

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF ASSESSMENT OF HORMONAL STATUS IN BREAST CANCER

I. Marchuk, R. Smolyakova, E. Shpadaruk

*Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,
Minsk, Republic of Belarus
irishka14790@mail.ru*

The hormonal status of patients with breast cancer for predicting the course of the disease has been studied. It was found that 26 patients with breast cancer with overexpression of estrogen receptors showed a high level of progesterone receptor hyper expression – this indicates a high sensitivity to endocrine therapy and a favorable course of the disease.

Keywords: breast cancer, hormones, endocrine therapy, overexpression, immunohistochemical method.

The steady growth of malignant diseases can be associated with the worsening of ecological situation in RB. Breast cancer (BR) is the most widespread oncological disease of women. Breast cancer is a serious problem of health care around the world. About one million new cases are being identified annually throughout the world [1].

Expression of steroid hormone receptors in breast cancer indicates a relatively favorable prognosis and the potential sensitivity of the tumor to endocrine therapy.

It is known that hormone-dependent mammary tumors containing both or at least one of the steroid hormone receptors have a more favorable course and postoperative prognosis [2].

Materials and methods. The material for the study was clinical data and tumor tissue of 72 patients with breast cancer, aged 33 to 79 years, who were on treatment at the Republican Scientific and Practical Center of Oncology and Medical Radiology. N. N. Alexandrov "from 2015 to 2017 years.

Determination of the level of expression of estrogen and progesterone receptors in women with breast cancer was performed by immunohistochemical method using DAKO reagents (Denmark) and visualization systems (En-Vision +).

During the analysis of the obtained data, it was found that 25 % of the patients showed a high level of estrogen receptor expression (85–100 % positively stained cells) and 31,9 % had a moderate level of estrogen receptor expression (40–85 % positively stained cells). Low expression (from 0–1 % of immunocomplexed cells) was observed in 29,2 % of the patients studied.

When the level of expression of progesterone receptors was determined in women with breast cancer, tumors with overexpression of these receptors (85–100 % positively stained cells) were detected in 11,1 % of cases and a moderate level of expression of progesterone receptors (40–85 % positively stained cells) was detected as well. The absence of expression (0–1 % of immunocorrected cells) was observed in 54,2 % of the patients studied.

Thus, in 26 patients with breast cancer, with overexpression of estrogen receptors, a high level of progesterone receptor hyperexpression was revealed, which indicates a high sensitivity to endocrine therapy and a favorable course of the disease.

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