

PATHOLOGICAL MINERALIZATION IN THE PROSTATE GLAND

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The human body is a complex system of organic and inorganic substances that are in balance. One of the consequences of the imbalance is ectopic biomineralization in human tissues and organs. Genetically pathogenic mineral aggregates are the "disease" of the body (Голованова О. А., 2003). The response of a living organism to the external pressure is the change of concentration of components of physiological fluids, the structural destruction of epithelial sheets and as a result, changing the parameters of their moisture, and the disruption in the mechanism of synthesis of inhibitors-substances that inhibit the growth of concretions (Giachelli C. M., 1999).

The aim of this work is to conduct data analysis of scientific literature on ectopic mineral formation in the prostate to detect its pathogenic features of prostate stones and effective ways to treat and prevent their formation.

The scientific literature of recent decades gives ground to assert that the processes of concrement formation in the prostate gland are influenced by many factors, pathological mineralization can be realized by different mechanisms. They include chronic inflammation, stagnation fractions in gland, reflux of urine from the urethra at intravesicle obstruction, malformation of prostate and seminal vesicles, specific inflammation, polymorphism of gene protein inhibitors of calcification. These mechanisms are interconnected, each of them may participate in the overall development of concrement formation in the prostate.

In recent years, due to improved instrumental diagnosis we observe a significant increase of the number of patients, who were found with pathogenic prostate gland bioliths, which requires more detailed and in-depth study of the mechanisms of mineral formation in the prostate.