PHENOTYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF ENDOMETRIAL IMMUNOCOVPETENT CELLS DURING POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (POS) HORMONAL THERAPY

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Objective: *To prepare the endometrium to stimulation ovulation cyclic hormonal therapy was administered to infertile women with POS: the 1-st group of patients (n=6) received glucocorticoids; the 2-nd group (n=9) received gestagens; the 3-rd group (n=5) received both gestagens and glucocorticoids. Thirteen patients with POS who didn't get any therapy were considered as a comparison group (4-th group) and 5 fertile women became a control group.*
Methods: *To determine women's endometrial lymphoid and macrophagal cells subpopulations during therapy immunohystochemical assay was performed.*
Results: *It was observed that CD3 and CD4 levels were reduced among patients of 4-th group compared to women of control group. In comparison with 4-th group, patients of the 1-st group had elevated CD8, CD19; women of 2-nd and 3-rd group had higher levels of CD3, CD4, CD56, CD 14; and those were significantly higher among patients of the 2-nd group.*
Conclusions: *Gestagens cause the elevation of macrophagal cells and endometrial large granular lymphocytes' numbers, which have a unique ability to control early processes of implantation.*

MALIGNANT TUMORS OF FEMALE GENITAL TRACT IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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Objective: *Tumors of female genital tract in children and adolescents are shown are rare and have specific morphological peculiarities connected with stages of embryonic evolution of tissues.*
Methods: *Since 1967 there were 118 cases of female genital tumors at the patients from 0 till 16 years hospitalized in the N. N. Petrov Institute of Oncology.*
Results: *Among 118 cases - 85,6% were ovarian tumors (64,35% - malignant and 35,65% – benign ovarian tumors), 12,7% were tumors of vulva and vagina (66,7% were malignant), 1,7% - cervical carcinoma. Morphological characteristics of tumors were diverse, but all of vulva and vagina malignancies were embryonic such as rhabdomyosarcoma and have 90% mortality rates. Most ovarian tumors were germ tumors (55,5%); other histological types were founded rarest. 44,6% of malignant ovarian tumors and both cervical carcinomas have exits pessima.*
Conclusions: *More female genital tract tumors in children and adolescents are nonmalignant, but not very rare cases of malignant tumors cause the majority of pediatric mortality. Alternative approaches should be used for these patients in the future.*