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ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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GMN: Georgian Medical News is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board since 1994. GMN carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

GMN is indexed in MEDLINE, SCOPUS, PubMed and VINITI Russian Academy of Sciences. The full text content is available through EBSCO databases.

GMN: Медицинские новости Грузии - ежемесячный рецензируемый научный журнал, издаётся Редакционной коллегией с 1994 года на русском и английском языках в целях поддержки медицинской науки и улучшения здравоохранения. В журнале публикуются оригинальные научные статьи в области медицины, биологии и фармации, статьи обзорного характера, научные сообщения, новости медицины и здравоохранения. Журнал индексируется в MEDLINE, отражён в базе данных SCOPUS, PubMed и ВИНТИ РАН. Полнотекстовые статьи журнала доступны через БД EBSCO.

GMN: Georgian Medical News – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

ჟურნალი ინდექსირებულია MEDLINE-ის საერთაშორისო სისტემაში, ასახულია SCOPUS-ის, PubMed-ის და ВИНТИ РАН-ის მონაცემთა ბაზებში. სტატიების სრული ტექსტი ხელმისაწვდომია EBSCO-ს მონაცემთა ბაზებშიდან.

WEBSITE

www.geomednews.com

К СВЕДЕНИЮ АВТОРОВ!

При направлении статьи в редакцию необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

1. Статья должна быть представлена в двух экземплярах, на русском или английском языках, напечатанная через **полтора интервала на одной стороне стандартного листа с шириной левого поля в три сантиметра**. Используемый компьютерный шрифт для текста на русском и английском языках - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, для текста на грузинском языке следует использовать **AcadNusx**. Размер шрифта - **12**. К рукописи, напечатанной на компьютере, должен быть приложен CD со статьей.

2. Размер статьи должен быть не менее десяти и не более двадцати страниц машинописи, включая указатель литературы и резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках.

3. В статье должны быть освещены актуальность данного материала, методы и результаты исследования и их обсуждение.

При представлении в печать научных экспериментальных работ авторы должны указывать вид и количество экспериментальных животных, применявшиеся методы обезболивания и усыпления (в ходе острых опытов).

4. К статье должны быть приложены краткое (на полстраницы) резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках (включающее следующие разделы: цель исследования, материал и методы, результаты и заключение) и список ключевых слов (key words).

5. Таблицы необходимо представлять в печатной форме. Фотокопии не принимаются. **Все цифровые, итоговые и процентные данные в таблицах должны соответствовать таковым в тексте статьи**. Таблицы и графики должны быть озаглавлены.

6. Фотографии должны быть контрастными, фотокопии с рентгенограмм - в позитивном изображении. Рисунки, чертежи и диаграммы следует озаглавить, пронумеровать и вставить в соответствующее место текста **в tiff формате**.

В подписях к микрофотографиям следует указывать степень увеличения через окуляр или объектив и метод окраски или импрегнации срезов.

7. Фамилии отечественных авторов приводятся в оригинальной транскрипции.

8. При оформлении и направлении статей в журнал МНГ просим авторов соблюдать правила, изложенные в «Единых требованиях к рукописям, представляемым в биомедицинские журналы», принятых Международным комитетом редакторов медицинских журналов - <http://www.spinesurgery.ru/files/publish.pdf> и http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html В конце каждой оригинальной статьи приводится библиографический список. В список литературы включаются все материалы, на которые имеются ссылки в тексте. Список составляется в алфавитном порядке и нумеруется. Литературный источник приводится на языке оригинала. В списке литературы сначала приводятся работы, написанные знаками грузинского алфавита, затем кириллицей и латиницей. Ссылки на цитируемые работы в тексте статьи даются в квадратных скобках в виде номера, соответствующего номеру данной работы в списке литературы. Большинство цитированных источников должны быть за последние 5-7 лет.

9. Для получения права на публикацию статья должна иметь от руководителя работы или учреждения визу и сопроводительное отношение, написанные или напечатанные на бланке и заверенные подписью и печатью.

10. В конце статьи должны быть подписи всех авторов, полностью приведены их фамилии, имена и отчества, указаны служебный и домашний номера телефонов и адреса или иные координаты. Количество авторов (соавторов) не должно превышать пяти человек.

