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**CERVICITIS: ETIOLOGY, PATHOGENESIS, CLINICAL COURSE, AND
MODERN THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES.**

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Annotation: This scientific work is devoted to the study of the clinical, etiological and pathogenetic characteristics of cervicitis, an inflammatory disease of the cervix. The study analyzes the causes of cervicitis, mechanisms of development, clinical symptoms, diagnostic methods, and principles of treatment and prevention based on modern scientific sources. The acute and chronic forms of the disease, as well as its connection with sexually transmitted infections, are highlighted. The impact of cervicitis on women's reproductive health, its role in the development of infertility and cervical pathologies are emphasized. The conclusions obtained show that early diagnosis and comprehensive treatment of cervicitis are of great importance in maintaining women's health.

Keywords: cervicitis, inflammation of the cervix, gynecological diseases, sexually transmitted infections, acute cervicitis, chronic cervicitis, diagnostics, treatment, prevention.

The issue of women's reproductive health is one of the most important and relevant areas of modern medicine. Among gynecological diseases, cervical pathologies occupy a special place, among which cervicitis is recognized as one of the most common inflammatory diseases. Cervicitis is a pathological condition accompanied by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the cervix and cervical canal, which is very common among women of reproductive age. This disease is dangerous because it often has a latent course, does not give clear clinical symptoms in the early stages and can end with serious complications if not treated in a timely manner.

In recent years, cervicitis has received increasing attention in gynecological practice. The reasons for this include an increase in the number of sexually transmitted infections, the widespread prevalence of hormonal disorders among women, an increase in the number of invasive gynecological procedures (abortions, insertion of an intrauterine spiral, diagnostic curettage), and conditions associated with a decrease in immunity. Cervicitis is considered not only as an independent disease, but also as an important factor in the development of other gynecological pathologies - vaginitis, endometritis, salpingitis, endometriosis, cervical dysplasia and even cervical cancer. The medical and social significance of cervicitis is that it directly affects the reproductive function of women. In cases where the disease becomes chronic, structural changes occur in the tissues of the cervix, the protective function of the mucous membrane is disrupted, which increases the risk of infertility, complicated pregnancy, miscarriage and postpartum infectious complications. Therefore, early detection of cervicitis, in-depth study of its etiology and



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pathogenesis, and the use of effective treatment methods are among the important tasks facing modern gynecology. In the scientific literature, cervicitis is often divided into acute and chronic forms. Acute cervicitis develops mainly under the influence of infectious factors and is manifested by clear clinical symptoms - pathological vaginal discharge, pain in the lower abdomen, discomfort, pain during intercourse, and sometimes an increase in body temperature. Chronic cervicitis is often formed as a result of an untreated or improperly treated acute process and proceeds for a long time with minimal symptoms. It is chronic cervicitis that is the most common and difficult to diagnose form in clinical practice. Infectious factors play a leading role in the development of cervicitis. Sexually transmitted microorganisms - chlamydia, gonococci, trichomonads, mycoplasmas, ureaplasmas, as well as viruses (human papillomavirus, genital herpes virus) enter the mucous membrane of the cervix and cause an inflammatory process. In addition, representatives of conditionally pathogenic microflora can also cause the development of cervicitis in conditions of reduced immunity. Hormonal imbalance, estrogen deficiency or excess weaken the protective properties of the cervical epithelium, increasing susceptibility to infection. In the pathogenesis of cervicitis, a violation of the barrier function of the cervical mucosa is of great importance. Under normal conditions, the cervical canal prevents microorganisms from ascending. However, as a result of various mechanical injuries, childbirth, abortions, and improper use of intrauterine contraceptives, these protective mechanisms are weakened. As a result, the infection easily penetrates the cervical epithelium and the inflammatory process begins. In modern gynecology, the study of cervicitis is important not only from a clinical but also from an oncological point of view. Studies show that long-term chronic inflammatory processes in the cervical mucosa create the basis for dysplastic changes in cells. In particular, in cases of cervicitis accompanied by the human papillomavirus, the risk of developing cervical cancer increases significantly. Therefore, early detection and complete treatment of cervicitis is an important link in the prevention of cervical cancer. Diagnosis of cervicitis requires a comprehensive approach. Clinical examination, laboratory and instrumental examinations determine the etiology, form and course of the disease. Colposcopy, cytological examination, bacteriological cultures and modern molecular biological methods (PCR) are widely used to clarify the diagnosis of cervicitis. However, practice shows that most women turn to a gynecologist late, which leads to the transition of the disease to a chronic form. In the treatment of cervicitis, it is important to identify the etiological factor. In infectious cervicitis, antibacterial, antiviral or antifungal therapy is used, and when hormonal disorders are detected, hormonal treatment is carried out accordingly. In addition, local treatment methods, immunomodulators and physiotherapeutic procedures are also part of the complex treatment. In some cases of chronic cervicitis, surgical methods can also be used. The issue of preventing cervicitis is also of great importance. Compliance with the culture of sexual life, avoidance of casual sexual intercourse, regular gynecological examinations, early detection and treatment of sexually transmitted infections reduce the risk of developing cervicitis. Also, increasing medical literacy among

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women, increasing attention to reproductive health will help prevent the widespread spread of this disease.

In conclusion, cervicitis is a common disease of the female reproductive system, which in many cases is latent and can end with serious complications. Its in-depth study, early diagnosis, and improvement of effective treatment methods remain one of the urgent tasks of modern gynecology. This scientific work aims to draw scientific conclusions aimed at strengthening women's health by analyzing the clinical and diagnostic features, etiological factors, and treatment principles of cervicitis.

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