

Study of Surgical Treatment Procedure in Gynaecology

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Commentary

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DESCRIPTION

Gynaecology is the area of medicine that focuses on treating diseases that affect women, especially those that affect the reproductive system. In order to create the combined field of Obstetrics and Gynecology, it typically works in conjunction with obstetrics (OB-GYN). The opposite field, andrology, concentrates on conditions specific to the male reproductive system. Gynaecologists, like surgeons in all surgical specialities, may use medicinal or surgical treatments, depending on the precise nature of the condition they are treating. Numerous common pharmaceutical treatments, including antibiotics, diuretics, antihypertensive, and antiemetic's, are frequently used in pre- and post-operative medical therapy. In addition, specialist hormone-modulating medications (such Clomiphene citrate and hormonal contraception) are frequently used by gynaecologists to treat female genital tract problems that are sensitive to pituitary or gonadal signals.

The distinctions that were once clearly drawn between general surgery and gynecology have become more unclear as a result of modern breakthrough in both fields. Gynecologists reputations as surgical practitioners have been strengthened by the emergence of sub-specialties within the field that are primarily surgical in nature (such as urogynaecology and gynecological oncology).

The London-based Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists promotes research into and improvement of the science and practice of obstetrics and gynecology in the UK. The growth of postgraduate medical education and training, the publication of clinical guidelines and reports on many elements of the specialist and service delivery, and other methods are used to achieve this. In order to reduce maternal morbidity and death rate in underdeveloped nations, the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (RCOG) International Office collaborates with other international organizations. A branch of gynecology known as "gynecologic oncology"

focuses on cancers connected to the field of gynecology. Urogynaecology is a branch of gynecology and urology that focuses on pelvic organ prolapse and urine or faecal incontinence.

Dilation and curettage are two procedures that gynecologists conduct frequently (removal of the uterine contents for various reasons including completing a partial miscarriage and diagnostic sampling for dysfunctional uterine bleeding refractive to medical therapy)

- Hysterectomy: Removal of the uterus
- Oophorectomy: Removal of the ovaries
- Thoracic ligation (a type of permanent sterilization)
- Hysteroscopy: Examination of the uterine cavity or inspection of the uterine cavity.
- Diagnostic laparoscopy is used to identify and treat the causes of pelvic and abdominal pain.
- It is arguably best known for providing an accurate endometriosis diagnosis.
- Exploratory laparotomies can be performed to examine the degree of a benign or malignant disease's progression or to evaluate and treat pelvic organ damage.
- Urinary incontinence surgical procedures, such as sub-urethral slings and cystoscopy.
- Surgical repair of cystocele and rectocele in the treatment of pelvic organ prolapse.
- When having a hysterectomy or Caesarean section, an appendectomy is frequently done to remove the painful endometriosis implantation site or as a preventative measure (against a future acute appendicitis), may also be carried out as a component of ovarian cancer staging surgery.
- Cryosurgery and other cervical excision procedures involve the removal of the cervix outer layer, which contains precancerous cells that have previously been detected on Pap tests.