МАТЕРІАЛИ ІІ МІЖДИСЦИПЛІНАРНОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ З МІЖНАРОДНОЮ УЧАСТЮ «ЧИТАННЯ ІМ. ПРОФЕСОРА ОЛЕКСАНДРА ЗЕЛІНСЬКОГО»

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MARKERS OF CORRECTIVE STATES WITH HYPERPLORIFERATION IN THE ENDOMETRY

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The search for new highly informative and minimally invasive diagnostic markers of the state of the endometrial tissue will allow not only to identify, but, if possible, to prevent the formation of new pathological changes, which is quite promising for modern science, medicine, and the patient's quality of life.

Aim: study and analysis of Hif- 1α molecular genetic markers y.o.e. and VEGFy.o.e. with normal, hyperplastic and atypical endometrium in the perimenopausal period.

Methods: as a result of the study of endometrial tissue samples from 98 women who were under our supervision with pathological conditions, a molecular genetic study was conducted to study the hypoxic indicator of Hif- 1α y.o.e. and activity of the vagoinsular marker VEGF y.o.e.

Results: as a result of the work carried out, we established the occurrence of hypoxic disorders in the endometrial tissue, which was accompanied by an increase in Hif- 1α =1.27±0.15 y.o.e. in endometrial hyperplasia, and its increase was special for atypical forms of Hif- 1α =2.07±0.05 y.o.e. In certain cases, these changes were accompanied by an increase in VEGF=3.14±0.04 y.o.e., and VEGF=3.48±0.07 y.o.e. respectively in categories. Situations when the growth of hypoxic and vagoinsular factors occurred forced researchers to observe the form of development, they were not very promising and directed doctors to the development of pathological conditions.

Discussion: the application and use in medical practice of new molecular-genetic methods of diagnosis allow making potentially new and capable types of diagnosis and treatment.

Conclusions: the data of our work coincide with the results of other studies, which confirm that Hif- 1α regulates the transcription of hundreds of genes that regulate energy exchange and vascularization, and can take an active part in the development of hyperproliferation, especially its atypical states. For practical medicine, it is important to create more accurate prognostic systems for determining the risk of recurrence and possible negative processes of disease development, which can ensure favorable treatment results, early detection of malignancy processes, and the implementation of modern cancer prevention methods.

Key words: endometrial tissue, hypoxic disorder, energy exchange and vascularization

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POSTOPERATIVE SCAR ENDOMETRIOSIS: A 20 -YEAR CLINICAL CASES ANALYSIS

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Introduction. Postoperative scar endometriosis (PSE) is a rare form of extragenital endometriosis. PSE is most commonly diagnosed after a cesarean section, but cases of this pathology occurring after transabdominal gynecological and surgical interventions have also been