11. Редакция оставляет за собой право сокращать и исправлять статьи. Корректур авторам не высылаются, вся работа и сверка проводится по авторскому оригиналу.

12. Недопустимо направление в редакцию работ, представленных к печати в иных издательствах или опубликованных в других изданиях.

При нарушении указанных правил статьи не рассматриваются.

REQUIREMENTS

Please note, materials submitted to the Editorial Office Staff are supposed to meet the following requirements:

1. Articles must be provided with a double copy, in English or Russian languages and typed or computer-printed on a single side of standard typing paper, with the left margin of 3 centimeters width, and 1.5 spacing between the lines, typeface - **Times New Roman (Cyrillic)**, print size - 12 (referring to Georgian and Russian materials). With computer-printed texts please enclose a CD carrying the same file titled with Latin symbols.

2. Size of the article, including index and resume in English, Russian and Georgian languages must be at least 10 pages and not exceed the limit of 20 pages of typed or computer-printed text.

3. Submitted material must include a coverage of a topical subject, research methods, results, and review.

Authors of the scientific-research works must indicate the number of experimental biological species drawn in, list the employed methods of anesthetization and soporific means used during acute tests.

4. Articles must have a short (half page) abstract in English, Russian and Georgian (including the following sections: aim of study, material and methods, results and conclusions) and a list of key words.

5. Tables must be presented in an original typed or computer-printed form, instead of a photocopied version. **Numbers, totals, percentile data on the tables must coincide with those in the texts of the articles.** Tables and graphs must be headed.

6. Photographs are required to be contrasted and must be submitted with doubles. Please number each photograph with a pencil on its back, indicate author's name, title of the article (short version), and mark out its top and bottom parts. Drawings must be accurate, drafts and diagrams drawn in Indian ink (or black ink). Photocopies of the X-ray photographs must be presented in a positive image in **tiff format**.

Accurately numbered subtitles for each illustration must be listed on a separate sheet of paper. In the subtitles for the microphotographs please indicate the ocular and objective lens magnification power, method of coloring or impregnation of the microscopic sections (preparations).

7. Please indicate last names, first and middle initials of the native authors, present names and initials of the foreign authors in the transcription of the original language, enclose in parenthesis corresponding number under which the author is listed in the reference materials.

8. Please follow guidance offered to authors by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors guidance in its Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals publication available online at: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html
http://www.icmje.org/urm_full.pdf

In GMN style for each work cited in the text, a bibliographic reference is given, and this is located at the end of the article under the title "References". All references cited in the text must be listed. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically and then numbered. References are numbered in the text [numbers in square brackets] and in the reference list and numbers are repeated throughout the text as needed. The bibliographic description is given in the language of publication (citations in Georgian script are followed by Cyrillic and Latin).

9. To obtain the rights of publication articles must be accompanied by a visa from the project instructor or the establishment, where the work has been performed, and a reference letter, both written or typed on a special signed form, certified by a stamp or a seal.

10. Articles must be signed by all of the authors at the end, and they must be provided with a list of full names, office and home phone numbers and addresses or other non-office locations where the authors could be reached. The number of the authors (co-authors) must not exceed the limit of 5 people.

11. Editorial Staff reserves the rights to cut down in size and correct the articles. Proof-sheets are not sent out to the authors. The entire editorial and collation work is performed according to the author's original text.

12. Sending in the works that have already been assigned to the press by other Editorial Staffs or have been printed by other publishers is not permissible.

**Articles that Fail to Meet the Aforementioned
Requirements are not Assigned to be Reviewed.**

ავტორთა საქურაღებოლ!

რედაქციაში სტატიის წარმოდგენისას საჭიროა დაიცვათ შემდეგი წესები:

1. სტატია უნდა წარმოადგინოთ 2 ცალად, რუსულ ან ინგლისურ ენებზე დაბეჭდილი სტანდარტული ფურცლის 1 გვერდზე, 3 სმ სიგანის მარცხენა ველისა და სტრიქონებს შორის 1,5 ინტერვალის დაცვით. გამოყენებული კომპიუტერული შრიფტი რუსულ და ინგლისურენოვან ტექსტებში - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, ხოლო ქართულენოვან ტექსტში საჭიროა გამოვიყენოთ **AcadNusx**. შრიფტის ზომა – 12. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს CD სტატიით.

