

Main Gynecological Diseases in Girls in Early and Adolescent Age

Gulnora Rajabovna Kurbanova

Obstetrician-gynecologist, I.Irgashev 4th City Clinical Hospital, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

E-mail: kgulnora2206@gmail.com

Abstract. This article discusses the main gynecological diseases of girls in early and adolescence. Also, the causes of anomalies and pathologies in girls.

Keywords: pediatric gynecology, anomaly, pathology, diseases.

In Uzbekistan, pediatric gynecology has emerged recently. This is due to the development and expansion of the medical culture itself. Previously, parents tried to cure diseases in adolescent girls with therapists, now with diseases of the genital organs they turn to a special doctor - a gynecologist. As soon as the child has complaints, it is urgent to make an appointment with the doctor. After all, it is easier and easier to cure diseases in girls in the initial stages [1].

In gynecology of children and adolescents, the following age periods are distinguished: intrauterine development, newborns, early childhood, neutral (up to 7 years), prepubertal (from 7 years to the year of menarche), puberty (from the onset of menarche to 16 years) and adolescent (from 16 to 18 years). The genital organs of a newborn girl are highly differentiated. The vagina of a newborn has its own mechanisms of protection against infection; a feature of the ovaries at this age is the presence of primordial follicles, the number of which is in the range of 500,000-700,000 in each [2].

Causes and consequences. There are several factors that can provoke childhood gynecological diseases in girls. There are cases of congenital pathology. Abnormal development of the genital organs can also occur due to gas exchange disorders or viral infections.

Some childhood diseases in gynecology in adolescents originate in the embryonic period. A number of anomalies are formed already in the second week of life. Due to disturbances in blood circulation and harmful influences, the development of the ovaries, the urogenital fold, the Mullerian and Wolfian channels stops. There may also be no tube or ovary on one side.

At the fourth and fifth weeks of fetal development, the pathology of the Mullerian passages may form inside the womb, which do not develop on one or both sides. The consequences may be violations in sexual and reproductive function.

On the seventh - eleventh weeks of the life of the embryo, a violation in the process of connecting the Müllerian ducts is likely. The consequences of such a pathology are manifested in a double uterus or vagina.

At the thirteenth - fourteenth weeks of fetal development, weak development of the muscles of the organs of the reproductive system is possible. Subsequently, this process leads to atresia of the internal genital organs.

In the fifteenth to sixteenth weeks, an anomaly may occur when the departments of the female tributaries do not connect. The consequences are the development of a uterine defect.

Gynecological diseases in little girls are caused by a decrease in the body's defenses, a drop in immunity. They can be associated with past acute respiratory infections, tonsillitis, infections, diseases of the urinary tract, intestinal dysbacteriosis.

Among the causes of diseases, gynecologists distinguish synthetic and tight clothing, excessive hygiene of the intimate area, allergies, hormonal deficiency.

Dysbacteriosis of the vagina in some cases leads to inflammation of the genital organs. Gynecological diseases in adolescent children can develop due to infections that have entered the bladder.

There are characteristic symptoms that identify childhood gynecological diseases in girls. Complaints usually occur at the time of puberty. It was then that the symptoms are barely noticeable, and the pathology is amenable to gentle treatment. Gynecological diseases in adolescent girls are manifested primarily in the absence of menstrual blood coming out. There is pain, but no bleeding. In this case, a gynecologist should be consulted, as some disorders require urgent surgery [3].

Symptoms such as curdled discharge, redness, pain during urination, irritation in the intimate area most likely indicate inflammatory diseases in girls. Timely medical care is important, as the disease can lead to dangerous disorders, including infertility.

The process of development of a girl on anatomical changes can be represented as follows:

8-9 years old - a rapid increase in the circumference of the pelvis, the appearance of adipose tissue on the hips.

9-10 years old - the beginning of growth of the mammary glands;

11 years old - growth of pubic hair, pigmentation of the nipples, enlargement of the mammary glands, the appearance of menarche;

13-14 years old - hair growth in the armpits;

15 years old - the establishment of two-phase menstrual cycles;

16-18 years old skeletal growth slowdown, however, all these signs are subject to significant individual fluctuations and are usually hereditary. The physiological age for the onset of menarche is currently considered to be the period from 9 to 15 years [2].

Gynecological diseases of children and adolescents are divided into several groups:

- inflammatory diseases,
- dysfunctional diseases of puberty,
- disorders of sexual development,
- anomalies in the development of the genital organs,
- genital tumors and injuries.

There are characteristic symptoms that identify childhood gynecological diseases in girls. Complaints usually occur at the time of puberty. It was then that the symptoms are barely noticeable, and the pathology is amenable to gentle treatment. Gynecological diseases in adolescent girls are manifested primarily in the absence of menstrual blood coming out. There is pain, but no bleeding. In this case, a gynecologist should be consulted, since some disorders require urgent surgery [1].

Symptoms such as curdled discharge, redness, pain during urination, irritation in the intimate area most likely indicate inflammatory diseases in girls. Timely medical care is important because the disease can lead to dangerous disorders, including infertility.

References

1. *Children's gynecology.* <https://gorps.ru/diseases/detskaya-ginekologiya/>.
2. *Gynecological Diseases in Children and Adolescents.* <https://doctornazarova.com/gynecological-diseases-in-children-and-adolescents/>.
3. *Diseases in gynecology of children and adolescents.* <https://koms-crb.med.cap.ru/press/2017/5/3/902854>.