The proliferative activity of Ki-67 at CC is 54% and is inversely correlated with the degree of differentiation. High proliferative activity of the tumor (more than 71%) was combined with mp53 expression [2]. Increased expression of mp53 is important in the CR and is found in 44 - 67% of cases, while overexpression of mp53 in adenomas is almost non-existent and is unstable [1,2,3]. Antigen-dendritic cells (DC) expressing S100 protein, tumor associated macrophages (TAM) expressing CD68, are important parts of antitumor response. [4]. An increased number of chromogranin-A-positive cells in the CR is associated with an unfavorable prognosis, and at the same time, the active role and percentage of these cells in the rectum adenomas have been poorly studied. A number of authors believe that an increased number of CD3 +, CD20 +, IgA + cells in the CR is associated with a positive prognosis [5]. Taking into the consideration all mentioned above the aim of the research was to evaluate expression of oncomarkers in cancer and precancer of the rectum.

Materials and Methods. The study included 32 patients with tubular-villous and villous adenomas of the rectum with epithelial dysplasia in the 2nd degree after adenomectomy. Biopsy material of 18 patients with CR in the I-II stage of the process, who were radically operated. Determination of expression levels of oncoproteins was used for differential diagnostic purposes. According to the histological structure, all tumors were assigned to adenocarcinomas (G1, G2, G3). Expression of CD 20, Ki-67, mp53, CD 68, Chromogranin A were determined by immune-histochemical methods.

Results. The index of the proliferative activity mark, determined by the expression of Ki-67 and expressed in percent, in the tissues of the CR was 2 times higher compared with high proliferative activity of the tumor (p <0.001). The level of expression of the mutated apoptosis protein mp53, overexpression of which, according to the majority of authors, is a factor of unfavorable prognosis in CR [2,3,4], exceeded that in high proliferative activity of the tumor by more than 4 times (p <0.001). Attention is focused on studying the indices of local antitumor immunity. The content of antigen-presenting DC (S100 positive) in high proliferative activity of the tumor was twice as high as in the CR (p <0.001). The number of tumor-associated macrophages (CD 68 +) in the tissues of the CR significantly exceeded those in the tissues of high proliferative activity of the tumor (p <0.004). When studying the indices of local T and B immunity, the following regularities were revealed: the content of T-lymphocytes (CD3 +) and B-lymphocytes (CD20 +) in tissues of CR was significantly lower than in the tissues of high proliferative activity of the tumor, respectively (p <0.005 and p <0.001). The IgA content in the tissues of high proliferative activity of the tumor was greater than in the tissues of the CR (p <0.001). The expression of Chromogranin A in tissues of the CR was significantly higher than in the tissues of high proliferative activity of the tumor (p <0.001). Summing up, it can be said that the tissues of the CR are characterized by significant changes in the parameters of local immunity, which manifests itself in the suppression of the T and B cells, a decrease in IgA secretion, a decrease in the number of ADC, and an increase in the amount of TAM. A feature of carcinogenesis in CR is the increase in the tumor tissues of the amount of Chromogranin A-positive cells with neuroendocrine differentiation.

Prospects for further research. Further research will be possible to associate a differential diagnosis between precancerous conditions and cancers of different localizations.

References:

Key words: cancer, pre-cancer, rectal cancer, oncomarkers.

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INFLUENCE OF ACID ON ANTI-BLINING SYSTEM OF BLOOD IN PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION
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Relationship between cardiovascular morbidity (CVD) and mortality varies depending on the presence of other concomitant cardiovascular risk factors. High blood pressure is often accompanied by the presence of metabolic risk factors [1,2,3]. Comorbid pathology and hyperuricemia remain in focus of interest. More attention is paid to the study of the effect of uric acid on the development of endothelial dysfunction. Despite results in study of the influence of uric acid on the development of endothelial dysfunction and the development of hypertensive disease, less attention is paid to the study of the state of hemostasis in patients with arterial hypertension with concomitant hyperuricemia. The purpose of our research was to study the fibrinolytic and anticoagulant hemostasis system in patients with hypertensive disease and hyperuricemia.

Materials and Methods. The research was carried out at the department of propaedeutics of internal medicine №1 of the OO Bogomolets National Medical University, based on the Kyiv Clinical Hospital on the railway transport №2

Key words: cancer, pre-cancer, rectal cancer, oncomarkers.
References:


Key words: Hyperuricemia, arterial hypertension, antithrombin III, protein C, XIIa-dependent fibrinolysis, plasminogen, atherosclerosis.

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