

**Міністерство освіти і науки України  
Міністерство охорони здоров'я України  
Всеукраїнська громадська організація  
«Наукове товариство анатомів, гістологів,  
ембріологів та топографоанатомів України»  
Асоціація патологів України  
ДЗ «Дніпропетровська медична академія МОЗ України»**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ ТРЕТЬОЇ ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ  
НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ  
З МІЖНАРОДНОЮ УЧАСТЮ**

**«ТЕОРІЯ ТА ПРАКТИКА  
СУЧАСНОЇ МОРФОЛОГІЇ»**

**ЗБІРНИК НАУКОВИХ РОБІТ**

**9-11 жовтня 2019 року**

**м. Дніпро, Україна**

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проліферації з одночасною затримкою дозрівання сперматозоїдів та дегенеративними змінами у сім'яних трубочках.

## COMPARATIVE IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF KI-67, P53, CASPASE-3 IN DISTAL COLONIC POLYPS AND COLORECTAL ADENOCARCINOMA

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**Background.** Colorectal carcinogenesis is a multistep process that begins from the normal epithelium and includes the step of adenoma formation. The question of diagnostic and prognostic value of proliferation and apoptosis markers for the distal colorectal neoplasms is still open.

**Objective.** To compare Ki-67, p53, caspase-3 expression levels in distal colonic polyps and colorectal adenocarcinoma.

**Methods.** Pathomorphological and immunohistochemical studies of biopsies of distal colonic polyps from 30 patients and surgical material of colorectal adenocarcinoma from 30 patients were carried out.

**Results.** Ki-67 expression level by epitheliocytes of hyperplastic polyps is 1.5 times lower than that for adenocarcinoma [26.23 (22.16, 48.88) % vs. 41.20 (36.62, 59.42) %], but adenomas are distinguished by 1.5 times higher Ki-67 expression level in comparison with adenocarcinoma [62.40 (48.65, 76.23) % vs. 41.20 (36.62, 59.42) %]. Caspase-3 expression level by hyperplastic polyps epitheliocytes is 1.7 times lower than that for adenocarcinoma [16.99 (11.86, 39.85) CUOD vs. 28.72 (15.84, 76.71) CUOD], but caspase-3 expression level by epitheliocytes of adenomas is 1.1 times higher than that for cancer cells [31.84 (19.53, 42.34) CUOD vs. 28.72 (15, 84; 76.71) CUOD]. The maximum proliferation and apoptosis levels were revealed for high-grade [76.23 (62.36, 85.36) % and 42.34 (33.78, 65.38) CUOD] and villous [79.09 (69.12, 84.27) % and 67.88 (63.92, 71.29) CUOD] adenomas. p53 expression level by epithelial cells of hyperplastic polyps almost is 40 times lower than that for adenocarcinoma [0.00 (0.00; 1.47) % vs. 39.67 (15.69, 83.75) %], and p53 expression level by epitheliocytes of adenomas is 16.5 times lower than that for cancer cells [2.39 (1.58, 8.26) % vs. 39.67 (15.69, 83.75) %].

**Conclusion.** The high levels of proliferation and apoptosis of epitheliocytes characterize the polyps-precursors of colorectal carcinoma that have the biggest

malignant potential. Colorectal adenocarcinoma differs by the medium p53 expression level by tumor cells.

### EXTRAMAMMARY PAGET'S DISEASE OF THE PERIANAL AREA: A CASE REPORT AND THE SUMMARIZING REVIEW OF LAST 5-YEAR LITERATURE

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**Background.** Extramammary Paget's disease is one of the rarest malignant skin tumors which are mostly apocrine. However, there were described some cases in non-apocrine bearing glands areas. The perianal region, as part of the anogenital site, is the place where extramammary Paget's disease could manifest. It is used to classified this disease into 2 categories: primary and secondary, where the main differentiating feature is the absence or presence of underlying carcinoma relatively. Due to extramammary Paget's disease rarity all around the world publishing information about any case could help to evaluate the situation in all.

**Objective.** To report a rare case of the extramammary Paget's disease and analyze one-case-publications during last 5 years on PubMed and assessed contributions of age, sex, and localizations.

**Methods.** While making a diagnosis histological, immunohistochemical studies and statistical methods were used.

**Results.** The first case of primary noninvasive extramammary Paget's disease was diagnosed in the immunohistochemical laboratory of the Medical Diagnostic Center of the Medical Academy and described in this article. A 64-year-old Ukrainian man suffered within 1 year from big erythematous pruritus unhealed lesion between his buttocks and came to our laboratory to verify suspicious malignant melanoma what was assumed while previous histological study. According to immunohistochemical study, this tumor had positive status with cytokeratin 7, HER-2/Neu, EGFR and p16, while cytokeratin HMW, S100, HMB-45, EBV were negative. Such immunophenotype might point to some ways of the pathogenesis of this problem. The theory about involved Toker cell and preceded Toker cell hyperplasia had both advantages and drawbacks, what we showed with the presented example. There were already published 49 cases with middle age  $67,68 \pm 1,64$ ; median