ORIGINAL ARTICLE

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

ISSN: 2692-515-x, Impact Factor: 9.23

American Academic publishers, volume 6, issue 01,2026

Journal: https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai

ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE ON PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN PREGNANT WOMEN OF THE VALLEY POPULATION

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Abstract

During pregnancy, various pathomorphological changes are observed in a woman's body. These changes affect not only the mother's health but also the fetus's health. Obstetric and gynecological indicators in the population of the valley can vary compared to other regions, which is of particular importance for pathomorphological analysis and forensic medical evaluation. The importance of the topic lies in the fact that the analysis of pathomorphological changes in pregnant women plays an important role in identifying shortcomings in obstetric practice, determining precautions, and developing family and state medicine.

Keywords

pregnant women, pathomorphological changes, obstetric and gynecological indicators, forensic medical assessment, population of the Valley.

Аннотация

Во время беременности в организме женщины наблюдаются различные патоморфологические изменения. Эти изменения влияют не только на здоровье матери, но и на здоровье плода. Акушерско-гинекологические показатели у населения долины могут быть различными по сравнению с другими регионами, что имеет особое значение для патоморфологического анализа и судебно-медицинской оценки. Важность темы заключается в том, что анализ патоморфологических изменений у беременных женщин играет важную роль в выявлении недостатков в акушерской практике, определении мер предосторожности и развитии семейной и государственной медицины.

Ключевые слова

беременные женщины, патоморфологические изменения, акушерско-гинекологические показатели, судебно-медицинская оценка, население долины.

Relevance of the topic. Pathomorphological changes that occur during pregnancy directly affect the health of the mother and child. The features of pathomorphological changes

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associated with diseases and nutritional deficiencies in the valley population are of regional significance. Their study is important for improving local medical practice, improving the quality of medical care, and reducing perinatal risks.

Degree of study of the topic.

1. Pathomorphological changes during pregnancy. During pregnancy, the following main pathomorphological changes are observed: cirrhosis and tissue changes: hypertrophy of the tissue epithelium and endometrial hyperplasia appear as a simple physiological reaction, but in some cases can lead to pathology (K.R. Rakhimov, 2018).

Cardiovascular system: changes in blood pressure, myocardial hypertrophy, and increased blood volume are common (A.N. Nurmukhamedov, 2017).

Changes in the kidneys and liver: hepatomegaly and nephropathy can occur during pregnancy, which is also important for clinical and forensic assessment (B.B. Abdullaev, 2019).

Extragenital pathologies: diabetes mellitus, thyroid diseases, and infectious diseases exacerbate pathomorphological changes (WHO, 2016; 2019).

2. The importance of pathomorphological data in forensic medical assessment.

An integrated analysis of pathomorphological changes is important in assessing complications caused by shortcomings in the medical care provided to pregnant women.

Cause-and-effect relationships: a joint analysis of pathomorphological changes, clinical data, and the results of obstetric practice is crucial for identifying errors or omissions in forensic medical examination (V.L. Popov et al., 2016).

Individual characteristics of the cases: each pregnancy has a separate clinical character, requiring an individual approach to pathomorphological analysis (M. Knight et al., 2019).

3. The importance of pathomorphological analysis in the population of the valley.

Clinical and demographic characteristics for the valley's population (climate, prevalence of diabetes and hypertension, access to medical services) influence pathomorphological changes.

National studies (B.B. Rakhimov, K.R. Abdullaev, 2019) emphasize the importance of pathomorphological data in assessing pregnancy complications and perinatal factors in the population of the Valley.

In conclusion, pathomorphological changes during pregnancy are observed in various systems (reproductive, cardiovascular, kidney, liver). In forensic medical assessment, pathomorphological data can yield a true result when integrated with clinical and obstetric data. Analysis of pregnancy complications and the study of pathomorphological changes in the population of the Valley is important for improving the quality of local medical care and perinatal healthcare.

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Conclusion: In the population of the Valley, various pathomorphological changes are observed during pregnancy, which affect not only the reproductive system, but also the health of other organs, such as the cardiovascular system, kidneys, and liver. In forensic medical assessment, the integration of pathomorphological data with clinical and obstetric data is important for obtaining a reliable and objective result. Taking into account the characteristics and clinical indicators of the local population is important for clarifying pathomorphological analysis and reducing pregnancy complications.

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