2. სტატიის მოცულობა არ უნდა შეადგენდეს 10 გვერდზე ნაკლებს და 20 გვერდზე მეტს ლიტერატურის სიის და რეზიუმეების (ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე) ჩათვლით.

3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).

4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).

5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.

6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები - დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრაფიების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შედეგების ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სურათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.

7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა – უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.

8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფხიხლებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.

9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.

10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.

11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.

12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.

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INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF OVARIAN ENDOMETRIOMAS: PRE- AND POST-SURGICAL USE OF DIENOGEST

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Abstract.

Aim: To evaluate the efficacy of an integrated management approach for ovarian endometriomas using Dienogest administered both before and after laparoscopic cyst enucleation in women with infertility.

Materials and Methods: The prospective, comparative clinical trial included 44 patients aged 18–35 years with ovarian endometriomas and infertility. Patients were randomly divided into two groups: the study group (20 participants) received Dienogest for six months before and after laparoscopic cyst enucleation, while the control group (24 participants) underwent laparoscopic cyst enucleation without additional hormonal treatment. Outcomes measured included: cyst size (before treatment and after six months of Dienogest administration in the study group), serum levels of anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH), antral follicle count (AFC) in both groups (before and six months after surgery), pregnancy rates, and recurrence rates of endometriomas within a 1-year follow-up.

Results: Study Group: Dienogest treatment resulted in a significant reduction in cyst size before surgery. AFC and AMH levels remained stable before and after surgery. At the 1-year follow-up, 13 participants (65%) achieved pregnancy, and endometrioma recurrence was observed in 3 participants (15%). Control Group: Six months post-surgery, AFC and AMH levels were significantly lower than pre-surgery levels. During the follow-up, 7 participants (29.2%) achieved pregnancy, and endometrioma recurrence was noted in 19 participants (79.2%).

Conclusion: The integrated management approach using Dienogest administered both before and after laparoscopic cyst enucleation has proven to be effective in improving reproductive outcomes and reducing recurrence rates of ovarian endometriomas in women with infertility.

Key words. Ovarian endometrioma, Dienogest, laparoscopy, fertility, recurrence.

Introduction.

Endometriosis is one of the most common gynecological conditions, affecting approximately 10% of women and girls of reproductive age. It presents significant challenges in clinical practice, particularly due to its impact on fertility and quality of life. Among the various forms of endometriosis, ovarian endometrial cysts (endometriomas) are particularly prevalent, affecting 17–44% of women worldwide [1].

Treatment options for endometriosis include surgical intervention and medical therapies, such as hormonal treatments, anti-inflammatory drugs, aromatase inhibitors, and androgen receptor agonists. Laparoscopic cyst enucleation

has been established as an effective surgical treatment for ovarian endometriomas, as demonstrated in several studies [2-4]. Alternatively, hormonal therapies, including the use of Dienogest, offer a non-surgical option with proven efficacy in managing endometriosis symptoms and reducing cyst size [5-7].

Dienogest, introduced in the second decade of the 21st century for endometriosis management, has been validated in clinical studies as both safe and effective [6,8,9]. Dienogest binds to the progesterone receptor and, when taken continuously, inhibits systemic gonadotropin secretion and has local antiproliferative and anti-inflammatory effects on endometriotic lesions [10]. It has demonstrated utility in reducing the size of ovarian endometriomas and alleviating symptoms, particularly in cases of recurrent disease [9,11]. Dienogest, a new-generation progestin, diminishes endometriosis-related symptoms such as dysmenorrhea and dyspareunia, and also reduces the size of endometriomas [12]. Several studies show that administration of dienogest for up to 5 years is effective in preventing recurrence of disease and/or symptoms following surgery, and reducing endometriosis-associated pain [13,14]. Moreover, combining conservative (medical) and surgical treatments is increasingly recognized as a strategy yielding favorable clinical outcomes.

