EVALUATION OF THE PROLIFERATIVE ACTIVITY OF ENDOMETRIAL CELL POPULATIONS IN POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN WITH ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING

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The problem of abnormal uterine bleeding in all periods of a woman's life still remains not only a medical but also a social problem. According to medical statistics, uterine bleeding accounts for over 30% of all women's visits to an obstetrician-gynecologist.

The aim of the study was to study some markers of the proliferative activity of endometrial cell populations in postmenopausal women with abnormal uterine bleeding, depending on the morphological picture of the endometrium.

Material and research methods. The study included clinical and laboratory results of 53 patients with complaints of abnormal uterine bleeding in the postmenopausal period of life. Patients aged 50 to 74 years, on average 54±5.1 years.

Research results and discussion. The study included endometrial samples from 32 postmenopausal patients with AUB with morphologically confirmed diagnoses: simple endometrial hyperplasia, n=20; atypical endometrial hyperplasia, n=12. Immunohistochemical changes in the endometrium of patients were studied. To study the function of the identified proteins, we chose antibodies CD138, p53, Ki67. Immunohistochemical study of the CD138 receptor in patients with endometrial hyperplasia revealed a negative reaction - less than 10% in 5 (25%) patients. Every third 6 (30.0%) patients - from 10 to 20% - have a low positive reaction. Every fourth 5 (25.0%) has verified the average and every fifth - 4 (20.0%) - a high positive reaction. In 4 (20.0%) patients with endometrial hyperplasia, a negative reaction was revealed, and in the majority of patients, 15 (75.0%) patients had a low positive reaction. The average positive reaction was verified only in 2 patients, which was 5.0%. At the same time, none of the examined patients had a high positive reaction in scraping from the uterine cavity. Immunohistochemical study of the p53 protein in patients with endometrial hyperplasia showed a negative reaction in 12 (60%), a low positive reaction in every third 7 (35%), and only in 1 (5%) an average positive reaction of the p53 protein. We did not verify a high positive p53 protein reaction in any of the patients with simple hyperplasia. In the study of scrapings of the uterine cavity in 12 patients with atypical endometrial hyperplasia, it was revealed that only one patient - 1 (7.7%) had a negative expression of the CD138 antibody. When studying

the expression of the Ki67 marker in endometrial scrapings with atypical endometrial hyperplasia, it was found that half of the patients - 6 (50%) had an average positive reaction. In every fourth - 3 (25%) patients, the presence of an average expression of the Ki67 marker was verified, and the same number of high - 3 (25%).

Thus, the IHC study of scrapings from the uterine cavity of patients with abnormal uterine bleeding showed that the highest rates for the studied markers CD138, p53, Ki67 are observed in atypical endometrial hyperplasia.