

**DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF COMBINED  
CYTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN ENDOMETRIAL  
HYPERPLASIA**

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**Abstract.** *Endometrial hyperplasia is one of the most common pathological conditions of the female reproductive system and develops under the influence of hormonal imbalance, metabolic disorders, and endocrine factors. If not adequately monitored, this condition may progress to atypical hyperplasia and endometrial cancer. Therefore, early detection of endometrial hyperplasia and differentiation of its forms are of great importance in preserving women's health.*

*In recent years, cytological methods have gained an important role in the screening and monitoring of endometrial diseases. Combined cytological examination (including Pap test, immunocytochemistry, and morphometry) demonstrates high sensitivity and accuracy in detecting proliferative changes in endometrial tissue and enables diagnosis of pathological processes at early stages. The application of these methods allows early detection of the disease and contributes to its prevention.*

**Aim of the study:** to improve cytological diagnosis of endometrial hyperplasia and atypical hyperplasia, and to evaluate the diagnostic effectiveness of combined cytological methods.

**Materials and methods:** The study material consisted of 54 female patients diagnosed with endometrial hyperplasia who applied to the Gynecology Department of the multidisciplinary clinic of Samarkand State Medical University. The study employed clinical observation, cytological analysis including Pap test, liquid-based cytology methods, immunochemical techniques, as well as statistical analysis methods.

**Results:** According to the study results, combined cytological examination (aspiration/Pipelle cytology + liquid-based cytology + immunocytochemical markers) demonstrated higher diagnostic accuracy in detecting endometrial hyperplasia compared to single cytological methods. This approach is characterized by minimal invasiveness of sample collection, the possibility of repeated examinations, and better preservation of cellular morphology.

At present, the application of these methods enables early detection of this disease in women and helps prevent various oncological conditions associated with endometrial hyperplasia.

**Conclusion.** Endometrial hyperplasia, especially its atypical forms, belongs to the group of preneoplastic processes. Early detection, accurate diagnosis, and effective treatment of this condition play a decisive role in preventing future oncological diseases.

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