Dienogest is generally considered safe for the treatment of endometriosis and adenomyosis, with its most common side effects being mild. However, it is important to be aware of potentially serious adverse effects, including a reduction in lumbar spine Bone Mineral Density (BMD) and the risk of hemorrhagic shock [15].

Severe endometriosis is a significant cause of infertility, affecting 30–50% of women with the condition [16]. Infertility in these patients is attributed to factors such as diminished ovarian reserve, reduced embryo quality, and impaired endometrial receptivity. To evaluate the efficacy of treatment methods, parameters such as serum levels of anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH), antral follicle count (AFC), pregnancy rates, and recurrence rates are commonly assessed [11]. However, research findings on changes in AMH and AFC following laparoscopic cystectomy remain inconsistent [17-20].

Dienogest, when administered continuously for six months, has been reported to significantly reduce the diameter of endometriomas [21]. Studies have also suggested that Dienogest may increase AFC while maintaining stable AMH levels, likely due to its anti-inflammatory properties and its lack of suppression of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), which supports follicular maturation [11,22-24]. Nevertheless, some reports do not corroborate these findings, highlighting

variability in the effect of Dienogest on ovarian reserve markers [25].

Most existing studies on Dienogest focus on its administration after surgical intervention. Limited data are available on its combined use before and after surgery.

This study aimed to assess the efficacy of an integrated management approach for ovarian endometriomas using Dienogest administered both before and after laparoscopic cyst enucleation in women with infertility.

Materials and Methods.

The study was conducted at Amtel Hospital, and the Prof. Zhordania and Prof. Khomasuridze Institute of Reproductology, Tbilisi, Georgia, from 2019 to 2022. A total of 44 patients aged 18–35 years were included in this prospective comparative clinical study.

Criteria for inclusion included: Infertility persisting for 1–3 years before consulting a physician; Confirmation of ovarian endometriomal cysts of similar size via ultrasonography.

Exclusion Criteria encompassed: Male factor infertility, tubo-peritoneal infertility, hormonal dysfunction, prior hormonal treatment before seeking medical advice.

Patients were randomly divided into two groups: Study Group: comprising 20 participants with an average age of 28.45 ± 4.37 years, all diagnosed with ovarian endometriomas. Dienogest was prescribed at a dose of 2 mg per day for six months before laparoscopic enucleation. Dienogest administration started on the 14th day of the menstrual cycle and continued for 12 days each cycle. After surgery, Dienogest treatment was continued for an additional six months using the same protocol. Control Group: comprising 24 participants with ovarian endometriomas. Participants underwent laparoscopic enucleation of ovarian cysts without additional hormonal treatment. Both groups were followed for one year after surgery.

Outcome Measures comprised: Ovarian reserve markers: AFC and serum AMH levels were assessed at three time points: before Dienogest treatment in the Study Group (baseline), at six months after the administration of Dienogest (pre-surgery in the Study Group), at six months after laparoscopic enucleation (post-surgery); Pregnancy rate: Incidence of pregnancy during the one-year follow-up after surgery; Recurrence of endometriosis: Determined during follow-up clinic visits.

Data were analyzed using paired-samples t-test and one-sample t-test in SPSS (version 26.0 for Windows).

All participants were fully informed about the study's aims and methods. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants in both the Study and Control Groups. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (1975, revised 1983) and was approved by the Ethics Committee of Prof. Zhordania and Prof. Khomasuridze Institute of Reproductology, Tbilisi, Georgia.

Results.

No statistically significant difference was observed in cyst diameter between the Study and Control Groups before treatment (4.26 ± 0.50 cm. vs. 4.57 ± 0.74 cm. $P=0.12$). However, after six months of Dienogest treatment in the Study Group, the cyst size was significantly reduced to 3.65 ± 0.56 cm. ($P=0.002$) (Table 1).

Recurrence rates differed significantly between groups. In the Study Group, recurrence was observed in 3 participants (15%), compared to 19 participants (79.2%) ($P=0.000$) in the Control Group, indicating a substantial reduction in recurrence with Dienogest treatment (Table 1).

