding between periodic cycles. Postmenopausal bleeding. Aqueous and bloody discharge from the vagina .

1. Bad smell from the vagina.
2. Abdominal pain at the bottom.
3. Low back pain.
4. Severe and longer menstrual bleeding.

In 2020, the All-Russian Health Organization launched a global strategy to eradicate cervical cancer, providing countries with screening, OPV vaccination and high-tech treatment. The strategy, in particular, envisages a 90 percent increase in the coverage of OPV vaccines and a 70 percent increase in screening programs. According to WHO experts, this will significantly reduce the new incidence of cervical cancer and prevent more than 5 million deaths by 2050. Persistent infections with HPV strains are a common cause of cervical cancer. In addition to HPV infection, there are other causes:

HIV

Suppressed immunity

Use of birth control pills (long term)

Quit smoking.



A number of studies confirm that the risk of cervical cancer is higher in those who start smoking at an early age and especially in those with oncogenic OPV. Get regular gynecologist examinations

All women should have regular prophylactic examinations — once every six months, at least once a year. Due to timely referral to a doctor, oncology can be detected at an early stage, which significantly increases the effectiveness of treatment. If papilloma is detected, testing to detect OPV is recommended or cryodestruction of neoplasms is ordered. The main danger of the virus is that it penetrates the deepest layers of the skin and mucous membranes and may not feel well for a long time.

Vaccination is the most effective preventive measure. There are two vaccines against cervical cancer today. Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent the disease. More than 42% of the nearly 2,000 women with cervical cancer die in Uzbekistan each year. According to official data, 1,660 women in Uzbekistan are diagnosed with cervical cancer each year. is diagnosed. Unfortunately, more than 585 women die of cervical cancer in the country every year. However, many such cases could have been prevented. The human papilloma virus (VPCh) is a common virus that can lead to cancer in almost 6 people over the next life. It is only a few years, often decades, before the development of cancer manifests itself after human infection with VPCh. It is impossible to know in advance which of the infected with VPCh will cause cancer or other health problems. VPCh vaccines have been introduced in dozens of countries belonging to all income groups for 20 years. Vaccination with VPCh is very safe for girls.

In August 2019, the Ministry of Health, with the support of UNICEF, organized a group of key trainers training school teachers and medical staff in all regions of the country. UNICEF Uzbekistan

“ Since the fall of this year, all nine-year-old girls, including girls of the same age belonging to groups in need of social protection, have the opportunity to be vaccinated with a VPCh vaccine based on the principle of “ not to ignore any girls. The vaccination campaign was conducted in both schools and clinics. Mobile vaccine groups have been set up in all provinces and districts of Uzbekistan to vaccinate girls who cannot come to schools or clinics for any reason. Provide



training for school teachers and medical staff to ensure that parents and the public receive important information about the VPCh and vaccine.



Figure 1 Prevention

Nargiza received her first vaccine against human papilloma virus (VPCh) when she was 16 years old while studying at a school in Tashkent.

Women between the ages of 21 and 29 should be screened for cervical cancer once every 3 years. Women between the ages of 30 and 65 should be screened once every 3-5 years, according to the gynecologist's recommendations. Women over the age of 65 may not be required to undergo an examination if test results are negative in recent years. Gynecologist examines the ovaries.

On November 17, Tedros Gebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), called on world stars, patients with cervical disease, as well as representatives of non-governmental and scientific organizations to address this serious disease. called for the mobilization of y-actions. As in the case of coronavirus, the important tools needed in the fight against cervical cancer are limited: women living in poor countries and girls living in rich countries, the person does not have the capacity to be vaccinated against papilloma virus (OPV) and for the necessary treatment. The fact that 9 out of 10 deaths from this type of cancer

occur in middle- or low-income countries is proof of sectarian inequality. In 2020, 13 out of 9- to 14-year-old girls in the world were against OPV, which calls for almost all cases of cervical cancer. only one percent received a vaccine.

