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THE FOLLOWING ABSTRACT HAS BEEN PRESENTED AT "GYNECOLOGICAL ENDOCRINOLOGY THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY CONGRESS"

Abstract presented during the Poster Session "Posters" on 04/03/2026 19:15

Correction of Psychoemotional Disorders in Perimenopausal Women with Uterine Fibroids: Clinical Efficacy of Sulpiride Therapy

Speaker: Lagiya Abdullaeva (UZ),
Lagiya Abdullaeva (UZ), Rozanna Abdullaeva (UZ),

Perimenopause is frequently accompanied by neurovegetative and psychoemotional disturbances, which are often intensified by comorbid gynecologic conditions such as uterine fibroids. The management of mood instability, anxiety, and depression in this population remains a clinical challenge, as hormonal and somatic factors contribute to symptom persistence.

Objective:
To evaluate the effectiveness and tolerability of the atypical antipsychotic Sulpiride (Prosulpin, 200 mg) in correcting psychoemotional disorders in women with uterine fibroids during the perimenopausal period.

Methods:
A total of 118 women aged 42–53 years in perimenopause with uterine fibroids and menopausal symptoms were examined. The diagnostic work-up included pelvic ultrasonography, mammography, biochemical blood analysis, and cytological examination. Psychoemotional status was assessed using the Modified Menopausal Index (MMI, Kupperman scale) before and after treatment.
Sulpiride was administered at a dose of 100 mg twice daily (total 200 mg/day) for six weeks. Clinical monitoring was performed after 1, 3, and 6 weeks of therapy.

Patient(s):
All patients presented with climacteric and psychoemotional complaints—hot flashes, sleep disturbances, anxiety, irritability, and depressive mood. At baseline, mild symptoms were recorded in 21.7 % of women, moderate in 43.3 %, and severe in 15 %.

Main Outcome Measure(s):
Dynamics of psychoemotional symptoms according to MMI scores and frequency of vasomotor manifestations.

Result(s):
By the end of the first week, 78 % of women showed measurable improvement in emotional stability and reduction in anxiety. By week 6, 96 % reported a significant decline in hot flashes, sweating, sleep disturbances, tachycardia, and depressive symptoms. Mean MMI score decreased from 34.5 ± 5.2 to 16.7 ± 3.9 (p < 0.001). No serious adverse effects were observed; all participants tolerated therapy well.

Conclusions:
Sulpiride (Prosulpin, 200 mg/day) demonstrates high efficacy and good tolerability for the correction of psychoemotional

disorders in perimenopausal women with uterine fibroids. The drug contributes to rapid improvement in emotional well-being and reduction of vasomotor symptoms. Its use may be considered a non-hormonal therapeutic option in managing climacteric syndrome in patients with contraindications to hormonal therapy.

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Prediction and Morphological Mechanisms of Chronic Endometritis Formation in Reproductive-Age Women with Uterine Fibroids

Speaker: Lagiya Abdullaeva (UZ),
Lagiya Abdullaeva (UZ), Irpda Muminjonova (UZ),

Chronic endometritis (CE) is an often underdiagnosed inflammatory condition associated with impaired endometrial receptivity and reproductive failure. In women with uterine fibroids, intrauterine manipulations such as curettage may trigger or exacerbate chronic inflammation of the endometrium. Identifying morphological predictors of CE in this population is essential for improving diagnostic precision and therapeutic strategies.
Objective: To investigate the morphological mechanisms and predictive histopathological features of chronic endometritis development after uterine curettage in women of reproductive age with uterine fibroids.
Methods: The study included 75 reproductive-age women who underwent uterine curettage for uterine fibroids. Based on histological findings, participants were divided into two groups: Group I (n = 50): women with morphologically confirmed CE; Group II (n = 25): comparison group—women with normal endometrium and no inflammatory changes. Group I was further subdivided according to histological patterns: Subgroup Ia (n = 25): complete CE symptom complex with lymphoplasmacytic infiltration, stromal fibrosis, and sclerosis of spiral arteries; Subgroup Ib (n = 15): incomplete CE with focal or diffuse lymphocytic stromal infiltration; Subgroup Ic (n = 10): incomplete CE with stromal fibrosis and vascular sclerosis without active infiltration.
Patients: Morphological and immunohistochemical evaluation of endometrial tissue was performed to identify the degree of inflammatory and fibrotic changes and their correlation with reproductive dysfunction.
Results: Chronic inflammatory infiltrates, particularly lymphoplasmacytic cells within the endometrial stroma, were strongly associated with concurrent fibrotic remodeling and vascular sclerosis in women with fibroids. The combination of inflammation and fibrosis (Subgroup Ia) correlated with a higher incidence of reproductive failure compared to incomplete CE variants (p < 0.05). Immunohistochemical analysis supported persistent low-grade inflammation as a key mechanism linking mechanical uterine injury, fibroid pathology, and endometrial dysfunction.
Conclusions: The coexistence of lymphoplasmacytic infiltration, stromal fibrosis, and vascular sclerosis serves as a morphological predictor of chronic endometritis development. These findings support early detection and targeted treatment strategies for reproductive-age women at risk of post-procedural endometritis.

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