longitudinal sections were made. The stain used for histology was Alcian&Alizarin.

Results: The development of long bones in vitamin C deficient guinea pigs are considerably stagnant. Hyaline cartilage models are significantly shortened. Ossification in the diaphyses of carpal and metacarpal bones are absent, and the organization of the epiphyseal plates is very irregular with the reduction of number of chondrocytes. Moreover, there are numerous haemorrhagic regions and subperichondrial bleeding with separation of perichondrium.

Conclusion: Deprivation of vitamin C during intrauterine period disables normal development of long bones. Disorder of hyaline cartilage models was seen, as well as the disorder of ossification.

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PS060

Peculiarities of expression of apoptosis markers in the tissues of primary fallopian tubes carcinoma

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Aim: immunohistochemical analysis of apoptosis markers in the tissue of PFTC.

Introduction: Primary fallopian tubes carcinoma is a rare case among oncological diseases of female genital organs, but the mortality rate is rather high. Nowadays, the prognostic factors of this neoplasia are not fully determined. The data on the p53 and bcl2 dependence of p53 expression with the presence or absence of lymph nodes metastasis showed a direct correlation between this protein and the stage of the disease (r=−0.54). Analysis of the dependence of p53 expression with the presence or absence of lymph nodes metastasis showed a direct correlation between this protein and the stage of the disease (r=−0.25). The level of p53 expression in patients with N1 was 80.6 ± 2.7% compared with the N0 group (29.7 ± 3.6%). The stage of neoplasia differentiation is in moderate direct correlation with p53 expression (r=0.58) and in inverse with − bcl-2 (r=−0.64).

Conclusion: Expression of p53 depends on neoplasia spreading and stage of tumor differentiation. The expression of p53 is an independent prognostic marker for N-status and helps to classify the patients into “risk” groups.

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PS064

Analysis of combined impact of doxorubicin and menadione on human leukemia Jurkat T cells

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Aim: The anti-proliferative effect and the mechanism of action of doxorubicin( DOX) in combination with menadione(MD) were studied in Jurkat T cells, a model for acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL).

Introduction: Doxorubicin is a well-characterized and successful antineoplastic drug commonly used in various cancer treatments, including ALL. Menadione has proven a strong pro-apoptotic effect in Jurkat cells.1-3

Methods: Cell cycle, apoptosis/necrosis and the oxidative status were assessed by flow cytometry on propidium iodide, Annexin V-FITC/PI and CM-H2DCFDA/7-AAD labelled cells, respectively.

Results: Oxidative stress induced within 4h by MD (IC50 = 11.5 µM) was reduced in the presence of 500 nM DOX (IC50 = 22.0 µM). After treatments of 18 h, DOX induced cell cycle arrest displaying a trimodal distribution; successive G2/M, S and G0/G1 blockage was produced with an IC50 of 49 nM, 464 nM and 1866 nM, respectively, whereas in the presence of 7.5 µM MD, increasing levels of DOX mainly induced S-phase arrest. Within 18 hours of exposure, DOX induced apoptosis in a biphasic dose–dependent manner (Kd = 335 nM and 3.29 µM, respectively). Addition of 7.5 µM MD enhanced apoptosis at <300 nM DOX, but reduced cell death at higher levels of DOX. However, 48 h after drug removal the apoptotic rate was considerably higher in cells exposed to DOX:MD, which also showed consistent fractions of early apoptosis (up to 44%). The efficacy of DOX was doubled by MD(Kd=46.5 nM in the presence, and Kd=99 nM and 143 nM in the absence of MD).

Conclusion: Data indicate that clinically relevant levels of MD and DOX in combined treatments can exert considerable cytotoxic impact on Jurkat cells, via cell cycle arrest and apoptosis induction. These findings could encourage new therapeutic strategies to improve the therapeutic index of doxorubicin in ALL treatments.

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PS068

Effect of symptom interval and demographic characteristics on initial stage of malignant tumors in children

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