In the Control Group, AMH levels were significantly lower post-surgery (1.80 ± 0.97 ng/mL) compared to pre-surgery levels (2.90 ± 1.00 ng/mL, $P=0.000$). Conversely, in the Study Group, no significant difference in AMH levels was observed between the pre- and post-surgery periods (3.62 ± 0.72 ng/mL vs. 3.52 ± 0.64 ng/mL, $P=0.08$) (Table 2).

AFC decreased significantly in the Control Group post-surgery (4.75 ± 1.45 vs. 9.50 ± 2.28 , $P=0.000$). In the Study Group, AFC remained stable, with a slight but insignificant increase observed post-surgery (7.65 ± 1.66 vs. 7.35 ± 1.79 , $P=0.4$) (Table 2).

Pregnancy rates were significantly higher in the Study Group compared to the Control Group (65% vs. 29.2%, $P=0.000$) (Table 2)

As for side effects of Dienogest treatment, the focus of our study was not to evaluate them, however we did not detect any significant or serious adverse effects associated with Dienogest use. A few cases of mild acne were reported only. This suggests that Dienogest was generally well-tolerated by participants, with minimal adverse events observed during the study.

Table 1. Diameter of ovarian cysts and postoperative recurrence rates.

Group (N)	Age (mean \pm SD)	Cyst diameter (cm) (mean \pm SD)		Recurrence rate (%)
		Before treatment	After 6 months of Dienogest	
Study Group (20)	18-35 (28.45 ± 4.37)	4.26 ± 0.50	$3.65 \pm 0.56^{\Psi}$	3 (15%)
Control Group (24)	20-35 (27.33 ± 4.71)	4.57 ± 0.74	N/A	19 (79.2%)*

*- significant difference between the study group and control group in recurrence rate ($P=0.000$); Ψ - significant difference within study groups in cyst diameters before treatment and after 6 months of Dienogest ($P=0.002$).

Table 2. AFC, AMH levels and pregnancy rates in the study and control groups.

Group (N)	AFC (mean \pm SD)		AMH ng/ml (mean \pm SD)		Pregnancy rate n (%)
	Before treatment	6 months post-surgery	Before treatment	6 months post-surgery	
Study Group (20)	7.35 ± 1.79	7.65 ± 1.66	3.62 ± 0.72	3.52 ± 0.64	13 (65%) ¥
Control Group (24)	9.5 ± 2.28	$4.75 \pm 1.45^*$	2.9 ± 1.0	$1.8 \pm 0.97^{\Psi}$	7 (29.2%)

*- significant difference in the control group before and after surgery ($P=0.000$); Ψ - significant difference within the control group in AMH level before and after surgery ($P=0.000$). ¥ - significant difference in pregnancy rate between the study and the control groups ($P=0.000$).

Discussion.

Our study corroborates recent findings on the positive effects of Dienogest in treating endometriosis, particularly when administered before and after laparoscopic cyst enucleation. This dual-phase treatment approach appears to amplify the benefits of both hormonal therapy and surgery, yielding improved clinical and reproductive outcomes.

Numerous studies have highlighted the efficacy of Dienogest in reducing endometriosis symptoms and lesion size. For instance, a study involving 64 patients with unilateral or bilateral endometriomas reported significant reductions in dysmenorrhea, dyspareunia, and cyst size following Dienogest treatment [26]. Similarly, long-term use of Dienogest for up to 108 months in 157 patients demonstrated a fivefold decrease in the size of the largest endometrioma, along with substantial symptomatic relief (dysmenorrhea, dyspareunia, dyschezia, and non-cyclic pelvic pain) [27]. These findings align with earlier evidence showing a significant decrease in cyst size after six months of continuous Dienogest administration [21].

The low recurrence rate in our Study Group (15%) aligns with prior studies that report a reduced risk of postoperative recurrence in patients treated with Dienogest [28-30]. However, conflicting evidence exists. For instance, one study found no reduction in recurrence rates with postoperative hormonal therapy [31]. Our findings support the hypothesis that preoperative administration of Dienogest may enhance surgical outcomes, as it likely reduces inflammation and cyst size, thereby improving surgical precision and minimizing residual disease.

