



Таблиця

Розподіл вперше виявленого раку молочної залози за стадіями

Стадія	Разом у двох молочних залозах	Права молочна залоза	Ліва молочна залоза
I	10 (4,67 %)	7 (3,27 %)	3 (1,4 %)
II	152 (71,0 %)	83 (38,78 %)	69 (32,24 %)
III	31 (14,5 %)	18 (8,41 %)	5 (2,34 %)
IV	21 (9,83 %)	11 (5,14 %)	10 (4,67 %)

Як видно із наведеної таблиці максимальна кількість випадків у двох молочних залозах виявляється у 2-й та 3-й стадіях і мінімальна у 1-й.

Отже, знання можливостей та використання різних спеціальних методик, під час проведення мамографічного дослідження грудної залози, необхідно для своєчасної діагностики різних форм раку грудної залози та проведення диференціальної діагностики між ними. Враховуючи дані літератури та наших досліджень, для планування організаційних заходів у охороні здоров'я, доцільно вивчити можливості використання інформаційних відомостей анкетування для оцінки стану здоров'я жіночого населення в регіоні його проведення та виявити особливості структури сукупності чинників ризику в патології раку грудної залози.

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PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INNER ORGANS IN GENERAL PERITONITIS AS COMPLICATION OF LARGE INTESTINE CANCER

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Acute general peritonitis is one of the most severe complications of many diseases of the organs of the abdominal cavity, in particular, if it arises against the background of already existing pathological changes, caused by cancerous disease proper, as it has a number of pathogenic peculiarities which significantly complicate its clinical course and lead to unsatisfactory results of therapy.

Investigation of large intestine cancer influence upon pathomorphological changes of inner organs of dead patients, operated on because of acute general peritonitis, will enable to understand better the influence of cancerous disease upon the clinical course of the given complication.

Therefore, the objective of the research was to establish pathological changes of the inner organs in case of acute general peritonitis which occurs as a result of complication of large intestine cancer.

To implement the objective we have examined 32 bodies of dead patients with acute general peritonitis. 18 patients constituted the basic group where peritonitis occurred as a result of complication of large intestine cancer. The group of comparison was made up of 14 patients where tumorous diseases of the large intestine were not the cause of peritonitis. Both groups were representative according to the age, sex, stage, degree of peritonitis severity and complexity of the surgery performed. Histological sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Descriptive method of the revealed pathological changes was used.

The obtained results of the research are evidence that acute general peritonitis, which occurs from perforation of the wall of the large intestine by malignant tumour, has a number of certain pathomorphological specific characteristics distinguishing it from peritonitis of not tumorous etiology. Thus, hepatic tissue in case of peritonitis development is characterized by the development of fatty degeneration with the phenomena of fat necrosis, however, the latter one has focal character against the background of oncological process, moreover, expressed edema of Diesse's spaces is present. The origin of peritonitis results in degeneration of the epithelium of the proximal tubules in the kidney. For all this, glomerular collapse and evident oedema of intersticium of the medullary substance, medullary zone as well as stasis of the microcirculatory bloodstream are additionally marked at malignant growth. Similar changes, namely, the development of acute respiratory distress-syndrome, occur in the lungs in case of both "peritonites", but much more area of filling the respiratory part of the pulmonary tissue with swollen fluid, erythrocytes, is observed with oncological pathology. It should be noted, that, namely, in case of acute general peritonitis of oncological etiology, hyaline membranes and fibrin, in general, are less formed.

Acute general peritonitis that occurs against the background of malignant growth of the large intestine is characterized by the evident edema of the hepatic and renal tissue, glomerular collapse and stasis of the microcirculatory bloodstream of the latter one, as well as larger area of the lesion by the swollen tissue, erythrocytes of the respiratory parts of the pulmonary tissue.

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PECULIARITIES OF MORPHOLOGY OF GRANULATION TISSUE ROUND THE ELEMENTS OF RETICULAR IMPLANT OF THE ANTERIOR ABDOMINAL WALL WHEN USING HYALURONIC ACID IN EXPERIMENT

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The results of experimental research of the influence of local use of hyaluronic acid on peculiarities of