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HISTOLOGY OF THE CERVIX

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Abstract: The cervix (cervix uteri) is an important part of the female reproductive system, which is located at the bottom of the uterus and provides passage to the vagina. Includes knowledge about the histology of the uterus, its structure, functions and diseases. This article provides information about the anatomy, histological structure and diseases of the cervix.

Key words: uterus, tissues, cells, menstruation, myometrial layer, muscle pain.

Introduction

The uterus is the lower part of the uterus, which is 2-3 cm long and 2-3 cm wide. It consists of three main parts. It forms the inner layer of the uterus. This layer changes every month during the menstrual cycle and develops during pregnancy. The uterus is a muscular layer that plays an important role in the contraction of the uterus and the birth process. It forms the outer layer of the uterus and it protects the uterus from the surrounding tissues. The length of the uterus histologically consists of three main layers. The endometrial layer consists of epithelial cells, glandular cells and blood vessels. During the menstrual cycle, the endometrial layer changes: it thickens and, in the absence of pregnancy, is removed during menstruation along with red blood cells.

Main and methods

The myometrial layer consists of muscle cells and is divided into three layers: inner, middle and outer. The myometrium plays an important role in the contraction of the uterus and in the process of childbirth. The perimetrium layer is the serous layer that covers the uterus. It protects the uterus from the surrounding tissues and ensures its movement. The length of the uterus can be affected by various diseases and pathologies. Cervical cancer is a disease caused by the growth of epithelial cells of the cervix. It is mainly associated with HPV (human papillomavirus) infection. Endometriosis is a condition in which endometrial cells grow outside the cervix, which can cause pain and other problems. Fibroids are benign cells that grow on the cervix and are often asymptomatic, but in some cases can cause pain and bleeding. Polyps are benign cells that grow in the endometrium and can cause bleeding and other problems. The cervix (cervix uteri) is an important part of the female reproductive system, which is located between the uterus and the vagina. The length of the uterus also plays an important role during pregnancy, as it performs important functions in the preservation of the fetus and during the birth process. Cervical histology studies its structure, cells and their functions.

Results

The lining of the uterus is a layer of epithelial cells. This layer mainly consists of cuboidal epithelial cells, whose function is protection and secretion. The epithelial layer also plays an important role for sperm passing through the cervical canal. During ovulation, the secretion of this layer creates a favorable environment for spermatozoa. Below the epithelial layer is a layer consisting mainly of connective tissue. This layer contains blood vessels, nerves and lymphatic vessels. The stromal layer supports the structure of the cervix and provides blood supply. The cells located in this layer also play an important role in the inflammatory and regenerative processes.The uterus is the main muscle layer of the cervix and uterus. This layer consists mainly

of smooth muscle cells. The muscular layer ensures contraction of the cervix and uterus during childbirth. The strength and elasticity of this layer is important during childbirth. Cervical histology also studies changes that occur in various situations, such as hormonal changes, inflammation or diseases. During the menstrual cycle, the levels of estrogen and progesterone change, which affects the structure of the epithelial layer and affects the function. During ovulation, the secretion of the epithelial layer increases, which creates a favorable environment for spermatozoa. Inflammatory conditions such as cervicitis can cause changes in the epithelial layer. In the process of inflammation, the proliferation of cells and the appearance of signs of inflammation are observed. Diseases such as cervical dysplasia and cancer can cause abnormal changes in the epithelial cells of the cervix. These conditions are often diagnosed and treated through gynecological examinations. Cervical histology studies important aspects of the female reproductive system. Its structure and functions play an important role in ensuring reproductive health. Cervical diseases and conditions should be diagnosed and treated through frequent gynecological examinations. Regular visits to a gynecologist are important in maintaining women's reproductive health.

Conclusion

Cervical histology is an important part of the female reproductive system, and knowledge about its structure and functions is important for the prevention and treatment of diseases. Cervical diseases can be detected and treated early through regular medical examinations and screenings. It is important for women to protect themselves from cervical diseases by monitoring their health and consulting a doctor.

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