
diagnosis of HAE and targeted therapy can prevent life-threatening episodes and significantly improve the quality of life.

SOME EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INDICATORS AND MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ADENOLYMPHOMA

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Relevance. Tumors of salivary glands are current medical problem, because they constitute 3-6% of head and neck tumors. At the initial stages, tumors of salivary glands manifest no symptoms or have atypical, unmarked clinical picture. That's why patients are consulted, when neoplasms achieve large sizes. Preoperative preparation consists of clinical data, visual investigation methods, cytological and histological investigation. All of these investigations are important for choosing the best method of surgical intervention. However, the share of diagnostic mistakes at the stage of preoperative diagnosis is 7-46%. Morphological variants of adenolymphomas are connected with different level of distribution between tissular and cystic components and Adenolymphomas can imitate other tumors of this localization. This fact complicates diagnosis of malignant tumors. That's why this problem is still actual.

Purpose. To study epidemiological indicators and some of pathomorphological features of adenolymphomas.

Materials and methods. Retrospectives analysis of pathohistological conclusions and histological specimens of postoperative materials, with were taken from patients with benign tumors in period from 2015 to 2020 . Data was obtained from

Poltava region autopsy bureau. Research group consist of 14 cases of adenolymphomas from 84 cases of salivary glands tumors in this period. Microscopic examination was performed on histological specimens made by standard methods, stained with hematoxylin and eosin.

Results. Among benign salivary glands tumors, 14(16,7%) cases of adenolymphomas (Warthin's tumor) were detected and 70 patients (83,3%) were diagnosed with pleomorphic adenoma. An age of patients varies from 48 to 77 years, and average age was $60\pm 8,7$ years. Among patients with Wortin's tumor, the vast majority were men – 11 people (78.6%), women occurred in 3 cases (21.4%). Average size of tumors was $3,8\pm 0,9$ cm in the biggest diameter, for men it was $3,75\pm 0,9$ cm, for women – $3,3\pm 0,6$ cm. Macroscopically the tumor was represented by a node with a smooth bumpy surface in the section of a uniform gray-white color or with the presence of cysts of different sizes. Microscopic, tumor consist of epithelium component, which consist of two epithelial layers overlying a lymphoid stoma with a fibrovascular core and lymphoid follicles. By microscopic structure, investigated material war divided into two groups according to size and number of cyst formations: microcystic (n=4; 28,6%) and multicystic (n=10; 71,4%) variants.

Conclusions. During the period from 2015 to 2020 years, among the general number of benign salivary glands tumors 14 (16,7%) cases of adenolymphoma were detected, male-patients in age $59\pm 8,9$ years were more common. Microscopic, adenolymphoma is presented by microcystic (n=4; 28,6%) and multicystic (n=10; 71,4%) variants.

RESULTS OF MENTAL HEALTH SCREENING IN NIGERIAN JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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