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**IDENTIFYING THE PREDICTORS OF RECURRENCE
OF ENDOMETRIUM POLYPS
IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE**

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The relevance of the study of endometrial polyps as one of the clinical forms of endometrial hyperplastic processes, due primarily to the high risk of their malignancy and problems associated with menstrual disorders,
28

dysfunctional uterine bleeding, anemia in women, and loss of fertility. It is known that endometrial hyperplastic processes is the cause of uterine cancer in 50% of cases [1, 2, 6]. At the same time, the incidence of endometrial adenocarcinoma, which is the first among genital malignancies, not only remains high, but has recently tended to significantly increase in many countries of the world, including Ukraine, and, according to the long-term forecast, will not decrease in the near future [3; 8]. The high frequency of relapses in the field of endometrial cancer, the possibility of their malignancy require further improvement and the search for new approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of this pathology [4; 5].

Today, it is known that the sensitivity to hormone therapy and the risk of endometrial polyp recurrence in women is determined by the state of pro – and anti-apoptotic mechanisms, and the endometrial receptor status. The study of this issue determined the purpose of our research.

The aim of the study was to investigate the features of apoptosis processes and endometrial receptor phenotype in women of reproductive age with endometrial polyposis and determine predictors of relapse risk.

Materials and methods of research. The study included 86 women with endometrial polyps who were treated at the Women's health Center of the Feofania clinical hospital. To achieve this goal, we retrospectively identified 2 groups of patients, 1 group – 44 women with glandular or glandular-fibrotic endometrial polyp without relapse after complex treatment, 2 group – 42 patients with glandular or glandular-fibrotic endometrial polyp with relapse of the disease within a year after complex treatment. The criteria for inclusion of patients were the presence of an endometrial polyp, the absence of pathology of the background endometrium. The diagnostic search was performed by ultrasound, followed by hysteroscopy and histological testing. Carefully were studied clinical and anamnestic data, reproductive anamnesis, menstrual anamnesis, features of concomitant somatic pathology of patients of both groups. According to a retrospective analysis, it was established that patients received standard treatment in accordance with the regulatory orders of the Ministry of health of Ukraine – stage 1 surgical treatment (hysteroscopy with polypectomy), complex postoperative therapy at the second stage (fluoroquinolones and ornidazole in standard doses for 5 days) with the subsequent appointment of gestagens (didrogesterone-10 mg 2 times a day from the 16th to the 25th day of the menstrual cycle for 6 months). Additionally, immunohistochemical research of pathohistological blocks with determination of the level of protein expression Bcl-2, CD-138, ES cells of intatissue APUD-system and status of estrogen (ER) and progesterone (GR) receptors. Statistical pro-

cessing of results was carried out according to generally accepted methods using the criterion of Student's t-test.

A retrospective analysis of the obtained data showed that the average age of patients in group 1 was 38 ± 8.2 years, group 2 43 ± 5.8 years. At the same time, it should be noted, that in patients of the second group, the early menarche up to 12 years old was increased by 23.4% in the comparison to the first group. When analyzing the reproductive history, the following features were observed, namely, the influence of the frequency of medical abortions on the development of PE, so this indicator of the average number of abortions per 1 woman in group 1 was 2.3 ± 0.08 , whereas in group 2, the value of this indicator was observed on the level 3.6 ± 0.09 ($p < 0.05$). A high percentage of the cervical ectropion was also observed in patients of the second group – 21.2%, which is 2 times higher than in patients of the first group – 9.8%, respectively ($p < 0.05$). An anamnestic analysis of the course of pregnancy revealed features in patients with PE of the first group in comparison with the second. Thus, miscarriages in the second group were observed significantly more frequently (group 1 – 11.3%, group 2 – 16.7%, $p < 0.05$).

One of the important components of determining treatment tactics, in our opinion, is the presence of anemia, its degree and duration. Most often, we observed anemia in patients of the second group – in 38.1% of cases, in the first group this indicator was 22.7%.

Retrospectively, a clear relationship between the development of PE and the presence of thyroid diseases has been established. Hypothyreosis was observed in (99.11%) patients of the first group and in 15.1% in the second group $p < 0.05$.

The study of the characteristics of the apoptosis process in the endometrium was determined on the basis of a study of the expression of the apoptosis inhibitor Bcl-2. It was found that the expression of the level of Bcl-2 protein in endometrial cells of group 2 of women 1.7 times higher than in group 1 of the patients, which indicates the suppression of apoptosis (group 1 – 1.6 ± 0.08 , group 2 – 2.7 ± 0.07 , respectively, $p < 0.05$). Research of the level of expression of ES cells of the local APUD system in endometrial polyps showed certain patterns of their distribution between the polyp tissue and the background endometrium. The level of expression of ES cells in the polyps tissue was higher than in the background endometrium. Thus, the expression of ES cells in the tissues of glandular polyps of group 2 was 2.8 times higher than in the background endometrium.

The next step was to determine the role of chronic inflammatory process of the uterine mucosa, as a predictor of PE relapse. This fact became

the reason for conducting an immunohistochemical test with antigens up to the marker of plasma cells – glycoprotein – CD-138. The maximum percentage of chronic endometritis was observed in group 2 – 73.1 % of patients had chronic endometrial inflammation, which is 1.5 times more than in the first group (51.3 %).

An analysis of the state of receptor systems found a decrease in the level of expression of ER in the PPI relative to the level of expression of these receptors in the background endometrium in both groups. Thus, in group 1 of the patients in the epithelium of glands in the polyp tissue, the level of ER expression was 1.4 times lower than in the background endometrium (172, 4 points and 124, 4 points, respectively). A similar trend was observed in patients of group 2, but the level of ER expression in polyp was 1.6 times less than in the background endometrium. The expression of progesterin receptors had a similar tendency – a decrease in the level in the polyp tissues by 1.4 times compared to the background endometrial level (111.7 points and 155.4 points, respectively) in group 1, and a decrease in the level in the polyp tissues by 1.5 times in women of the second group (109.1 points and 151.6 points, respectively).

Thus, the conducted study has made it possible to identify the group of an increased risk of PE relapse, in which it is advisable to include the following:

- women with an early or late menarche,
- women with a history of 3 or more medical abortions
- women with the threat of early termination of the pregnancy
- women with impaired apoptosis processes in the endometrium (Bcl-2 level-1.7 points or higher)
- women with violation of expression of serotonin producing ES cells in the endometrium (more than 1.6 cells in the field of view),
- women with impaired balance of the receptor systems in the endometrium and polyp tissue.
- women suffering from hypothyroidism.

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HISTOLOGICAL FEATURES OF CHRONIC GASTROINTESTINAL PATHOLOGY DEPENDING ON THE FORM OF THE DISEASE

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The growth trend of children's gastroenterological pathology is an important medical and social problem and is associated with burdened heredity, stress, *H.pylori* infection, unbalanced nutrition, ulcerogenic effect of drugs, harmful habits (including tobacco smoking) and, as a consequence, disorders of secretory, motor and cytoprotective functions of the stomach.