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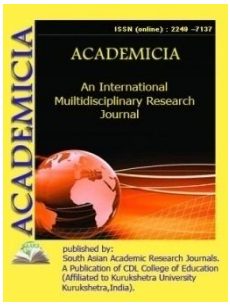

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EFFICIENCY OF PDT IN SEVERE CERVICAL DYSPLASIA

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ABSTRACT

One of the most promising and high-tech methods of treating severe dysplasia and cervical cancer today is photodynamic therapy (PDT), based on the principle of selective destruction of pathologically altered cells. This is achieved due to the effect of photo-radiation on cells, in which a special chemical substance accumulates. The essence of the method lies in the application or introduction of a certain chemical compound into the affected area and further exposure, for example, with a laser. Selectivity or selectivity is a necessary property of all drugs and substances, methods of exposure used to treat cancer and precancer. Selectivity assumes that the introduced substance or effect aimed at destroying cancer cells will not act on healthy tissues, otherwise all destructive methods of treatment will be harmful or fatal to the whole organism. Cervical cancer has the same signs of living tissue, therefore, the main difficulty in creating a selective effect is to study the properties and differences of malignant structures from normal ones. Initially, PDT in gynecology was used to treat early forms of malignant neoplasms, or was used in the complex treatment of severe widespread processes. At present, the technique, due to the achievement of high selectivity, can be prescribed for the treatment of background and precancerous diseases of the cervix, including severe dysplasias. To date, the experience of treating women with cervical pathology using the method of photodynamic therapy shows its high therapeutic activity, a minimum number of complications and side effects.

KEYWORDS: *PDT, Dysplasia, Cancer, Cervix, Precancer.*

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