

CLINICAL COURSE OF OVARIAN NEOPLASMS AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF LIFE-THREATENING COMPLICATIONS

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Relevance

Ovarian neoplasms represent one of the most common and clinically complex groups of pathologies affecting the female reproductive system. These tumors are often characterized by a prolonged asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic course, which frequently leads to delayed diagnosis and the development of severe complications. Life-threatening complications such as tumor rupture, ovarian torsion, internal bleeding, and peritoneal reactions pose a direct threat to the patient's life and require urgent surgical intervention. Therefore, an in-depth study of the clinical course and structural characteristics of complications associated with ovarian neoplasms remains one of the actual issues in modern oncogynecology and emergency medicine.

Aim

To analyze the clinical features of ovarian neoplasms as well as the structure and incidence of their life-threatening complications.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted using a retrospective clinical-statistical analysis. Clinical data from 720 patients treated at the Bukhara branch of the Republican Scientific and Practical Center for Emergency Medical Care between 2019 and 2025 were analyzed. In all patients, anamnesis data, clinical symptoms, ultrasound and CT/MRI findings, operative findings, and histomorphological conclusions were comprehensively evaluated. Tumor size, localization, and type of complications were classified into separate groups, and statistical analysis was performed using variation methods.

Results

According to the analysis, the most common life-threatening complication was tumor rupture, which was observed in 612 cases (85.0%). Most of these patients presented with acute pain syndrome and peritoneal symptoms. Ovarian torsion was identified in 401 patients (55.7%) and was mainly manifested by an acute abdominal clinical picture. Internal bleeding was detected in 26 cases (3.6%) and was associated with hemodynamic instability and shock conditions.

Analysis according to tumor size demonstrated that neoplasms larger than 10 cm were detected in 389 cases (54.0%), tumors larger than 15 cm in 176 cases (24.4%), and giant tumors measuring 20 cm or more in 64 cases (8.9%). The frequency of complications in large tumors was found to be 1.8–2.5 times higher compared to smaller neoplasms.

Evaluation of clinical manifestations showed that in 298 patients (41.4%), the disease was diagnosed at a late stage requiring emergency surgical intervention. In 112 cases (15.5%), tumors were detected during routine preventive examinations. The main clinical symptoms included lower abdominal pain (68.2%), menstrual irregularities (44.7%), abdominal discomfort (36.5%), and meteorism (29.8%).

In addition, bilateral lesions were identified in 96 patients (13.3%), and these cases were characterized by a significantly increased risk of complications. Signs of hormonal imbalance were observed in 214 patients (29.7%).

Conclusion

The most common and life-threatening complications of ovarian neoplasms are tumor rupture and ovarian torsion. Increased tumor size and the latent clinical course significantly raise the probability of complication development. Therefore, early diagnosis, comprehensive instrumental examinations, and timely emergency surgical management are crucial for preserving patients' lives.