## VI. Mother and Child. Gynecology and Obstetrics Section.

1. A CASE OF UTERINE MYOMA IN A VIRGIN FEMALE

Author: Buruiană Petru
Scientific adviser: Victor Ciobanu, MD, Associate Professor, Discipline of obstetrics and gynecology, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

Introduction. Uterine fibroids are benign gynecological tumours originating from smooth muscle cells of the uterine wall. They are very common among women of reproductive age, being found in an estimated $20 \%$ to $40 \%$ of women under 50 year of age.

Case presentation. A 27 -year-old virgin patient was admitted to the IMSP IM and C clinic and was diagnosed with intramural fibroids for 2 years. According to the accusations, the patient has an irregular menstrual cycle 3-4 / 28 days, moderate pain, quantitative physiological flow, sometimes with clots. As a method of treatment, myomectomy was performed by Pfannenstiel laparotomy, was enucleated an intramural fibroids nodule 7.5 cm X $5.0 \mathrm{~cm} \times 5.0 \mathrm{~cm}$, the abdominal cavity was drained. On histological examination, the leiomyoma was confirmed.

Discussion. Fibroid growth is strongly dependent on the female hormones, estrogen and progesterone, which usually promote the growth of fibroids, making fibroids to be more common in women who have never been pregnant (nulliparous women) or those who have had only one child

Conclusion. Two scientific observations gave rise to the popular saying, "Bad girls get pregnant, good girls get fibroids". Thus, it is not virginity itself that increases the risk of developing fibroids, but the absence of pregnancy, which leads to continual exposure to hormones that promote fibroid growth. This means that if their exposure to the other risk factors is the same, a sexually active lady who does not get pregnant and a virgin lady have equal chances of developing fibroids.


