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## THE INFLUENCE OF THE HYSTEROSCOPY OVER THE NEARER AND THE FARTHER RESULTS OF THE ENDOMETRIUM CANCER AFFECTED TREATMENT

**The objective of examination:** 1. The influence of the hysteroscopy over the farther results of the endometrium cancer diseased. 2. The constation of the possibilities of the hysteroscopy over the diagnosis of endometrium cancer (its prevalence, its concentration).

**The examination methods.** 1. Fluid hysteroscopy. 2. The used apparatus: Olympus (flexible/supple), K.Storz (stiff). 3. The cytological examination of the sample from the small pelvis and the abdominal cavity organs. 4. The hystological examination (using the standard procedures).

**The examined objects.** The essential control group of patients. The essential group: 38 of the endometrium cancer affected from 1995 to 2001, the hysteroscopy diagnosis wasn't used. The essential group: the age of the patients is from 42 to 85 years. The hysteroscopy was held in the fluid medium according to the standard procedure, using the hysteropump with the target biopsy of the endometrium. 37 patients are affected by the endometrium cancer in the first stage, one patient is in the third stage. The diagnosis of the endometrium cancer was disproved for 3 of 38 patients after the biopsy of the endometrium. After the surgical treatment the diagnosis of endometrium cancer was hystologically confirmed for all the patients of the first group. All the patients of the first group were operated for the extirpation of the uterus and the appendix, the chiledenictomy of the pelvis was executed, the index was- 1 patient at the 3rd stage. During the celiotomy in this group the smear on the oncocytology was taken to determinate the possibility of spread the disease after doing the hysteroscopy. Only one patient had the malignant cells. It is necessary to mention that in this case it

was a papillar adenocarcinoma of the endometrium, for which the early dissemination of the process in the abdominal cavity is characteristic. The survival in 2 groups are the same.

**Results.** 1. During the diagnostic hysteroscopy all the patients had the clinical diagnosis: endometrium cancer. 2. The anatomical verifications at the diagnosis stage after the constitute 91,8%. 3. The coincidence of the provisional and the definitive diagnoses in 100% of cases. 4. The influence of the hysteroscopy over the results of treatment: a) The nearer influences: The statistics of the celiotomy of the treatment after the operation doesn't differ from the control group. b) The farther influences coincide with control group.

**Conclusion.** 1. The hysteroscopy is a high informative method of examination over the endometrium cancer. 2. The negative anatomic diagnosis over the hysteroscopic picture of the endometrium isn't a cause to refuse the surgical treatment. 3. The use of the hysteroscopy for the endometrium cancer affected patients doesn't aggravate the results of the treatment and the survival of the patients of this group. 4. The hysteroscopy permit the diagnostic of the endometrium cancer in the early stages of the disease with the topical diagnostic of the process, it effectuate the improvement of the surgical methods of the treatment, the improvement of the index of the survival in this group of patients. 5. The hysteroscopy diagnostic is considered as the method of definitive diagnostic of the endometrium cancer before the operation. The hysteroscopy is worth while in cases of difficulties with the diagnostic of the diseases. It is reasonable to introduce the hysteroscopy diagnostic in the algorithm of examination of the endometrium cancer diseases.

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## THE FIRST EXPERIENCE OF USING OF ARGON PLASMA COAGULATION IN THE TREATMENT OF BENIGN DISEASES OF UTERUS CERVIX

**Urgency of research.** Argon plasma coagulation (APC) as a method of monopolar high-frequency action upon a tissue, for last years is more and more widely used in endoscopy, open and laparoscopy surgery to stop bleedings and for devitalisation of superficial pathological processes. But the usage of this method in outpatient gynecology is poorly distributed.

**The purpose of research.** We carried out clinical research, the purpose of which was to rate the efficiency of usage APC in the treatment of women with pseudo-

erosion of uterus cervix in comparison with traditional techniques (DEC, criodestruction).

