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## CHARACTERIZATION OF UTERINE PAPILLARY SEROUS CARCINOMA: CLINICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

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**Objective:** Endometrial cancer are shown is nonequallical by histotypical structure, differentiated adenocarcinoma were observed in most of ones. The aim of our data was to investigate one of the rarest form of endometrial cancer such as uterine papillary serous carcinoma (UPSC).

**Methods:** 163 women with endometrial cancer were investigated and treated by surgery, X-ray and polychemotherapy in City Cancer Hospital at 1997.

**Results:** UPSC was detected in 19 (11,7%) cases, from whom 6 patients were obese, 3 – with diabetes mellitus and 4 – with arterial hypertension, 4 were myoma of uteri and 5 patients were sterility. Metastases in iliac lymphonodes were found in 2 cases, in ovary - in 1 case and in gastrocolic omentum – in 1 case, respectively. Morphological structure of UPSC is similar of ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma. Majority of features were revealed deep invasion more than 1 cm and there are psammous bodies in 5 (26,3%) cases.

**Conclusion:** UPSC is a highly aggressive type of endometrial cancer. Concerning results of our investigations we may noted that plan of complex treatment of UPSC must include not only surgical and X-ray therapy but chemotherapy as well.

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## PERMEABILITY OF ERYTHROCYTE MEMBRANES AND SORPTION ABILITIES OF ERYTHROCYTES IN NEONATES, BORN IN ASPHYXIA

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**Objective:** To study features of a permeability of erythrocyte membranes and sorption ability of erythrocytes in neonates, born in asphyxia.

**Methods:** 13 mature neonates, born in asphyxia, were investigated during the first 4-12 hours of life. A group of comparison consisted of 12 healthy mature neonates. Permeability of erythrocyte membranes (PEM) was assessed by means of estimation of percent of hemolyzed erythrocytes in 7 solutions with different ureal dilution (V.N. Kolmakov, 1982). Sorption ability (SAE) was investigated by the method of adsorption of methylen blue by erythrocytes (A.A. Togaybayev, 1988).

**Results:** PEM in healthy mature neonates –  $10.97 \pm 2.6\%$ , SAE –  $54.3 \pm 2.8\%$ . Three types of PEM in neonates, born in asphyxia were revealed. First – normal values of PEM ( $13.2 \pm 1.2\%$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ) in mild degree of disturbance of a cerebral circulation. Second – high parameters of PEM ( $32.5 \pm 6.7\%$ ,  $p = 0.02$ ) in moderate degree of disturbance of cerebral circulation. Third – normal parameters of PEM ( $13.5 \pm 2.5\%$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ) at serious disturbance of cerebral circulation. The third variant could be seen in combination of chronic and acute hypoxia and characterized with steady perinatal pathology of CNS. SAE in neonates, born in asphyxia –  $46.9 \pm 3.1\%$ ,  $p > 0.05$ .

**Conclusion:** Assessment of PEM in neonates, born in asphyxia is a diagnostic criterion of seriousness of intrauterine fetal distress.