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## Indications for the Spread of Cervical Tumors

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**Relevance of the study.** Cervical tumor (BBO') remains one of the poor quality tumors common among women. It is the leading tumor in the structure of oncological disease and death of women in developing countries and is an important medical and social problem in all economically developed countries. Every year, 604,000 new cases of BBO-related aging are detected in the world, and up to 342,000 deaths are recorded from it. It is noteworthy that in recent years women of reproductive age have not been prasayaymah tendency to be infected with Bbobilan. It was found that almost every Fourth of the young women aged 30-34 who died of oncological diseases died from Bbo. It is known that the first studies on Bbo'epidemiology began in the 19th century. In 1842, Rigoni-Stern published data based on a study of The Register of deaths in Verona from 1760 to 1830. He was apparently married and noticed that widows were the cause of death and were not present in virgins and nuns. This allowed the scientist to speculate on the infectious nature of Bbo. An analysis of statistics from globally recognized AIRS, GLOB-OCAN international organizations (2008) showed that between 529,800 and 530,232 newly identified cervical tumor cases are recorded in the world each year, and 190,000 women die. The 2016 Annual Report of the working group of the Center for information on human papilloma virus and tumor (ICO) in Barcelona provides generalized data on the Asia-Pacific region. According to it, Bbo'osia ranked 3rd among female genitals, with a morbidity rate of 12.7 per 100,000 women and a mortality rate of 6.4 per 100,000 women. According to the international panel of experts ' Annual Report on Kazakhstan in 2015, Bbo'ayollar was the 2nd most common disease and 1st in the 15-44 age group. The incidence rate was 32.8, which is significant from similar rates in European countries. The average age of patients was 52.6, of which more than 50% were women under the age of 49. In the last 15 years, the average age of patients has decreased by 4 years, while in women under 29 years of age, the incidence has increased by 2.5 times. Bbova mortality rates were significantly different not only between countries, but also in different provinces of the same country. According to the author, this is due to many factors: socio-economic conditions, national traditions, the level of medical culture of the population, the level of development of the health system, the implementation of screening programs, etc.

**Conclusion.** Despite the presence of an examination, in Belarus, Bboayols ranked 3rd among malignant tumors of the reproductive system (after breast and uterine cancer). It turns out that the BBC does not appear at all. According to the World Health Organization (who), the average transition period for in situ dysplasia is 3-8 years. Another 10-15 years pass before the

development of a microinvasive tumor. It turns out that more than 80% of cervical diseases correspond to background diseases and 20% to pre-cancerous diseases.

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