



CONTRACEPTION OF PRIMARY AND REPEATED WOMEN IN THE CONDITIONS OF SAMARKAND

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The questionnaire was compiled on the basis of literature data, taking into account the characteristics of Eastern countries.

ABSTRACT

In the context of developing new technologies, bioethics makes it possible to use the achievements of scientific and technological progress for the benefit of a person, to warn a practicing doctor, a medical scientist about the inadmissibility of harming a person, his offspring, the world around him. Despite the study of the issue of contraception, there are still disagreements on this issue. The article discusses the views on contraception in the modern world, as well as cases of medical necessity for contraception. A survey was conducted in the conditions of the city of Samarkand among women of childbearing age. All surveyed are divided into 2 groups - the 1st group is primiparous women, the second group is re-parous women. The questionnaire was compiled on the basis of literature data, taking into account the characteristics of Eastern countries.

Relevance: Currently, much attention is paid to the problems of family planning and the prevention of unwanted pregnancies. There are procedures, methods of treatment and prevention that have been known for a long time, but are still the subject of heated discussion.

These issues include contraception, which is still facing moral and ethical views, common sense and medical necessity.

A woman needs to plan pregnancy, undergo pre-gravid preparation in order to further reduce the risk of complications during pregnancy [3]. If an unplanned pregnancy nevertheless occurred, it is necessary to choose the most gentle method of abortion, which will not cause

severe disturbances in the reproductive system.

Another advantage of modern contraceptives is not only a high contraceptive effect, but also a therapeutic effect. This allows them to be successfully used in patients with diseases of the reproductive system. However, adverse reactions when using oral contraceptives are associated with both the estrogenic and progestogen components of the drugs. For many years, pharmacologists have sought not only to reduce the dose of estrogens, but also to synthesize estrogen identical to natural. This ensured a decrease in the number of adverse reactions, primarily associated with increased blood clotting, effects on the mammary glands and other



target organs. A great achievement in the development of contraception was the synthesis of drugs that contain a derivative of folic acid (metafolin) and drospirenone [8].

Purpose of the study: to study the opinion on contraception and the peculiarities of the contraceptive status in women of reproductive age, to compare further reproductive plans in primiparous and multiparous women.

Material and research methods: a survey was conducted among 100 women who applied to the gynecological department of clinic No. 1 of the Samarkand State Medical University, of which 59 primiparas (group 1) and 41 multiparous women (group 2). The onset of sexual activity varied considerably (18–26 years).

Research results: this survey found that this pregnancy was unwanted for 3 women of group 1 (5%) and 7 patients (17%) of group 2. At the sexual debut, no types of contraception were used by women, since everyone was married and planned mostly pregnancy. Subsequently, barrier methods were used by 39% and 29%; coitus interruptus was used - 18.6% and 39%; combined oral contraceptives - 22% and 26.8%; an intrauterine device was placed - 19.5% of multiparous within 6 months after birth. It should be noted that these women had more than 2 births. Other methods of contraception (vaginal ring, injectables) did not occur. In 79.7% and 58.5% of cases, women stopped using hormonal methods after a month of taking. The main reasons sounded like "not feeling well" (11.8% and 17%); "weight gain"

(20.3% and 17%); "pathological discharge" (8.4% and 9.7%); "irritability" (6.6% and 4.8%); "gynecological diseases" (3.3% and 2.4%); "harmful" (3.3% and 4.8%); "husband is against" (10.1% and 17%); "I forget to drink" (13.6% of multiparous). 69.8% and 85.3% knew about modern methods of contraception, "heard something" - 22% and 12.2%. 22 women from group 1 (76%) and 5 from group 2 (33%) believed that hormonal contraception "improves reproductive health"; 4 (17%) and 5 (33%) - "worse"; the rest had no information. To the question "What kind of contraception do you plan after giving birth", the majority answered that they "do not know" (48% and 52%). Hormonal contraception was planned to be used by 42% and 34.1%; intrauterine - 51.3% and 58.6%; "none" - 6.7% and 7.3%.

Conclusion: the analysis showed that there are differences in the contraceptive concept, awareness and choice of contraceptive methods. Although hormonal contraception is one of the most accessible and widely used methods, it also has both a contraceptive and therapeutic side in the conditions of the city of Samarkand, women used it less than other methods. The majority preferred intrauterine contraceptives, although there were also women who did not want to use any methods of contraception.

Contraception is an effective means of preventing unwanted pregnancy, preventing medical abortions and sexually transmitted diseases.

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