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

Results: The development of long bones in vitamin C deficient guinea pigs is 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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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 proteins expression and their use as prognostic factors in patients with malignant tumors of many locations are contradictory.

Methods: the study was conducted on 66 samples of fallopian tubes tumor tissue. To study the apoptosis peculiarities of tumor cells the mouse monoclonal antibodies for bcl-2 (clone 100/D5) and p53 (clone S5) were used. Mathemathic calculations were done using Microsoft Excel 2010 with AtteStat 12.0.5.

Results: The high expression of p53 was found in patients of all clinical stages. Mutations of p53 increased with spreading of the neoplastic process. Strong correlation of p53 presence in tumor samples and clinical stage of the disease was determined (r =0.77). In contrast to the abovementioned protein the study of bcl-2 showed the moderate negative 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 the indicators (r =0.25). Thus 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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