A large retrospective cohort study involving 568 women with ovarian endometriomas treated with laparoscopic stripping followed by postoperative Dienogest reported significantly reduced recurrence rates [32]. Nevertheless, it also highlighted side effects, such as metrorrhagia and decreased bone mineral density, underscoring the need for careful long-term follow-up. Importantly, unlike these studies, our protocol included preoperative Dienogest administration, potentially contributing to better overall outcomes in terms of recurrence and ovarian reserve preservation.

Our findings on ovarian reserve metrics further emphasize the benefits of pre- and postoperative Dienogest treatment. In the Study Group, AFC was slightly but insignificantly higher post-surgery, whereas in the Control Group, AFC decreased significantly. This is consistent with previous reports suggesting that Dienogest helps preserve ovarian reserve [11].

The stability of AMH levels in the Study Group contrasts with the significant decline observed in the Control Group post-surgery. These findings are consistent with studies that report no significant effect of Dienogest on AMH levels [25], reinforcing its potential role in preventing ovarian reserve depletion after surgical intervention.

Surgical removal of ovarian endometriomas generally reduces ovarian reserve, as it can inadvertently damage healthy ovarian tissue during the procedure. This damage is reflected in a reduction in markers of ovarian reserve, such as Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH) levels and Antral Follicle Count (AFC). The observed differences between the study group and the control group in terms of AFC and AMH levels emphasize

the positive role of Dienogest treatment administered before and after surgery. Dienogest likely contributes to preserving ovarian reserve by reducing inflammation and suppressing endometriotic activity, thereby minimizing surgical impact on healthy ovarian tissue.

The significantly higher pregnancy rate in the Study Group (65%) compared to the Control Group (29.2%) is a strong indicator of Dienogest's positive impact on fertility. This aligns with other reports demonstrating improved reproductive outcomes in women treated with Dienogest postoperatively [33]. By reducing inflammation, preserving ovarian reserve, and minimizing recurrence, Dienogest may create a more favorable environment for conception and implantation.

The combined use of Dienogest before and after laparoscopic enucleation of ovarian endometriomas presents a comprehensive treatment strategy. Preoperative administration likely optimizes surgical outcomes by reducing cyst size and inflammation, while postoperative treatment minimizes recurrence and preserves ovarian reserve. This dual-phase approach not only enhances reproductive outcomes but also offers better long-term management of endometriosis compared to surgery alone.

Although our findings are consistent with much of the existing literature, the sample size of our study was relatively small. Larger, multicenter trials with long-term follow-up are warranted to validate these results. Additionally, the potential side effects of prolonged Dienogest use, such as bone mineral density loss, should be evaluated in future studies.

Conclusion.

Our study highlights the efficacy of pre- and postoperative Dienogest treatment in reducing endometrioma recurrence, preserving ovarian reserve, and improving fertility outcomes. These findings underscore the importance of an integrated approach in the management of ovarian endometriomas, particularly in women seeking to optimize their reproductive potential.

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Абстракт

Цель: Оценить эффективность комплексного подхода к лечению овариальных эндометриом с использованием диеногеста, назначаемого как до, так и после лапароскопической энуклеации кисты у женщин с бесплодием.

Материалы и методы: Проспективное, сравнительное клиническое исследование включало 44 женщин в возрасте от 18 до 35 лет с овариальными эндометриозами и бесплодием. Рандомным методом пациентки были разделены на две группы: группа исследования (20 пациенток) получала Диеногест в течение шести месяцев до и после лапароскопической энуклеации эндометриальных кист, в то время как в контрольной группе (24 женщины) производилось лапароскопическая энуклеация кисты без дополнительного гормонального лечения. Измеряемые результаты в обеих группах включали размер кисты (в группе исследования - до лечения и через шесть месяцев после применения Диеногеста), уровни антимюллера гормона (АМГ), количество антральных фолликулов (КАФ) (до и через шесть месяцев после операции), частоту беременности и рецидивов овариальных эндометриозом в течение 1 года наблюдения.

