

**CLASSIFICATION OF OZOGENIC NEUROPSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL
CONDITIONS CAUSED BY CANCER OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM IN
WOMEN**

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Abstract: This article analyzes nosogenic neuropsychopathological conditions in women with reproductive system cancer. The clinical and psychosomatic features of the disease, as well as the identified psychopathological and neuropsychological disorders, were studied. Through detailed psychodiagnostics and neuropsychological tests, the impact of changes in women's emotional-cognitive composition not only on physical but also on mental health has been demonstrated. The impact of high levels of mental states, stress, and anxiety on women with reproductive system cancer, as well as comprehensive treatment measures in the healthcare system, were discussed. It turned out that the psychosomatic factors of the disease and neuropsychopathological disorders have a great influence on the physical condition of women and treatment methods. The article also recommends effective treatment and rehabilitation methods.

Keywords: Reproductive system cancer, Nosogenous neuropsychopathological condition, Women, Clinical description, Psychosomatic description, Oncological women and psychiatry.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются нозогенные нейropsychопатологические состояния у женщин с раком репродуктивной системы. Изучены клинко-психосоматические особенности заболевания, выявленные психопатологические и нейropsychологические нарушения. С помощью подробной психодиагностики и нейropsychологических тестов показано влияние изменений эмоционально-когнитивного состава у женщин не только на физическое, но и на психическое здоровье. Обсуждалось влияние высокого уровня психических состояний, стресса и тревожности у женщин с раком репродуктивной системы, а также комплексные лечебные мероприятия в системе здравоохранения. Оказалось, что психосоматические факторы заболевания и нейropsychопатологические расстройства оказывают большое влияние на физическое состояние женщин и методы лечения. В статье также рекомендованы эффективные методы лечения и реабилитации.

Ключевые слова: Рак репродуктивной системы, Незогенное нейropsychопатологическое состояние, Женщины, Клиническое описание, Психосоматическое описание, Женщины-онкологи и психиатрия

Cancer is one of the most important problems of modern medicine, and its impact on socio-economic and health is enormous. Cancer of the reproductive system in women can lead to a number of adverse effects associated with cardiac, vascular, mental, and psychosomatic conditions. Clinical examination of such diseases and the study of psychosomatic factors are very important, since these conditions affect the general health, quality of life, and social life

of women. Psychosomatic and neuropsychopathological disorders are more common in women suffering from cancer. These circumstances can affect family relationships, work environment, understanding of role in society, and outlook on life. In women with reproductive system cancer, psychoemotional states, depression, mixed feelings, factors affecting rejuvenation and overall health are increasing.

Clinical and psychosomatic data obtained from women help to understand their attitude towards the disease and the individual state of each woman. The relevance of this topic is also important for the development of new methods and strategies in the field of treatment processes and psychological support. Studying nosogenic neuropsychopathological conditions in women with reproductive system cancer, determining their clinical and psychosomatic characteristics, as well as finding new ways of treatment - through this it is possible to implement effective treatment and rehabilitation measures for women.

In Uzbekistan, cancer of the reproductive system, especially cervical and breast cancer, is widespread among women. Every year, about 1,600 women are registered with cervical cancer, and about 600 of them die from this disease. In breast cancer, 4,454 new cases were registered in 2020, and 2,067 women died. In order to detect and prevent cancer at an early stage, on November 22, 2024, the President signed a decree "On Measures to Improve the System of Combating Cancer Among Women." According to it, women aged 30-65 undergo medical examinations every two years, and cervical cancer screening is carried out annually for women aged 30-50 years. Expenses related to the diagnosis and treatment of patients diagnosed with oncological diseases as a result of screening are covered by the state budget.

One of the main causes of cervical cancer is the human papillomavirus (HPV). Vaccination against this virus is one of the effective measures to prevent the disease, and since 2019, vaccination of girls aged 9-14 has been carried out in Uzbekistan. According to the Ministry of Health, 94% of girls have been vaccinated to date. Also, from January 1, 2025, it is planned to organize the work of obstetrician-gynecologists and mammographers in oncological control rooms in two shifts. A center for reading mammography images will be created, and a reference laboratory for monitoring the quality of test systems for the diagnosis of human papillomavirus will be established. These measures are aimed at the early detection, prevention, and effective treatment of cancer among women and play an important role in protecting their health.

The nosogenic neuropsychopathological state in women with cancer of the reproductive system is one of the most important medical and psychological problems. Such patients experience not only physical, but also mental and psycho-emotional changes.

Psychoemotional disorders. After a cancer diagnosis, depression, anxiety, and fear significantly increase in women; Prolonged stress can lead to psychopathological changes. Neurological symptoms. Headache, insomnia, dizziness; Problems related to the autonomic nervous system (increased heart rate, difficulty breathing, sweating).

Cognitive disorders. Memory impairment, inability to concentrate; Decreased difficulties and motivation in decision-making. Socio-psychological influences. Problems of self-acceptance in the family and society. Changes in a person's attitude towards their sexuality. Treatment and support methods. Psychological support and psychotherapy. Cognitive-

behavioral therapy, exercises for restoring psycho-emotional balance. Group and individual therapy. Pharmacological treatment. Antidepressants and anxiolytics. Medications affecting the vegetative system. Physical and rehabilitation measures. Heavy and proper nutrition, physical activity. Methods of meditation, yoga, relaxation.

The clinical and psychosomatic characteristics of the nosogenic neuropsychopathological state in women with cancer of the reproductive system are complex and multifaceted. This condition is characterized by physical, emotional, and psychological changes, since oncological disease has a serious impact on a woman's overall life activity. Depressive and anxiety states. After the diagnosis of the disease, many patients experience fear, depression, and despair; Often, they develop insomnia, irritability, hypersensitivity, and a decrease in general mood.

Vegetative disorders. Increased heart rate (tachycardia), feeling of shortness of breath, sweating, feeling of coldness in arms and legs, pain in various parts of the body (psychosomatic pains).

Neurocognitive disorders. Memory decline, decreased concentration, decreased intellectual activity, slowed reaction rate.

Hormonal changes and their effects. If a reproductive system surgery has been performed (for example, removal of the uterus or ovaries), a sharp decrease in estrogen and progesterone levels is observed. This condition exacerbates menopausal symptoms: hot flashes, irritability, depression, and insomnia.

Disorders of sexual function. Decreased libido, avoidance of sexual intercourse, vaginal dryness and pain.

Effects on the immune system. Chronic fatigue syndrome, weakened immune system, increased susceptibility to infectious diseases.

CONCLUSION

The clinical and psychosomatic characteristics of the nosogenic neuropsychopathological state in women with cancer of the reproductive system are complex and multifaceted. Studies show that women diagnosed with oncological diseases exhibit a high level of stress, anxiety, depression, and emotional instability.

Among the psychosomatic reactions, insomnia, changes in the cardiovascular system, hormonal imbalance, and disorders of the autonomic nervous system are identified. Also, in this case, neurotic reactions and changes in cognitive functions can occur through nosogenic (disease-induced) stress. Psychologically, such patients experience mental disorders such as rejection of illness, anxiety, depression, and apathy. Significant changes occur in their social and personal life, which requires a comprehensive approach to therapeutic and rehabilitation measures.

Therefore, it is important to strengthen special psychotherapy programs, psychopharmacological assistance, and social support systems to improve the psycho-

emotional state of women with oncological diseases. In women with cancer of the reproductive system, a nosogenic neuropsychopathological state leads to serious physical and mental changes. Such patients require a comprehensive approach: oncopscychology, psychotherapy, pharmacological treatment, and rehabilitation processes are of great importance.

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