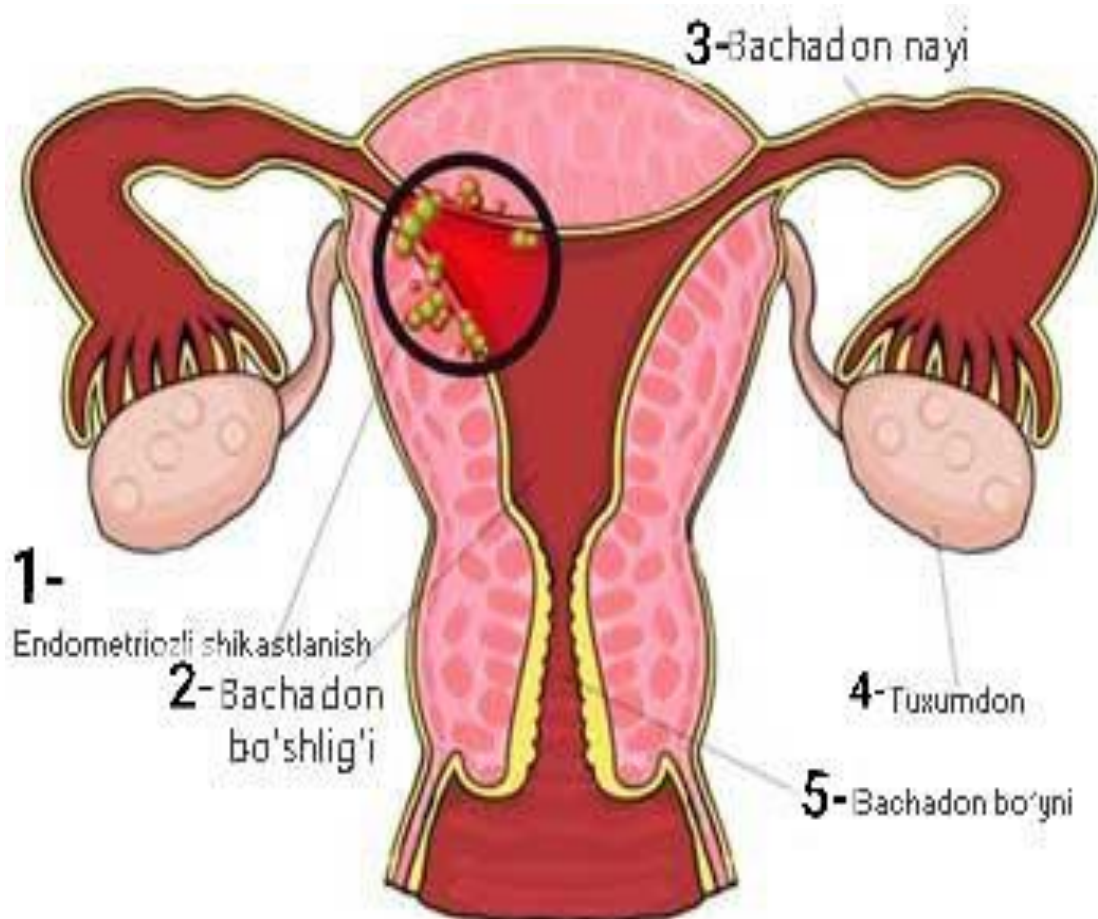


Figure 2. Injured uterine appearance:

- 1) endometriosis injury;
- 2) uterine cavity;
- 3) uterine nay;
- 4) ovary;
- 5) cervix.

Vaccination has not been performed at all in about 80 countries, which account for almost two-thirds of the global disease burden. «Cervical cancer – is a serious disease that can be prevented by early detection. This is one of the types of cancer

that can be successfully treated. We have all the tools to keep cervical cancer in the past, but anyone who needs it should get these tools », the WHO director general said.



Figure 3. View of the virus under a microscope.