Результаты: Группа исследования: Лечение Диеногестом привело к значительному уменьшению размера кисты до операции. Уровни КАФ и АМГ оставались стабильными до и после операции. Через 1 год наблюдения беременность наступило у 13 женщины (65%), рецидив эндометриоза был выявлен у 3 пациенток (15%). Контрольная группа: через шесть месяцев после операции уровни КАФ и АМГ были значительно ниже по сравнению с показателями до операции. В ходе наблюдения беременность наступило у 7 пациенток (29,2%), рецидив эндометриоза был зафиксирован у 19 женщин (79,2%).

Выводы: Комплексный подход к лечению овариальных эндометриозом с использованием диеногеста, назначаемого как до, так и после лапароскопической энуклеации кисты, доказал свою эффективность в улучшении репродуктивных показателей и снижении частоты рецидивов у женщин с бесплодием.

Ключевые слова: Овариальная эндометриоза, Диеногест, Лапароскопия, Фертильность, Рецидив.

აბსტრაქტი

მიზანი: ქალებში უშვილობის დროს ოვარიული ენდომეტრიოზების მკურნალობის კომპლექსური მიდგომის შეფასება დიენოგესტის გამოყენებისას ცისტის

ლაპაროსკოპულ ენუკლეაციისამდე და მის შემდეგ. მასალები და მეთოდები: პროსპექტული, შედარებითი კლინიკური კვლევა მოიცავდა 18-35 წლის ასაკის 44 პაციენტს საკვერცხის ენდომეტრიოზით და უნაყოფობით. პაციენტები რანდომულად დაიყვნენ ორ ჯგუფად: საკვლევ ჯგუფში პაციენტებს (20 ქალი) უტარდებოდათ ჰორმონული მკურნალობა დიენოგესტით ექვსი თვის განმავლობაში ცისტის ლაპაროსკოპიულ ენუკლეაციის წინ და მის შემდეგ, ხოლო საკონტროლო ჯგუფს (24 მონაწილე) ჩატარდა ენდომეტრიული ცისტის ლაპაროსკოპიული ენუკლეაცია დამატებითი ჰორმონალური მკურნალობის გარეშე. ორივე ჯგუფში შეფასდა ცისტის ზომა (საკვლევ ჯგუფში - მკურნალობამდე და დიენოგესტის მიღებიდან ექვსი თვის შემდეგ), ანტიმიულერული ჰორმონის (ამჰ) დონე შრატში, ანტრალური ფოლიკულების რაოდენობა (აფრ) (ოპერაციამდე და ოპერაციიდან ექვსი თვის შემდეგ), ორსულობის სიხშირე და ენდომეტრიოზის რეციდივის სიხშირე 1 წლის განმავლობაში. შედეგები: საკვლევ ჯგუფი: დიენოგესტით 6 თვიანი მკურნალობის შემდეგ საკვერცხის ენდომეტრიოზის ზომა სარწმუნოდ შემცირდა. აფრ და ამჰ დონე სარწმუნოდ არ განსხვავდებოდა ოპერაციამდე და ოპერაციიდან 6 თვის შემდეგ. 1-წლიანი განმავლობაში ორსულობა დადგა 13 შემთხვევაში (65%), ხოლო ენდომეტრიოზის რეციდივი დაფიქსირდა 3 პაციენტში (15%). საკონტროლო ჯგუფი: ოპერაციიდან ექვსი თვის შემდეგ მნიშვნელოვნად დაბალი იყო აფრ და ამჰ დონე ოპერაციამდე მაჩვენებლებთან შედარებით. ორსულობა დადგა 7 პაციენტში (29.2%), ხოლო ენდომეტრიოზის რეციდივი აღენიშნა 19 ქალს (79.2%). დასკვნა: უშვილობის დიაგნოზის მქონე ქალებში ოვარიული ენდომეტრიოზების მკურნალობის კომპლექსური მიდგომა, რომელიც მოიცავს დიენოგესტის გამოყენებას ცისტების ლაპაროსკოპულ ენუკლეაციამდე და მის შემდეგ, მნიშვნელოვნად აუმჯობესებს რეპროდუქციულ ფუნქციას და ამცირებს ენდომეტრიოზების რეციდივების სიხშირეს. საკვანძო სიტყვები: საკვერცხის ენდომეტრიოზი, დიენოგესტი, ლაპაროსკოპია, ფერტილობა, რეციდივი.