

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
МЕДИЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ



АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ
ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА КЛІНІЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ
Topical Issues of Theoretical and Clinical Medicine

ЗБІРНИК ТЕЗ ДОПОВІДЕЙ
V Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції студентів та молодих вчених
(м. Суми, 20-21 квітня 2017 року)

Суми
Сумський державний університет
2017

TYPE II OSTEOPOROSIS PATHOGENESIS AS A RESULT OF SECONDARY EDENTULOUS

Diachenko O., Trejtiak I.

Scientific adviser: Kuzenko Y.

Sumy State University, Department of Pathology, Ukraine

Aim: Osteoporosis is one of the main problems of women after menopause and of old people. The main reason of it is diminution of bone mass in the result of disbalance between osteogenesis and resorption of bones. Two types of osteoporosis are defined according to the reason of its appearance. Type I appears because of lack of estrogens in the woman's body after menopause. Type II is senile osteoporosis that appears because of decrease of concentration of calcium, vitamin D and minerals on the process of aging or as a result of some diseases that influence the process of bones mineralization. Obesity and overweight are the main risk factors of osteoporosis appearance and quarter of the population of developing countries is suffering from it. It's still unknown what changes are taking place in alveolar bone after loss of teeth. That's why the aim of our investigation is studying of changes in alveolar bone of old people with secondary adentia.

Material and Methods: Biopsy material of dead patients was taken at the Center of Pathological Studies of the Sumy Medical University to study morphological changes in teeth segments. Patients were divided into 2 groups, each included N=7. Patients who died of different somatic diseases and didn't have atherosclerotic lesions entered the first group. Second group included patients that died of atherosclerotic complications. The following methods were used in the investigation:

- Histological study;
- Fluorescence microscopy;
- Immunohistochemistry;
- Microphotography and image analysis;
- Mathematical calculations.

Results: Based on the statistical analysis we can see a downward trend in the number of osteocytes in trabeculae of the periapical third part of the tooth at atherosclerosis 26.85 ± 7.44 ; $P=0.05$. We can also see the dependence of trabecular thinning of toothless area of the alveolar bone 226.57 ± 70.53 ; $P=0.02$ from losing of teeth against the background of atherosclerosis with hypertension. The osteopontin expression and fluorescence of toothless bone area also tend to decrease in atherosclerosis and hypertension 42.81 ± 16.24 ; $P=0.048$.

Conclusion: It's difficult to define precisely the reason of teeth loss because it can be connected not only with osteoporosis but also with periodontitis. Patients with atherosclerosis can also get bone resorption under the influence of active oxygen forms. During our research it was discovered that to reduce changes in the toothless bone it's necessary to reduce the pressure on chewing toothless alveolar sprout by dental implants.

THE PRIMARY CANCER MORPHOLOGY OF FALLOPIAN TUBES

Gyryavenko N., Diachenko O.

Supervisor: A. M. Romaniuk, prof., doctor of medical sciences

Sumy State University, Department of Pathology, Ukraine

Introduction. Despite significant progress in the study of malignant tumors, the primary cancer of the fallopian tubes (PCFT) is not fully studied yet. According to different authors its incidence accounts from 0.14% to 1.8% of all female genital malignancies. The modern oncomorphology is in search of the criteria that will allow to verify the degree of biological malignancy and to predict the course of the disease with maximum objectivity. The study of molecular markers will allow to provide the adequate treatment of the patients with advanced processes and to improve the assessment of vulnerability to certain therapies.

The objective of this study is to determine the receptor status of PCFT tissue (ER, PR, Ki-67, HER2/neu).