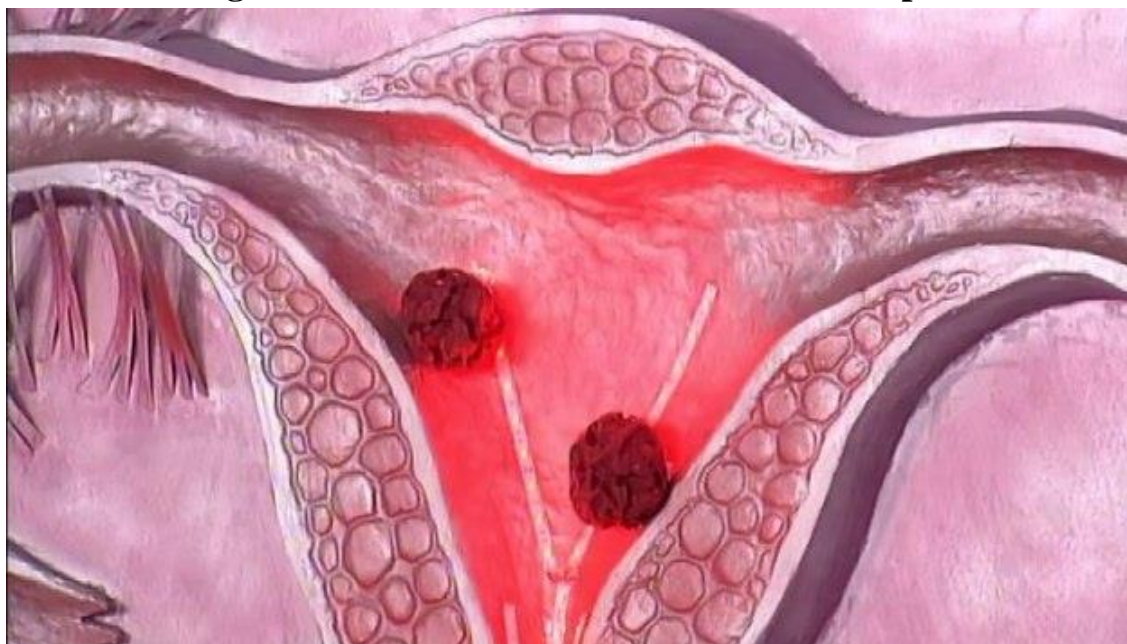


Figure 4. The virus passes through the uterine tract and damages the uterus.

Objective of the study: Cervical cancer is one of the most serious diseases that threatens women's health. In 2018, nearly 570,000 new cases of cervical cancer were reported worldwide. Every year, more than 311,000 women die from the disease. In view of the above, there are tried and effective strategies for the prevention of this type of cancer, which are very early application and prevention of cervical cancer . One of them is — timely vaccination and attention to human papilloma virus (OPV). Uzbekistan has taken the first step in this regard, which means that from November this year, 9-year-old girls will be vaccinated against the disease.



Figure 5. Materials.

Research materials and results:

DNA testing is one of the most effective ways to prevent cervical cancer in women and detect them early, and identifies dangerous types of OPV. It is not recommended

to take before the age of 30 years. If there is no virus in the test, you will need to take a Pap test every 3 years or take a DNA and Pap test every 5 years. The purpose of all these tests is to prevent cervical cancer in our women and bring our women back to a healthy life. prolong.



Figure 6. Inspection results.

Conclusion:

I came to this conclusion by writing this article. . Knowing that this box office is very serious. By considering measures to prevent the causes of cervical cancer, cervical cancer – is a serious disease that can be prevented by early detection. This is one of the types of cancer that can be successfully treated. We have all the tools to keep cervical cancer in the past, but anyone who needs it should get these tools. The main prevention measures for the disease include early detection of cervical cancer, screening. The examination should be performed after sexual intercourse, but not later than 21 years .It is recommended that oncological grease be taken from the cervix every year, and that it be given once every 2-3 years when there is a negative result.

In addition, in the prevention of disease, it is necessary not to enter into irregular sex, to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, to use contraceptives. It is recommended that women undergo gynecological examination at least 2 times a year. Vaccination of cervical cancer by young girls between the ages of 9 and 26 is also one of the measures to prevent cancer.

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