

DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF CERVICAL CANCER IN ULTRASOUND EXAMINATIONS

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Abstract: Cervical cancer (cervical cancer) is one of the most common types of cancer in women. It occurs as a result of the growth and change of the tissues of the cervix. Early detection and diagnosis of BBS is critical to save women's lives. This article provides information on the detection and diagnosis of cervical cancer using UST (ultrasonography) examinations.

Key words: cervical cancer, anomalies, polyps, ovaries, urinary bladder.

Causes of cervical cancer include: trauma to the body, inflammation of the reproductive system, abortion, early sexual activity, and dangerous infections. However, in about 99 percent of cases, the main cause is the human papillomavirus (HPV). OPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection. There are more than 200 types of this virus, fourteen of which can cause cancer. Ultrasonography (UZT) plays an important role in the detection of cervical cancer. With the help of ultrasound, it is possible to obtain information about the condition, size and structure of the uterus and its surrounding tissues.

Ultrasound examinations are carried out for the following purposes. Using ultrasound, the structure and size of the cervix is determined. If there are changes or growths on the cervix, these may be signs of cancer. UZT can detect growths, polyps or other anomalies on the cervix. These growths can be one of the first signs of cancer development. With the help of ultrasound, the condition of the organs around the cervix, such as the ovaries and bladder, is evaluated.

Cervical cancer diagnosis consists of the following stages. The doctor studies the patient's history and conducts a clinical examination. At this stage, the patient's complaints, family history and other important information are collected. Using ultrasound, the cervix and surrounding tissues are evaluated. If changes are detected, further investigations may be conducted. If the ultrasound results are suspicious, the doctor may recommend a biopsy. During the biopsy, a sample of cervical tissue is taken and examined in the laboratory. If the diagnosis of cancer is confirmed, additional tests such as computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) may be performed. These tests help detect the spread of cancer.

Cervical cancer is often associated with HPV (human papillomavirus) infection. Other risk factors include:

- Early sexual activity: having sex before the age of 17.
- Multiple sexual partners: Having multiple sexual partners.
- Smoking: Smoking can contribute to the development of cancer.

- Weakness of the immune system: When the immune system is weak, the risk of developing cancer increases. When cervical cancer is diagnosed, treatment methods are chosen depending on the stage of the disease, the general health of the patient and other factors. Removal of the cervix and surrounding tissue. Removal of the uterus, cervix, and sometimes the ovaries and fallopian tubes. Removal of lymph nodes where the cancer may have spread. Radiation is sent from an external source to kill cancer cells. The radiation source is placed directly on the cervix. Medicines are used to kill cancer cells. This method is often used after surgery or in cases where the cancer has spread. Medicines are used to strengthen the patient's immune system and fight cancer cells. Targeted drugs are used to stop the growth of cancer cells. This method may be effective for certain types of cancer. Psychological support, rehabilitation and other additional methods help to improve the general condition of the patient. In the treatment of cervical cancer, doctors often combine several methods. An individual treatment plan is developed for each patient. If you have any questions about this disease, it is important to consult a doctor. It is recommended to be performed every 3 years for cervical cancer and its prevention. It is conducted to detect HPV (human papillomavirus) infection. HPV can cause some types of cancer. HPV vaccine is recommended for girls and teenagers. This vaccine reduces the risk of developing cervical cancer.

Eat a diet rich in fruits, vegetables and the right fats. Exercising regularly will help you control your weight. Smoking increases the risk of developing cervical cancer. Avoiding sexually transmitted infections (such as HPV). Use of condoms: Use of condoms during sexual intercourse protects against infections. Regular consultation and health check-up with a doctor. Using meditation, yoga, or other stress management techniques to reduce stress and maintain psychological health. Taking these measures to prevent cervical cancer can significantly reduce the risk of developing the disease. It is important for every woman to take preventive measures by monitoring her health and consulting a doctor.

Conclusion:

Early detection and diagnosis of cervical cancer is essential to save women's lives. Ultrasound examinations play an important role in this process, as they allow to assess the condition of the cervix and surrounding tissues. If you have symptoms of cervical cancer or have risk factors, it is important to consult a doctor and undergo regular examinations. A healthy lifestyle and preventive measures are important in preventing the development of cancer.

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