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**СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ТЕНДЕНЦИЙ ЗАБОЛЕВАЕМОСТИ
В ГРУППАХ ПОДРОСТКОВЫХ ГИНЕКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ПАЦИЕНТОВ**

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**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MORBIDITY TRENDS IN ADOLESCENT
GYNECOLOGICAL PATIENT GROUPS**

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Резюме. Данное исследование выявляет тенденции гинекологической заболеваемости у подростков, при этом аномальные маточные кровотечения остаются наиболее распространённым состоянием, а число доброкачественных яичниковых опухолей увеличивается. Подчеркивается необходимость внедрения специализированных методов диагностики, лечения и профилактики для этой возрастной группы.

Ключевые слова: аномальные маточные кровотечения, доброкачественные яичниковые опухоли, подростки, тенденции заболеваемости, гинекологические расстройства.

Resume. The study examines gynecological morbidity trends in adolescents, with abnormal uterine bleeding being the most common and the incidence of benign ovarian tumors rising. It brings forth the need to provide specialized care and prevention strategies catered to the needs of adolescent female population.

Keywords: abnormal uterine bleeding, benign ovarian tumors, adolescents, morbidity trends, gynecological disorders.

Relevance. Identification of the shifting morbidity patterns among adolescents is critical in informing the development of targeted clinical practices and public health policies aimed at optimizing adolescent gynecological healthcare outcomes.

Aim: the aim of this study is to analyze and compare the incidence and prevalence of gynecological conditions among adolescents in 2023 and 2024 to inform targeted healthcare interventions.

Objectives:

1. To analyze and compare the morbidity structure of adolescent gynecological conditions in 2023 and 2024.
2. To identify the incidence and prevalence of the most common and rare gynecological diseases affecting adolescents.
3. To develop targeted interventions and healthcare strategies based on morbidity trends.

Material and methods. A retrospective analysis was conducted using hospital records from a gynecological unit for two consecutive years. Data collected included the incidence rates of various conditions such as abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB), benign ovarian tumors, inflammatory diseases, and abortion cases. The sample comprised all adolescent patients aged 11 to 19 years who attended the facility.

Results and their discussion. The average age of the participants was 15.47 ± 2.16 . The data revealed that abnormal uterine bleeding ranked as the most common condition in both years, with 378 cases (66.1%) in 2023, shifting slightly to 451 cases (62.7%) in 2024. The average duration of treatment was 6.2 days in 2024 and 6.0 in 2023. This persistent high incidence indicates the necessity for better management strategies and patient education. Severe anemia due to abnormal uterine bleeding was diagnosed in 6 girls, which required blood transfusion. The coagulation system was examined with the help of the Republican Scientific and Practical Center for Pediatric Hematology.

The data revealed that out of 451 patients with AUB, 4 were diagnosed with coagulation disorders, including deficiency of coagulation factor VII in 3 patients and von Willebrand disease in 1 patient.

Following abnormal uterine bleeding, benign ovarian tumors emerged as common concerns among the patients, impacting 70 (12.2%) cases and 114 (15.9%) individuals in 2023 and 2024, respectively, raising concerns about the rising trend in benign conditions.

In contrast, inflammatory diseases saw a decrease in incidence from 56 cases (9.8%) in 2023 to 48 cases (6.7%) in 2024, which might suggest improved preventive measures or awareness among adolescents and healthcare providers.

The number of abortion cases also declined from 20 (3.5%) to 18 (2.5%), indicating enhanced reproductive health education possibly leading to fewer unintended pregnancies.

The surgeries performed on adolescent patients included 114 cases of benign ovarian tumors, 43 cystectomies, 5 adnexectomies, and various reconstructive surgeries for vaginal anomalies. Additionally, there were 13 medical abortions and multiple D&C procedures, reflecting a significant number of interventions for complications such as ectopic pregnancies and dysfunctional uterine bleeding, with an operational activity rate of 17.71% among adolescents.

Rare cases such as ectopic pregnancies and non-viable pregnancies remained extremely low, with minimal fluctuations, thus confirming their status as uncommon occurrences in the adolescent population.

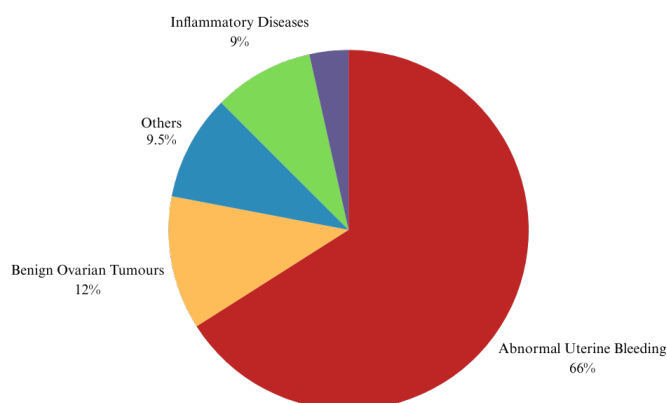


Fig. 1 – Pie chart depicting the structure of adolescent gynecological morbidity in the year 2023

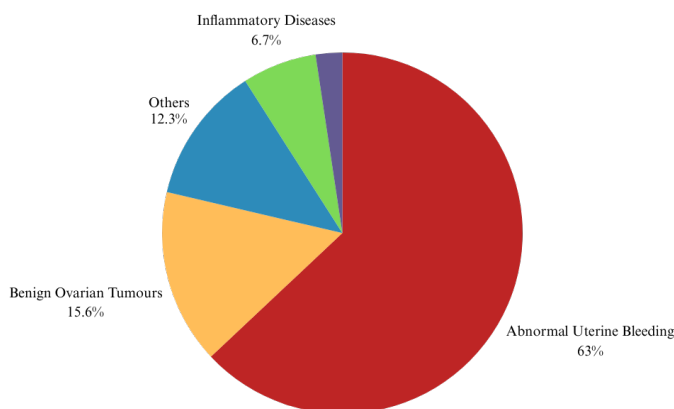


Fig. 2 – Pie chart depicting the structure of adolescent gynecological morbidity in the year 2024

Conclusion:

1. Abnormal uterine bleeding was identified as the most common gynecological condition among adolescents girls in both 2023 and 2024, with a slight increase in absolute cases.

2. Between 2023-2024, the frequency of reporting benign ovarian tumors showed a significant increase indicating a concerning trend the causes of which require further investigation.

3. A decline in inflammatory diseases and abortion cases was observed, potentially due to improvements in adolescent health awareness and preventive healthcare measures.

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