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ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ИЗДАНИЯ

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Immunohistochemical study of hormone dependence of glandular hyperplasia of the endometrium

Aims of the research is to study the expression of estrogen and progesterone receptors in glandular hyperplasia of the endometrium using the immunohistochemical (IHC) method.

Materials and methods. We examined 42 samples of biopsy material with glandular hyperplasia of the endometrium. The biopsy material was fixed in formalin and then embedded in paraffin. To determine the hormone dep\endence of cells, an IHC study was performed on paraffin sections. Heat-induced epitope retrieval has been performed in order to unmask the antigens. Endogenous peroxidase was inhibited with 1% hydrogen peroxide solution. Primary mouse monoclonal antibodies to estrogen receptor alpha (anti-ERα, clone 1D5) and to progesterone receptor (anti-PgR, clone PgR 636) manufactured by Dako in working dilution were used. To visualize the antigen-antibody complexes, the streptavidin-biotin peroxidase method was used via the Dako LSAB2 System-HRP detection system. The control of non-specific staining was carried out by replacing the primary antibodies with a 0.1% solution of bovine serum albumin, as well as excluding secondary antibodies. The results of the immunohistochemical reaction were detected in 10 fields of view of the microscope, 100 cells in each at x400 magnification. The expression of antigens after IHC staining was assessed by a semi-quantitative method as weak, moderate, and strong positive. In the sections, the nucleus of tumor cells is stained brown.

Results. The study revealed immunoreactivity to anti-ERα antibodies in 28/42 cases (66.6%). A positive reaction to antibodies against the progesterone receptor was detected in 18 out of 42 cases (42.8%).

Conclusion. Thus, studies have shown that estrogen has a greater effect on endometrial hyperplasia than progesterone. The study of the expression of estrogen and progesterone receptors in biopsy samples improves the effectiveness of long-term therapy and the choice of the subsequent correct treatment tactics for patients with glandular hyperplasia of the endometrium.

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Modern Methods of Cervical Cancer Screening

The aim of the work is to characterize and show the advantages of liquid cytology over the traditional method of screening for cervical cancer.

Materials and Methods. Currently, two methods are used in cervical cancer screening: the traditional PAP test and liquid cytology. Despite the fact that both methods retain their importance in clinical diagnostic laboratories, liquid cytology is newer and has a number of advantages.

Results. Traditional method:

- Manual method – the presence of a human factor;
- Loss of up to 80% of cells;
- Clumping and layering of cells;
- The material is contaminated with non-cellular biological elements (mucus, blood, etc.);
- High probability of a false negative result.
- Liquid cytology:
- Process automation - no human factor;
- ~ 100% of cells are available for study;
- Uniform distribution of cells;
- Minimum content of unnecessary biomaterial;
- The minimum probability of a false negative result;
- Ability to detect cells affected by the human papillomavirus (HPV);

With the use of the liquid cytology system "Huro Path" (CelltraZone) in our laboratory, we achieved almost 100% of the diagnosis of cervical cancer and a decrease in the number of false negative results by 40-60%, determination of the degree of epithelial dysplasia (CIN I, CIN II, CIN III) is now easier.

Conclusions. Based on the above data, it can be concluded that the method of liquid cytology provides more reliable results and should become the main method of screening for cervical cancer.