

IMPROVEMENT OF DIAGNOSTIC AND REHABILITATION APPROACHES TO ENHANCE REPRODUCTIVE OUTCOMES IN CHRONIC ENDOMETRITIS

Tuychieva K.D.

Asrankulova D.B.

Andijan State Medical Institute

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Relevance of the study. The functional state of the endometrium plays a pivotal role in safeguarding women's reproductive health. Chronic endometritis is recognized as one of the leading causes of infertility, recurrent pregnancy loss, and adverse obstetric outcomes. In many cases, its latent or nonspecific clinical course leads to delayed diagnosis. Conventional diagnostic methods such as ultrasound examination and histological evaluation are not always sufficiently informative. Modern diagnostic technologies, including optical coherence tomography, provide the opportunity to detect structural and functional alterations of the endometrium at earlier stages. Furthermore, the hypoplastic variants of the endometrium exacerbate reproductive disorders and require more effective rehabilitation strategies. The application of novel regenerative and physiotherapeutic approaches holds promise in restoring endometrial function, improving embryo implantation, and optimizing reproductive outcomes, which defines the high scientific and practical relevance of this research direction in modern gynecology.

Aim of the study. To improve the effectiveness of treatment and optimize reproductive outcomes in women with chronic endometritis by refining diagnostic methods and advancing rehabilitation approaches.

Objectives of the study.

1. To identify clinical and anamnestic factors contributing to reproductive dysfunction in women with chronic endometritis and other inflammation-related endometrial pathologies.
2. To analyze the patterns of pathological processes in the uterine cavity according to the clinical, anamnestic, and etiopathogenetic features of the disease.
3. To evaluate the diagnostic potential of optical coherence tomography in chronic endometritis and hypoplastic variants of the endometrium.
4. To assess the effectiveness of novel treatment strategies, including regenerative therapy and modern physiotherapeutic methods, in the management of hypoplastic endometrial processes.

Conclusion.

The outcomes of this study are expected to contribute to the development of improved diagnostic algorithms for timely detection and management of chronic endometritis, as well as to establish effective rehabilitation strategies for hypoplastic endometrial conditions. Ultimately, these measures will enhance infertility treatment success and improve reproductive outcomes.