



# Cytological Analysis Of Female Patients With Sigmoidal Colpopoiesis Depending On The Duration Of Operation.

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The aim of the study is to study the cytological characteristics of the sigmoid colon after vaginoplasty in women of different periods.

**Material and methods of the study.** The material was biopsy specimens obtained after vaginoplasty in women who had undergone surgery to create an artificial vagina. A comparative analysis of the results of cytological examination and treatment of 52 women was conducted. The patients' smears were processed and stained using the Romanovsky-Giemsa method and the Pappenheim method. A morphometric study was conducted - the number of neutrophilic leukocytes, lymphocytes and epithelial cells was counted, to obtain statistically reliable results, at least 100 objects were analyzed in several fields of vision.

**Research results.** The cytogram results showed that in our observations in the group of women with neovagina, a reduced number of superficial cells was often noted, compared with intermediate and keratinizing cells. In the intermediate cells, slightly enlarged vesicular nuclei were found, which characterize the deficiency of estrogens. Along with them, cells of the upper rows of the superficial or intermediate layer can be found. In some cases, smears are represented by cells of the superficial functional epithelium. In this observation group, patients partially produced estrogen. Such a smear picture can be due to good compensatory abilities of the body. In addition, in the observation group for the period of 3 and 10 years, clusters of intermediate and large parabasal cells were noted in smears. All cells are well preserved, their nuclei are enlarged, equal in size and weakly stained. Enlargement and accumulation of intermediate and parabasal cells demonstrates a pronounced estrogen deficiency. These changes were expressed in women with aplasia of the uterus and appendages, including. A characteristic menopausal type smear was observed in women with neovagina in the observation group of 10 years and more. In vaginal smears, predominantly parabasal cells were found, with somewhat uniform enlargements, with a pale dystrophically changed nucleus, sometimes with karyorrhexis and pronounced eosinophilia of the cytoplasm. In addition, dynamic changes in the nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio in smears-imprints of the mucous membrane of the neovagina were studied. From Table No. 1 it is evident that the quantitative indicators of neutrophils, lymphocytes and epithelial cells differ compared to the control group. The indices of the cellular composition of the control group of neutrophilic leukocytes from 15.45% to 17.55%, returning to 15.65% after 10 years. Then the indices of the neovagina after the surgical period are noted to gradually decrease from 94.70% to 68.45% after 10 years. In the intermediate cells, changes in the YCS in women with neovagina are also noted, these indices show a gradual increase. If at 1 year they were 1:4 (24:6  $\mu$ m), at 3 years 1:9 (56:6  $\mu$ m), then at 10 years of observation the indices noticeably increased by 1:8 (67:8  $\mu$ m). At the same time, the YCS indices in the control group are 1:5 (30:6  $\mu$ m). The NCS of the basal cells of the multilayered squamous epithelium of the neovagina mucosa changes dramatically from 1 year of observation 1:5 (25:5  $\mu$ m), to 3 years 1:8 (48:6  $\mu$ m) and after 10 years 1:6 (56:9  $\mu$ m). In the control group, the NCS is 1:3 (15:5  $\mu$ m).

**Conclusions.** Women with neovagina show significant changes in the cellular composition of the mucosa compared to the control group. Neutrophilic leukocytes and lymphocytes decrease more noticeably in women with neovagina, while epithelial cells demonstrate an increase over time, but remain below the control group values throughout the observation period.



**References:**

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