

Keywords: Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, immunohistochemical analysis, expression, molecular-cytogenetic diagnostics.

Lymphoproliferative diseases belong to the blood cancer group and occupy the fifth place among all oncological diseases. Lymphoma is a common disease, which is a heterogeneous group of malignant tumors [1].

For early diagnosis of lymphoma, it is necessary to know the molecular-cytogenetic characteristic of the disease. When analyzing the expression value, it was established that precisely during the identification of the Bcl-2 and Bcl-6 genes the patients had an extremely unfavorable prognosis. The prognosis of the disease depends on the overall level of activity and the mechanisms that lead to an increase in the expression of each of these genes and the production of the corresponding proteins.

The Bcl-2 gene protects cancer cells from apoptosis. This can lead to the continuation of the division of mutated cell lines and then to cancer. Moreover, overexpression of Bcl-2 can affect metastasis [2]. The Bcl-6 gene makes the cells less sensitive to DNA damage, protects them from apoptosis, and leads to the development of resistance to drugs [3].

The study was based on clinical data of 35 patients, aged from 24 to 76 years, with the disease of groups of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and Hodgkin's disease, treated on the basis of the State Institution "RNPTS OMP named after N.N. Alexandrov" from 2015 to 2016.

When analyzing the extent of the tumor process in patients with lymphomas, it was found that stage I was diagnosed in 6 % of cases, 9 % of patients had Stage II, 11 % had III, and 60 % had Stage IV disease.

The level of expression of the proliferative antigens Bcl-2 and Bcl-6 was determined by immunohistochemistry using the DAKO kit (manufactured in Denmark) with the imaging system EnVision +.

When analyzing the morphotype of lymphomas, it was found that in most cases, malignant neoplasms belong to such categories as diffuse B-large-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (29 %), Hodgkin's lymphoma (14 %), diffuse B-small-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (14 %), mantle cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (3 %), B-cell lymphoma of Burkitt (3 %), B-cell lymphoblastic non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

As a result of the analysis of the obtained data, it was found that 16 % of patients suffering from lymphoma, had a high level of expression of the Bcl-2 gene. A moderate level of expression occurs in 63 % of patients, low expression level – in 16 % of cases, absence of expression was detected in 5 % of patients. The Bcl-6 gene was detected: a high level of expression in 46 % of cases, with a moderate – 27 %, with a low gene expression frequency of 9 %, absence of expression level was detected in 18 % of cases.

Based on the obtained data, it can be concluded, that the expression of the Bcl-2 gene is most characteristic in the following morphotypes: diffuse B-large cell lymphoma, B-small cell lymphoma.

High level of expression of the Bcl-6 gene is detected more often with the following morphotypes: Burkitt's lymphoma, diffuse B-large-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, which may indicate a high proliferative tumor and unfavorable course of the disease.

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THE INFLUENCE OF PATHOLOGY OF THE THYROID GLAND ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OF WOMEN

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Extent of influence of pathology of a thyroid gland on the course of pregnancy is studied. It is established that the most expressed violations of reproductive function are shown at women with a hypothyrosis.

Keywords: pathology of a thyroid gland, reproductive health, pregnancy.

The problem of maintaining of women health of reproductive age is relevant now and in many respects defines demographic safety of our country. One of the priority directions of health care is the question of prediction and prophylaxis of individual risks of development of those pathological states which can adversely influence a state and development of reproductive health of each woman. [1]

The reproductive system is most subjected to the influence of various factors, it is undergone serious changes in response to the environmental aggression. Therefore, the increase in thyroid pathology affects health of reproductive system of women and causes special alarm.

Frequency of cases of a thyroid gland disease during pregnancy increases, negatively affects the course of pregnancy and considerably increases risk of not incubation and also development of pathologies in a fetus. [2]

The great value is gained by researches on studying of a becoming of reproductive function against the background of various diseases of a thyroid gland: an autoimmune thyroiditis (AIT), a hypothyrosis and a thyrotoxicosis, since the early pubertal period up to realization by the woman of genital function. [3]

When studying communication of pathology of a thyroid gland with reproductive health of women it is established that the main reason for an adverse course of pregnancy – hormonal failures against the background of pathology of a thyroid gland.

The thyroid pathology is one of the heavy dysfunctions of reproductive system of the woman determining by the reason. The diseases of a thyroid gland at approach of pregnancy can lead to the formation of a placental failure and consequently, prematurity and incidence of newborns.

The pregnancy can worsen considerably the course of any disease of a thyroid gland and lead to the considerable problems of reproductive function.

The highest frequency of problems with incubation, complications at the pregnant woman and a fetus, prematurity, the considerable weighting of a current of a childbirth, mainly adverse forecast of childbirth is observed at a hypothyrosis.

The hypothyrosis at most of patients developed against the background of AIT, and the hyperthyroidism developed owing to presence of a diffuse toxic crawl at pregnant women. Women with lungs and averages on weight thyrotoxicosis forms well transfer pregnancy. [4]

The combination of several pathologies gives the highest frequency of an adverse course of pregnancy and pathological childbirth. For improvement of result of childbirth patients with pathology of a thyroid gland need the maximal extent of correction of a disease, prophylaxis and treatment of pathology of pregnancy, antepartum diagnostics and correction of pathological conditions of a fetus.

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IMMUNOPHENOTYPE OF PERIPHERAL BLOOD AND CEREBROSPINAL FLUID OF PATIENTS WITH PARKINSON'S DISEASE

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In the early stages of Parkinson's disease development shifts in lymphocytes subsets are observed in the peripheral blood as well as cerebrospinal fluid of patients. Therefore lymphocytes immunophenotyping has an important diagnostic significance. This thesis describes a characteristic of lymphocytes subpopulation composition in patients with different course of Parkinson's disease.

Keywords: Parkinson's disease, cerebrospinal fluid, immunophenotype.