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Study of the Development and Formation of the Reproductive System in Women with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus by Clinical and Anamnestic Examination

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Abstract The article studied the spectrum of reproductive changes in women of childbearing age with a history of type 1 diabetes mellitus. According to the results obtained, women of the 1st group had a history of type 1 diabetes mellitus, infertility 33%, spontaneous abortions 33%, amenorrhea 20%, infant mortality 8%. And in ultrasound of reproductive organs, 45% of patients were diagnosed with uterine hypoplasia, 30% - ovarian multifollicule and 18% - ovarian hypoplasia. However, it was revealed that in group 2, spontaneous abortions were found in 3%, amenoreya 5% of women of healthy childbearing age who did not suffer from diabetes mellitus. Infertility and infant mortality have not been determined.

Keywords Infertility, Amenorrhea, Uterine hypoplasia, Ovarian hypoplasia

1. Introduction

In recent years, there has been a growing scientific interest in the study of reproductive function disorders in patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) worldwide. This is due to advances in the treatment of the disease, which in turn significantly increases the life expectancy of patients with DM, maximizing the onset and development of severe complications of the disease [3]. The study of the specific course of reproductive function in patients with DM type 1 in particular is one of the pressing problems of Medicine. It has been proven in the literature that menstrual irregularities, infertility, increased pathology of pregnancy and childbirth, a significant decrease in the fertility period in women with diabetes compared to healthy women, are very high [9].

In girls with diabetes, the development of the uterus is somewhat delayed, but this has flattened towards the end of puberty. When comparing the development of the uterus and ovaries with patients of moderate severity, there is evidence of a frequent delay of 2-2.5 times in patients with severe diabetes. All over the world, the number of diabetics increases by 5-7% every year and increases by 2 times in 12-15 years [11]. Including 1 type of DM it is also noted that the number of patients increases among children, adolescents and adults [1] (Alimova N.U., Rakhimova G.N.). In Uzbekistan, the maximum detection frequency of 1 type DM is highest in children aged 10-15 years, that is, it is observed during the period of increased growth and functional maturation of the body, puberty. In patients with diabetes mellitus (DM), reproductive changes in various manifestations are being reduced.

A large number of researchers in patients with menstrual period disorders.

In this examination, the goal of anicizing the scale of reproductive changes in women of 1 Type DM living in the Ferghana region was taken.

Purpose of research: Type 1 diabetes mellitus living in the Fergana region is characterized by a clinical anamnestic examination of the development and formation of the reproductive system in women.

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2. Objects and Methods of Research

120 women of Type 1 diabetes age who were under the control of the Fergana regional Endocrinology dispensary were analyzed. Their age ranged from 18 to 50 years.

And the control group received 40 healthy women of childbearing age. Their age ranged from 18 to 50 years. The medical history of patients was studied in detail. All patients received a general clinical examination, including a clinical anamnestic survey, UTT examinations.

3. Results

Female patients of childbearing age group 1 with Type 1 diabetes were found to have infertility in 43(33%), spontaneous abortions in 45 (34%), amenorrhea in 31(20%), and infant mortality in 8(12%) female patients. In healthy women of childbearing age in control group 2, spontaneous

abortions were found in 3 (7.5%) and amenorrhea in 2(5%) women. Infertility and infant mortality, however, were not observed in which Woman The Hecht in this guru was. The figures are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Diseases detected in women of childbearing age under examination

Groups	Sterility	Spontaneous abortions	Amenorrhea	Infant mortality
Group 1 Diabetes Type 1 women n=120	43 (36%)	45 (38%)	31 (25%)	8 (6,6%)
Group 2 Healthy women n=40		3 (7,5%)	2 (5%)	
Total	43	48	33	8

Table 2. Diseases detected by UTT in the reproductive organs in women of childbearing age under examination

Groups	Uterine hypoplasia	Ovarian hypoplasia	Ovarian multifollicula
Group 1 Diabetes Type 1 women n=120	55 (45%)	22 (18%)	37 (30%)
Group 2 Healthy women n=40	2 (5%)		2 (5%)
Total			

In the next step, patients were accused of comparing their diseases detected by UTT in the reproductive organs. (Table-2).

It can be seen that 1-group Anamnesis has diabetes mellitus type 1-45% of women of childbearing age have uterine hypoplpsia, 18% have ovarian hypoplasia, and 30% have ovarian multifollicula.

In healthy women of childbearing age in Group 2, uterine hypoppsia was observed in 5% and ovarian multifollicula in 5% of women. It can be seen that women of childbearing age who have Type 1 diabetes have a high incidence of uterine hypoplasia, ovarian hypoplasia and ovarian multifollicula disease compared to women in the control group.

4. Conclusions

1. Female patients of childbearing age group 1 with Type 1 diabetes were found to have infertility in 43(33%), spontaneous abortions in 45 (34%), amenorrhea in 31(20%), and infant mortality in 8(12%) female patients.
   In healthy women of childbearing age in control group 2, spontaneous abortions were found in 3 (7.5%) and amenorrhea in 2(5%) women. Infertility and infant mortality, however, were not observed in which Woman The Hecht in this guru was.
2. In 1-group Anamnesis, Diabetes Mellitus Type 1 has 45% of women of childbearing age observed uterine hypoplpsia, 18% ovarian hypoplasia, and 30% ovarian multifollicula.
   In healthy women of childbearing age in Group 2, uterine hypoppsia was observed in 5% and ovarian multifollicula in 5% of women.

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