**A material and methods.** The essence of a technique consists in the following: the energy of a high frequency current is transferred to tissue by a no contact way, with the help of the ionized gas (argon) with formation of argon plasma beam between electrode and tissue. At the action of argon plasma beam on a tissue this tissue is locally heated and coagulated, the depth of coagulation does not exceed three millimeters

and depends on duration of action. The procedure APC was carried out on the device FOTEK EA-140 (OOO "FOTEK", Ekaterinburg). 75 patients from 20 till 32 years old were included in the research. The histological diagnosis was epidermisational endocervicosis. Patients were divided into three groups, for 25 persons in each. The rating of efficiency of various techniques was based on interrogation, survey and colposcopy, that was done in 1 and in 2,5 months after procedure. There were fixed intensity of pain sensations during and after manipulation, duration of secretions from sexual ways, and also the speed of epitalisation.

**Results of research.** During the procedure patients of the 1 group (APC) marked "the moderate pains" or small discomfort in the bottom of a stomach which did not require analgesia, patients of the 2 groups (DEC) marked pulling pains in the bottom of a stomach of various intensity, in the 3 group (criodestruction) not any of the patients marked pain sensations during manipulation. After procedure 28% patients from the 1st group (APC) marked smear secretions from sexual ways in 7-10 days. All patients from the 2nd group complained

within one month on purulent – bloody secretions from sexual ways. At 64% patients from the 3 group (criodestruction) within one month had plentiful watery secretions from sexual ways, sometimes with an impurity of blood.

According to the results of colposcopy in 2,5 months, the recovery in the 1st group (APC) took place at 92% of the women, in the 2nd group (DEC) it was at 88% of the patients, and only at 48% of patients from the 3 group (criodestruction).

**Conclusions.** 1. APC has high efficiency, good endurance and provides high rate of endocervix epitalisation, combining with advantages of methods of DEC and criodestruction, that allows to recommend this method to use wider for treatment of benign diseases of uterus cervix. 2. More sparing electro-surgical influence of APC on tissue than of DEC and, probably absence of rough scaring of uterus cervix in the remote period after treatment, can be additional argument for its usage in women who did not beget a child. 3. The complete recovery after the usage of the method of APC comes much faster, than after criodestruction.

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## THE USE OF A HIGH-ENERGY SEMICONDUCTOR LASER (ATCUS-15) IN TREATMENT OF BACKGROUND AND PRECANCEROUS DISEASES OF CERVIX OF THE UTERUS

**Purpose.** To study the efficiency of laser destruction in treatment of background and precancerous diseases of cervix of the uterus.

**Material and methods.** 648 women in the age from 18 to 48 years with various pathologies of cervix of the uterus have been examined and treated.

The standard algorithm has been used, including expanded colposcopy, bacterioscopic, cytologic and morphological examination, PCR diagnostics of genital infections. STD was observed in 87% of women, HPV was observed in 38% of cases according to results of PCR.

In 68% of women suffering from STD a combination of infections was observed. Most frequently revealed was a combination of HPV, ureaplasmosis and bacterial vaginosis. All patients have received a complex stage-by-stage therapy. At the first stage antibacterial medications were used, taking into account the sensitivity of pathogen, as well as antiviral, antimycotics, local antiseptics, immunocorrectors. At the second stage, cervix of the uterus was subjected to laser destruction using the high-energy semi-conductor laser Atkus-15 (with the output power from 12 to 15 Watts) on an outpatient

basis, on the 5-9th day of the menstrual cycle. At the third stage, in the postoperative period, all patients received the immunomodulating therapy with lycopede, with simultaneous exposure of the wound surface to low-intensive helium-neon laser irradiation.

**Results and discussion.** After the laser destruction of cervix of the uterus, the control examinations after 1, 2, and 3 months revealed a complete epithelization of cervix of the uterus and the absence of HPV sub-clinical attributes (colposcopic and cytologic) in 87% of women. 13% of patients demonstrated a flaccid epithelization which more frequently was revealed with background HPV and with a combination of various infections, requiring repeated complex treatment. Six months after treatment, in 2,5% of patients iodine-negative zones (relapse of HPV) were revealed that required repeated laser destruction.

**Conclusions.** The use of the laser destruction method in patients of all age groups with a combination of background and inflammatory diseases of cervix of the uterus may help in future to prevent cancer development in cervix of the uterus, and can also be used to improve the reproductive health of women.