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Медичний інституту



# Topical Issues of Clinical and Theoretical Medicine

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detection methods, including vimentin. Vimentin - a protein that is expressed in normal cells of mesenchymal origin. Increased expression of vimentin is observed in a variety of epithelial tumours. This, in turn, shows the epithelial-mesenchymal transformation, by which the tumour becomes different characteristics: fast growth, capacity for invasion, metastasis, tumour resistance to treatment and prognosis.

**The aim of the study.** Compare features of vimentin expression in the parenchyma and stromal tumour node structures affected ductal breast cancer obtained by mastectomy.

**Materials and methods.** Investigated 30 cases of histological sections of ductal breast cancer tissue. Specimens prepared in accordance with requirements to perform immunohistochemical techniques (defined expression of vimentin).

**Research results.** In studies conducted in cell division group: vimentin-negative and vimentin-positive. Among the tumour cells in the parenchyma of about 60% - a cell vimentin-negative, 40% - vimentin-positive. In the stroma by a large number of different types of cells, these figures differ. Clearly marked expression in the vessels and cells of lymphocytic infiltration.

**Conclusions.** Most expressed vimentin expression is observed in young cells and cells of the microvasculature.

### **SAMPLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRESENCE AND NATURE OF METASTASIS IN PATIENTS WITH INVASIVE DUCTAL BREAST CARCINOMA**

*Lazaruk O.V.*

*Department of Pathologic anatomy*

*Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine*

*«Bukovinian State Medical University»*

Ductal breast carcinoma ranks first in the world like a malignant cancer in women. Malignant disease has a direct correlative connection with the emergence of metastases. Metastases - secondary tumour focus in tissues arising from the spread of the tumour. The problem of metastases more significant than the primary tumour. If the tumour can be removed surgically, then identify and remove multiple metastases much more difficult, and often impossible. The presence of metastases immediately worsens the prognosis of life and treatment of tumours. An important task is to identify and prevent metastasis in early stage cancer. The absence of metastases improves the prognosis of the disease.

**The aim of the study.** Investigate signs and ductal breast carcinoma metastasing nature of breast cancer patients Chernivtsi Regional Clinical Oncology Center.

**Materials and methods.** Studied the results of 132 cases with histopathological conclusions invasive ductal carcinoma of the breast for the presence and nature of metastases. We determined the value of the international classification TNM, namely category N (0-3).

**Research results.** Analyzed patients had histopathological conclusion sampling results by category N International Classification TNM. Distributed groups of patients according to available or no metastases respect of the group. Analyzed the results and compared with the performance by category. In the process, found that the number of patients with N<sub>0</sub> categories of cases was 45 cases (34.1%), N<sub>1</sub> category was 48 cases (36.4%), category N<sub>2</sub> - 14 cases (10.6%), N<sub>3</sub> - 25 cases (18.9%).

**Conclusions.** In percentage dominated group N<sub>0</sub> - (34,1%) and N<sub>1</sub> - (36,4%), which in total is 70.5%. This, in turn, provides a better prognosis in women patients, compared with category N<sub>2</sub> - (18,9%) and N<sub>3</sub> - (10,6%).