
UTERINE SARCOMAS. DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT

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Objective: Sarcomas of uteri are rare tumors, 0,7 cases among 100 000 female population. Developing interstitially tumors is characterized by early and rapid metastatic spread. Than we identified clinical and pathological specialties of diagnosis, treatment, follow-up and prognosis form patients with sarcomas of uteri.

Methods: We analyzed features of 419 patients with sarcomas of uteri which were treated from 1968 to 1995 years at N. N. Petrov Research Institute of Oncology and at St. Petersburg Cancer Hospital.

Results: The average age of patients was 55 years. Leiomyosarcomas (LMS) were in 49,6% cases, endometrial stromal sarcomas (ESS) – in 19,3%, mixed mesodermal sarcomas (MMS) – in 27,5% and in 3,5% cases were observed another types of tumor. Majority of patients with MMS were menopausal (75%) and have changes of metabolism of lipids and carbohydrates such as patients with endometrial cancer. The 5-year survival rates were 42,7%: LMS - 49,5%, ESS - 43,5%, MMS - 32,1%, in early stages – 58,9%, in locally advanced tumors – 12,5%, respectively. The nonfavourable prognosis in LMS was in cases if mitosis activity rises were more then 10%, in MMS – if depth of invasion was more than 10 mm. Hysterectomy with adnexectomy is an equivalent operation in sarcomas of uteri, but in addition to ones with lymphadenectomy in MMS. Postoperative radiation is indicated for all histological types excepting LMS. For all patients are recommended adjuvant chemotherapy with adriamycin.

Conclusion: Our investigations indicate that histological type and extend of disease have a prognostic significance and could influence to diagnosis, treatment, follow-up and prognosis of patients with sarcomas of uteri.

THE INFLUENCE OF FERTILITY PROTEINS UPON LYMPHOCYTE ACTIVATION IN DECIDUA

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Objective: the aim of the present work was to investigate the effect of pregnancy proteins SP-I and (aMGF upon parameters of activation of decidual lymphoid cells in normal pregnancy and gestosis.

Method: The expression of activation markers by decidual lymphocytes of II women with normal and 10 women with gestosis was examined by flow cytometry.

Results: It was found, that in normal pregnancy SP-I increased the expression of CD95 and decreased the expression of CD71 molecules and HLA-DR antigens. In gestosis pregnancy it diminished the expression of CD71, but enhanced the amount of HLA-DR-positive lymphocytes in decidua. Contrary to that, SAMG-2 in normal pregnancy elevated the number of CD25+ and CDIIb+ decidual lymphocytes, but in women with gestosis it down regulated the expression of CD71 and CDIIb molecules.

Conclusions: Thus, it can be supposed that at local level SP-I in normal pregnancy suppressed the late stages of cell activation and enhanced apoptosis processes, while in gestosis it impaired both steps of lymphocyte activation in decidua. From the other hand, SAMG-2 in normal pregnancy induced cell cooperation and decreased it in gestosis pregnancy.