

### Analysis of the Reproductive System of the Reproductive Function of Adolescent Girls

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#### ABSTRACT

*The aim of the study is to predict the readiness to fulfill the reproductive function of adolescent girls. The survey was carried out in accordance with the program for assessing the reproductive potential of girls and women, adapted to meet the stated goal. Predicting the readiness of adolescent girls to fulfill the reproductive function and a comparative analysis of the realization of the reproductive potential of modern girls showed a negative trend in the main indicators of the reproductive function of young women, which undoubtedly is important for the subsequent prevention of reproductive losses in the form of targeted preparation of expectant mothers for a successful outcome of pregnancy and childbirth.*

**Actuality.** In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the protection of women's reproductive health has been built into the framework of state policy. In recent years, an integral system of protection of women's reproductive health has been created in the republic, which has contributed to a significant improvement in the demographic situation, a decrease in maternal, infant and child morbidity, as well as mortality. Particularly relevant are the issues of preserving the reproductive health of children and adolescents, since violations of the specific functions of the body of an adult woman are largely formed in childhood and adolescence. Predominantly in puberty, intense sexual differentiation occurs, due to the action of the endocrine glands, increased activity of the pituitary-gonadal and pituitary-adrenal relationships, growth, development and formation of the reproductive system [1,3,8].

Puberty is the period of human development during which secondary sexual characteristics appear, puberty occurs, and reproductive ability is achieved. During this period, girls begin ovulation and menstruation [5,9]. Although this period usually passes without serious problems, menstrual complaints are usually observed in adolescents. In particular, pain accompanying the menstrual cycle is the most common complaint [4,6]. Irregular menstrual cycles are also frequently observed during the first years after menarche, possibly due to the immaturity of the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis in young adolescents [8]. Physical, psychological and emotional symptoms are also observed before and during menstruation in almost all adolescents [2,10]. Mostly, the pain, as well as other symptoms that occur during menstruation, affect daily life, can reduce school performance, and also increase absenteeism from school.

It is known that one of the complex unresolved issues today is the participation of obstetrician-gynecologists in the processes of sexual education and sexuality education [3,7]. The main

directions of work in the field of protecting the reproductive health of children and adolescents should be recognized as conducting preventive examinations at a qualitatively new level for the timely detection of diseases of the organs of the reproductive system; provision of a complex of medical and sanitary services in special medical institutions; dissemination of information on reproductive health; improving educational work to increase the interest of the younger generation in maintaining their reproductive health. The problem of preserving reproductive potential, predicting and preventing reproductive dysfunction in expectant mothers is beyond doubt.

**The purpose of the study is** to predict the readiness to perform the reproductive function of adolescent girls. Based on discriminatory analysis.

**Research materials.** At the first stage of the study, the reproductive potential of 65 (32.5%) girls of the 2018 population was determined, 65 (32.5%) - of the 2019 population, 70 (35%) - of the 2020 population. The second stage of the study was to study the realization of the reproductive potential of the surveyed girls over a five-year period. The survey was conducted according to the program for assessing the reproductive potential of girls and girls adapted to solve the set goal. Suggested by V.K. Yuryev, the average age of the examined girls was  $24.3 \pm 3.7$  years.

**Research results.** As a result of the assessment of the reproductive potential and the construction of the forecast, we have identified the forecast. That 76.9% of the girls of the 2018 population, 89.2% of the 2019 population and only 92.8% of the 2020 population were ready to perform the reproductive function. At the same time, there was an increase in the number of girls not ready to perform the reproductive function with a slight tendency to increase the conditional readiness for childbearing.

The second stage of the study was to study the implementation of the reproductive potential of the examined patients over a five-year period. The same patients were under dynamic observation throughout the study. In total, 45 girls of the 2019 population realized their reproductive potential in the form of 69.2 pregnancies, and 48 girls of the 2020 population in the form (73.8%) of pregnancies. At the same time, the full implementation of the reproductive function in the form of the birth of 45 live children, which accounted for (69.2%) of all pregnancies, was detected in the population of girls in 2018 and live children 48 (73.8%) of all pregnancies among girls in the population of 2019.

At the same time, the proportion of true reproductive losses in the form of early neonatal mortality in the first group was 6%, in the second - 4%, and in the form of unrealized pregnancies 1% in the first and 0% in the second group of patients. Thus, forecasting the readiness of adolescent girls to perform the reproductive function and a comparative analysis of the realization of the reproductive potential of modern girls showed a negative trend in the main indicators of the reproductive function of young women, which is undoubtedly important for the subsequent prevention of reproductive losses in the form of targeted preparation of expectant mothers for a successful outcome. pregnancy and childbirth.

**Conclusion.** To this end, it is necessary to attach great importance to the formation of a sanitary culture of the population, informing the population about the primary signs of somatic and gynecological pathology, educate the population in a responsible attitude to their health, as the highest value of life, and instill in the younger generation the skills of a responsible attitude to family issues, sexual relations, pregnancy planning that guarantees the birth of healthy offspring and the preservation of the reproductive health of the most.

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