

TRANSMISSION OF COVID19 FROM PATIENTS WITH OVARIAN CANCER

Jurayeva Gulbahor Alisherovna
Termiz Branch of Tashkent Medical Academy Science of oncology
998919053055

A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
In this article, the passage of COVID 19 from patients with ovarian cancer, the situation of ovarian cancer in the world and in Poland, its origin, and controversial situations were put forward.	reproductive, infection, ovary, COVID-19, weakening, immune, Hygiene.

Introduction

Cases of COVID-19 in Ovarian Cancer Patients: Ovarian granuloma is a rare form of cancer that affects the female reproductive system. With the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, ovarian cancer patients may face additional challenges. COVID-19 is known to cause respiratory infections, which can affect the health of individuals with pre-existing conditions such as cancer. In this article, we look at the impact of COVID-19 on ovarian cancer patients and the necessary precautions.

Covid-19 and ovarian cancer

Ovarian cancer patients are generally more vulnerable to diseases that can affect the respiratory and immune systems. This is mainly due to the effects of cancer and treatment on the body's immune system. COVID-19 poses additional health risks for individuals with ovarian cancer. Patients with COVID-19 may have a weakened immune system and reduced ability to fight the virus. This puts them at higher risk than the general population. They may also experience severe COVID-19 symptoms such as fever, cough, difficulty breathing, and chest pain. Spare parts for ovarian cancer patients Ovarian cancer patients are advised to take extra precautions to reduce their risk of contracting COVID-19. Below are some important precautions recommended for these patients:

1. Social distancing:

Social distancing can help reduce the spread of COVID-19. Patients should keep a safe distance from others, avoid crowds and wear masks.

2. Hygiene practice:.

Hygiene practices such as frequent hand washing and avoiding face-to-face contact can help prevent the spread of COVID-19.

3. Limiting diagnosis to others:

Patients should limit the diagnosis of others and should not leave the house unless necessary. This reduces their risk of exposure to COVID-19.

4. TV tower:

Ovarian cancer patients can use telemedicine to access virtual health services, reduce the need for hospital visits, and reduce the risk of exposure to the virus.

5. Maintaining a healthy lifestyle:

Patients are encouraged to maintain a healthy lifestyle by exercising regularly, eating a balanced diet, and getting enough rest.

The number of patients with the coronavirus is decreasing, depending on how well you are affected by COVID-19. In patients with ovarian cancer, for example, due to the presence of clots and strong clots in the thyroid blood vessels, dental splints and oral splints are less desirable. Of course, ovarian cancer and other recommendations should be followed in patients with COVID-19. Currently, the course of patients with COVID-19 can be affected by various conditions: they can have symptoms that are indicated in the international external interest system, such as fibrillation, restlessness, greasy mouth, poor diet, etc. In addition, the end of the COVID-19 period will increase the inclusion of sick patients in the external benefit system. Ovary and other recommendations for patients with COVID-19 are the recommendations that are implemented in the international system of external interests. For example, they may be prescribed hydroxychloroquine, azithromycin, and lopinavir/ritonavir for a variety of patients, and they typically require individualized treatment plans for each patient. Also, since the course of COVID-19 in patients itself is a series of effects on various conditions, it ensures the reliability of the quality of patients. Of course, ovarian cancer and the selection of recommendations and other international external benefits system of medical care will be assigned correctly to the individual patient.

Ovarian cancer awareness is especially important during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has claimed many thousands of lives. - An epidemic is dangerous not only because the virus can kill, but also because the fight against it has a huge impact on the health system. Unfortunately, neoplastic diseases cannot wait for diagnosis or treatment. This also applies to ovarian cancer, which is diagnosed at an advanced stage in 75% of cases, with metastases - emphasizes prof. dr. hab. Jan Kotarski, President of the Polish Society of Gynecology and Oncology. Every year in Poland, 4 women are diagnosed with ovarian cancer

Ovarian cancer is only 4.6 percent. In Poland, the cancer death rate among women is almost 6 percent. all female cancer deaths. Delayed diagnosis and therefore poor prognosis is a problem all over the world, but the death rate from ovarian cancer in Poland is several percent higher than the EU average. Often, ovarian cancer does not give any alarming symptoms for a long time, it "does no harm" for a long time, only suddenly attacks sharply. Its cells can easily separate from the original tumor and move around the abdomen. They attack other organs, such as the intestines, liver, and stomach. Some symptoms appear only in the advanced stage of the disease, but they are often equated with stomach diseases.

Because ovarian cancer is often detected at an advanced stage with metastases to other organs, treatment should be started as soon as possible. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic is delaying both diagnosis and treatment in many cases.

In conclusion, patients with granuloma ovarian cancer may be more susceptible to COVID-19 due to the condition's effects on the immune system. Therefore, it is important to take extra precautions to reduce the risk of contracting the virus. The precautions outlined above, including social distancing, hygiene practices, limiting exposure to others, telemedicine, and maintaining a healthy lifestyle can help minimize their risk of contracting COVID-19. These precautions should be taken seriously to protect the health of ovarian cancer patients during this unprecedented time.

References:

1. <https://uz.healthy-food-near-me.com/ovarian-cancer-fighting-for-life-in-times-of-pandemic-statistics-and-diagnostic-difficulties/>
2. „Gynecologic Cancer“. Mount Sinai Hospital.
3. ↑ „About Gynecologic Cancers“. Foundation for Women's Cancer. 13-avgust 2016-yilda asl nusxadan arxivlandi. Qaraldi: 21-iyul 2014-yil.
4. ↑ „*Centralisation of services for gynaecological cancer*“. *The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*. № 3. March 2012. CD007945-bet.