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## **The role of dyshormonal changes in the development of precancerous breast cancer diseases in women living in the Aral Sea regions.**

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**Abstract.** Breast cancer (BC), - the most common cancer in women is considered. 1.5 million new cases are detected every year and this is 25% of all malignant tumors. The incidence is growing rapidly in European countries. Especially often this process develops against the background of dyshormonal processes, based on this, a retrospective analysis was carried out in order to identify the role of dyshormonal pathology in the development of precancerous diseases. The study identified 200 cases of dyshormonal pathology, of which 114 (57%) fibrocystic mastopathy, 12 (16%) have nodular mastopathy, in 43 (21.5%) fibroadenomas, 9 (4.5%) have intraductal papilloma, in 3 (1.5%) adenosis. During the analysis, it was revealed that the right breast gland is more exposed to pathology 60.4%, the incidence among young women is 72% of cases.

**Keywords:** dyshormonal diseases, Breast cancer, mastopathy, fibroadenomas

**Relevance of the topic.** Mammary gland tumor (SBO') is a common oncological disease in women. Every year, 1.5 million women are diagnosed with breast cancer. This is 25% of all poor-quality derivatives in the population. [1]. For almost a century, the number of deaths caused by this disease has been increasing in all countries. In the European Union, 250,000 new cases of SBO are diagnosed and 60,000 patients die from this disease. In the countries of the European Union, the probability of infection is 6-10 times higher than in the Asian countries. Every 28 women in the US die from SBO. 8 of them are considered to have the possibility of disease. Due to the lack of screening programs in many countries, the incidence continues to rise and mortality rates are relatively high. [1,2].

Only in the last 10-15 years, its number has been decreasing in a number of economically developed countries. Undoubtedly, this is a significant step in the fight against mammary tumors, although different factors have influenced its growth in different countries, but still, such indicators have been achieved mainly as a result of the expansion of public knowledge about SBO, early detection of the disease and successful treatment. ( authored by V.F. Semiglazov, 2009). According to the data of SSV RIO and RIATM of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the incidence rate of this disease in 2016 is 9.1 per 100,000 population. In 2016, the death rate was 4.4%. The main global problem is that in many cases, SBO' is most often found in women aged 55-65. In recent years, according to world statistics, there is an increase in the incidence of this disease among young women. Unfortunately, it should be noted that this trend (increasing condition) is also observed in young women, because 7% of women have this diagnosis before the age of 40.

Breast cancer is a pathological process that leads to adenocarcinoma. Precancerous conditions have different clinical manifestations and occur in 3 stages.

1. The stage of uneven diffuse hyperplasia — the tissue retains its normal structure, but the number of its constituent elements increases.
2. Focal proliferative stage—fields (foci) appear in the total mass of proliferating cells, where cell division occurs especially intensively.
3. The stage of a relatively good-quality tumor—proliferating cells increasingly lose their resemblance to the original tissue, but show no tendency to invasive growth, growing into healthy tissue. Precancerous processes can regress or stop developing for a long time. (3 )

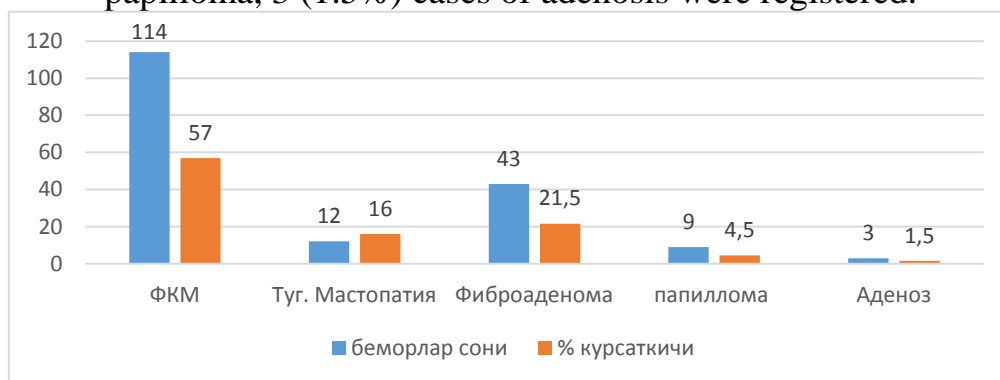
Currently, cysts occur 3-5 times among SBO women, and it is believed that cysts are observed as a result of proliferation of the epithelium of the nodular form of mammary gland mastopathy against the background of good-quality tumors of the mammary gland. In this context, interest in studying safe tumors has increased in recent years. We would not be mistaken if we say that reduction of mastopathy is the real way to reduce SBS.

**Purpose of work.** Study of association of dyshormonal diseases in women with precancerous conditions.

**Materials and styles:**

Retrospective analysis of disease history of RIO and RIATM Khorezm branch for 2015-2018.

**Results:** when we conducted a retrospective analysis of outpatient cards of women who applied to the polyclinic department of RIO and RIATM Khorezm branch, 114 (57%) of 200 had fibrocystic mastopathy, 12 (16%) had nodular mastopathy, 43 (21.5) had fibroadenoma, 9 (4.5%) had fibroadenoma. ) intracortical papilloma, 3 (1.5%) cases of adenosis were registered.



Of these, fibro-cystic mastopathy is common in bilateral diffuse cases; Out of 43 patients with fibroadenoma, 26 (60.4%) were observed in the right mammary gland, 17 (39.5%) in the left mammary gland. Of the remaining 24 diseases, such as nodular mastopathy, adenosis, papilloma, 16 cases (66.6%) were found in the left mammary gland, and 8 cases (33.3%) were observed in the right mammary gland. If we divide patients by age, 144 (72%) patients are aged 18-44, 36 (18%) patients are aged 45-59, 14 (7%) are aged 60-74, 8 (4%) are aged 75-90. ) patients over 90 years old were not observed.

If we distinguish between regions,

Territories	Number of patients	% indicator
Urganch city	21	10.5

Urganch district	14	7
Pitnak t umani	20	10
The city of Khiva	18	9
Khanka district	15	7.5
Bogot district	19	9.5
Khozarasp district	27	13.5
Yangariq district	19	9.5
Shavat district	16	8
Gurlan district	14	7
Koshkupir district	17	8.5
Total	200	100%

**Conclusion.** The study of pre-cancerous processes in women, mechanisms of proliferation, hormonal status, age dependence (the most young people are 18-44 years old - 72% of cases), the degree of malignancy of benign tumors, is of great importance in early detection and prevention of breast cancer. and polyclinics, increasing oncological vigilance in primary health care units would have served to prevent widespread cases of the disease among young women.

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