

ENDOMETRIOSIS AND INFERTILITY

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Relevance. Endometriosis is defined as the growth of endometrial-like tissue in places other than the uterus, often on the pelvic peritoneum and ovaries. When these tissues are found on the myometrium, this is called endometriosis interna or adenomyosis. Endometriosis is benign, but it is locally invasive and can disseminate widely, thus spreading to distant areas (sometimes even to the lungs or orbital tissue. Bleeding from these distant areas outside of the uterus is known as vicarious menstruation. It is observed that cyclic hormones stimulate growth but continuous hormones suppress it. This can be explained by the fact that endometrial lesions contain aromatase which allows the lesions to bypass the stabilizing control of progesterone and continue to grow. But continuous enzymes create a suppressed state by depriving the endometrial lesions of the cyclic signals the need to grow and bleed, thus leading to their inactivation. Infertility is a relatively common symptom in around 30% to 50% of patients with endometriosis [1].

Target. To examine patients with endometriosis and infertility.

Research methods. Studying history cases of the patients with endometriosis and infertility, analysis results, gynecological and extragenital pathology, statistic methods.

Results and their discussion. We have examined 75 women with endometriosis and infertility. The average age was about 33 years. In 92% cases patients suffered from extragenital pathology: thyroid diseases (34%), respiratory problems (64%), cardiovascular diseases (28%). All the patients indicated some symptoms before beginning of the periods: abdominal cramps (100%), mood swings (100%), tender breast (81.13%), abnormal vaginal discharge (71.69%), acne (58.49%), backache (45.28%). The duration of menstrual cycle was 25-28 days in 70% cases, around 29-35 days in 30% cases. In 88% cases menstruation was painful. What about the drugs to avoid the pain during menstruation in 75% cases the patients used drugs (paracetamol, ibuprofen, ketorolac) to avoid the pain. More than that most of the patients had the symptoms during menstruation: tender breasts (67.92%), bloating (88.67%), muscle aches (47.16%), joint pain (11.32%), headaches (39.62%), acne (79.24%), abdominal cramps (92.45%), diarrhea (20.75%), constipation (3.77%). The duration of the bleeding during menstrual cycle was 3-5 days (75%), 5-7 days (20%), more than 7 days (5%). The duration of endometriosis was 8 years. The duration of infertility was 6 years. We have examined that after the conservative treatment of endometriosis during a year most symptoms of menstrual cycle disorders have disappeared in 90% cases.

Conclusions. Endometriosis is a gynecological pathology that can be the reason of menstrual cycle disorders. In time endometriosis has a lot of other complications.

One of them is infertility. So to save reproductive health is very important to normalize menstrual cycle, to treat endometriosis and to prevent infertility.

LITERATURE

1. Smolarz, B. Endometriosis: Epidemiology, Classification, Pathogenesis, Treatment and Genetics (Review of Literature) / B. Smolarz, K. Szyłło, H. Romanowicz // International Journal of Molecular Sciences. – 2021. – Vol. 22, № 19. – Art. 10554.

EFFICACY OF THE COMBINATION OF ATEZOLIZUMAB, BEVACIZUMAB, PACLITAXEL AND CARBOPLATIN IN LUNG ADENOCARCINOMA: A CLINICAL CASE

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Relevance. Lung cancer, particularly non-small cell lung cancer, remains one of the leading causes of cancer-related morbidity and mortality worldwide [1]. The advent of immunotherapeutic agents has revolutionized treatment paradigms; however, their optimal integration with existing chemotherapy regimens is still under exploration. This case highlights the potential synergy of combining immune checkpoint inhibitors with traditional chemotherapeutics, demonstrating significant tumor response and offering insights into personalized treatment strategies for advanced lung adenocarcinoma.

Target. To assess the effectiveness of a novel chemotherapy regimen combining atezolizumab, bevacizumab, paclitaxel, and carboplatin in a patient diagnosed with metastatic non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

Research methods. The patient, a 55-year-old male, initially sought treatment for joint pain and was ultimately diagnosed with metastatic NSCLC following imaging and diagnostic procedures. After confirming the diagnosis of stage IVa NSCLC, the treatment regimen included atezolizumab, bevacizumab, paclitaxel, and carboplatin as first-line therapy [2]. The patient's response to treatment was evaluated through periodic computed tomography scans and iRECIST criteria.

Results and their discussion. Prior to treatment, imaging results indicated tumor masses increasing up to 104 mm in size. After six months of the combined regimen, a substantial reduction in total tumors to 71 mm (68% reduction) was documented. Further examination after three more months showed continued regression to 62 mm (60% reduction).² The evaluation according to iRECIST criteria yielded a partial response with a -40% score, indicating clinical benefit from therapy. Combination