



PRECANCEROUS DISEASES OF THE BREAST IN WOMEN OF DIFFERENT MENOPAUSAL STAGES: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the frequency of breast precancerous diseases in premenopausal and postmenopausal women, their main etiological factors. Information is provided on the influence of hormonal changes, hereditary predisposition, environmental factors and lifestyle on dysplasia and neoplastic processes in breast tissue.

KEYWORDS: Breast cancer, hormonal changes, hereditary predisposition, dysplasia.

INTRODUCTION

Milk diaper precancerous diseases in developed countries today women between the most common cancer It is a disease [1, 9]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the incidence of breast cancer is currently increasing year by year. In most cases, precancerous breast diseases are the cause of the development of this disease[2, 8].

Precancerous breast diseases occur differently in women of different ages. In premenopausal women, breast dysplasia and fibrocystic diseases are more common [3]. In postmenopausal women, diseases such as atypical hyperplasia, epithelial proliferation with atypical changes are observed. One of the main pathogenetic mechanisms in the development of precancerous breast diseases is hormonal imbalance[4,5]. Hormonal imbalance is a violation of the ratio of estrogen and progesterone, which activates proliferative processes in the epithelial cells of the mammary gland[5,6] In premenopausal women, estrogen is relatively high, and in postmenopausal women, it is low. In postmenopausal women, it is preserved in an altered form with the help of the aromatase enzyme[7,10]

In the following experiment, we analyzed the level of hormonal imbalance in women of pre- and postmenopausal age in Fergana region. Based on the analysis of the levels of estrogen and progesterone in pre- and postmenopausal women with breast cancer, differences were identified compared to the control group. It was found that the level of estrogen in pre- and postmenopausal patients increased by 150% and 195.2%, respectively, compared to the normal values of healthy women. A significant ($p < 0.01$; $p < 0.001$) increase in the level of estrogen hormone was observed compared to the control. It was found that the level of progesterone in patients of fertile and menopausal age decreased by 85.36% and 60%, respectively, compared to the normal values of healthy women.

Conclusion. The mechanisms of development of precancerous diseases of the breast in different menopausal periods are mainly associated with hormonal and genetic factors. In the premenopausal period, hyperestrogenia is observed, and in the postmenopausal period, estrogen deficiency and metabolic changes predominate. Early diagnosis and proper implementation of preventive measures significantly reduce the development of breast cancer.

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