

DEPENDENCE OF AGE OF PATIENTS AND SOME PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF PROSTATE CANCER

Torubara O.O., Kyslyi V.F.

Research advisor: Filenko B. M., PhD, assoc. prof. Royko N. V., PhD

Ukrainian medical stomatological academy, Ukraine.

Introduction. According to the WHO, prostate cancer (PC) is the 4th most common malignant tumor in men, and mortality from carcinoma of this location is 2nd. The development of RPZ depends on the age of the patient with a peak at 70 years. The most common histological form of RPZ is acinar adenocarcinoma of varying degrees of differentiation. The main diagnostic criterion that is taken into account with the selected method of treatment of RPZ, is the morphological atypism of the glands, which is reflected in the Gleason scales. The numerical value of the degree of plump products is more important than the prognostic criterion, to allow for faster disease progression, metastasis live. However, the three-level gradation system is also relevant, according to which adenocarcinoma is divided into high (G1), moderate (G2) and low-differentiated (G3). A comparison of these two classifications reveals their incomplete correspondence.

Aim. To study of the relationship between the degree of differentiation of prostate adenocarcinoma, the patient's age and atypical glands on the Glisson scale.

Materials and methods. Retrospective analysis of histological preparations of patients with RPZ, hematoxylin and eosin, taken from POPAB in 2019. Statistical verification of data for visits of Pearson's correlation (r) between the studied indicators.

Results. In 2019, 37 cases of RPZ were registered in POPAB. The age of men ranged from 49 to 80 years, averaging 67.1 ± 6.9 years. By degrees of differentiation of materials into three groups G1 (67.6% of cases), G2 (27.0% of cases), G3 (5.4% of cases). According to the Glisson scale, the material is also divided into three groups: 1-4 points - 0 cases, 5-7 points - 81.1% of cases and 8-10 points - 18.9% of cases. The study of the dependence of the degree of differentiation of RPZ and the age of patients revealed a strong correlation between these indicators ($r = 0.76$ at $p < 0.05$). There was a moderate dependence of the age of the patients and the degree of differentiation of glandular structures on the Gleason scale ($r = 0.37$ at $p < 0.05$). Also, in this variety of moderate strength determined the relationship between the degree of histological differentiation of the tumor and the severity of atypia of glandular structures ($r = 0.5$ at $p < 0.05$).

Conclusion. The of the study selected, as a result of which the patient's age, stage of tumor differentiation and atypia of glandular structures, there is a relationship of varying severity. This indicates how this patient is deteriorating in the prognosis.