results of immunohistochemical reaction were evaluated using semiquantitive method via calculation of positively stained cells-labelling index (LI). Proliferative potential was defined through Ki-67 expression level (proliferative index – PI): PI $\leqslant$ 10.0% – low, PI > 10.0% – high proliferative activity.
**Results:** Current study has shown several similar molecular-and-biological features in female reproductive system neoplasias of different genesis (EC and OC), in particular, high proliferative activity (PI was 37.3±2.0 and 30.0±0.3%, respectively) and elevated p53 expression (LI = 46.1±0.5 and 40.3±0.3%, respectively). However some differences in p21WAF/CIP1 and p16INK4a expression have been noted: in EC and OC LI of p21WAF/CIP1 equaled 11.2±0.4 and 6.8±0.3% and LI of p16INK4a – 12.02±0.2 and 31.1±0.6%, respectively. Proliferative activity and p53 expression in EC and OC level rose along with increase in tumor histologic grade. But in EC p21WAF/CIP1 expression level went up while 16INK4a expression lowered, and in OC samples the opposite dependence was observed, i.e. decrease of p21WAF/CIP1 and significant elevation of p16INK4a expression. It is worth noting that aforesaid changes were the most expressed in G3 endometrial and ovarian tumors. Moreover it has been defined priority importance of Ki-67 and p53 expression for survival estimation in OC patients.
**Conclusion:** Expression of studied biomarkers in endometrial and ovarian neoplasias characterises different pathways of proliferative potential regulation and can be used for more accurate prognosis of these pathological processes.

**P30**
**The study of prognostic significance of microvessel density for serous ovarian cancer patients**

I. Nesina[1]*, V. Grinkevych[2], N. Yurchenko[1], O. Romanenko[2]. [1]*R.E. Kavetsky Institute of Experimental Pathology, Oncology and Radiobiology, Modification of antitumor therapy, Kyiv, Ukraine,* [2]*O.O. Bogomoletz National Medical University, biology, Kyiv, Ukraine*

**Background:** A variety of studies have shown the importance of angiogenesis for ovarian cancer metastasis and recurrence. But there are no consensus of opinion on microvessels quantity as possible prognostic factors for serous ovarian adenocarcinomas patients. Aim was to study the microvessel density (MVD), the expression of proliferative biomarker Ki-67 and such angiogenesis regulating proteins as p53, estrogen receptors (ER) with further comparison of these data with clinicopathologic characteristics of ovarian cancer patients.
**Material and Methods:** Operative material from 81 ovarian cancer patients aged 17–79 years. Tissue sections were immunohistochemically stained for Ki-67 using a monoclonal antibody MIB1, p53 – DO-7, ER – 1D5 and CD-34 – QBEnd 10. All monoclonal antibodies were produced by DakoCytomation, Denmark. The percentage of positively stained cells was calculated as labeling index (LI) and MVD – through the quantity of CD-34-positive microvessels per 1 mm2.
**Results:** It was established that MVD in ovarian serous carcinomas was very heterogeneous – 63.6±2.9 (10–128) vessels/mm2, showed a tendency to elevation along with increase in tumor histologic grade and hence was the highest (69.1±4.4 vessels/mm2) in G3 adenocarcinomas. The analogous expression patterns under increase in tumor grade were observed for Ki-67 and p53, but the opposite tendency – for ER expression. The connections between molecular-and-biological characteristics, morphological peculiarities and clinical course of ovarian cancer were shown. Thus it was demonstrated significantly increased MVD and negative correlation between MVD and p53 (r=-0.4), MVD and ER expression (r=-0.6) in patients with distant metastases compared to those without them. Similar increase in MVD in patients who lived less than 5 years compared to those who lived longer was determined.
**Conclusion:** The obtained data indicate that forming of tumor angiogenesis phenotype in ovarian serous carcinomas can be the result of low p53 and ER expression. Therefore parallel study of MVD, p53 and ER are important characteristics in serous ovarian cancer patients and can be used as prognostic markers of this pathological process.

**P31**
**Expression of steroid hormones receptors in ovarian carcinomas**

N. Iurchenko*, Y. Zagorodnia, V. Svintsitsky. *R.E. Kavetsky Institute of Experimental Pathology, Oncology and Radiobiology, Oncogenetics, Kyiv, Ukraine*

Hormonal imbalance is proved to play a key role in ovarian cancer (OC) pathogenesis. Estrogens and progesterone through interaction with their respective receptors modulate such important events as cell differentiation, proliferation and death. OC patients are characterised by alterations either in gonadotropic and steroid hormones secretion or their receptors expression. Aim: To investigate estrogen (ER) and progesterone receptors (PR) expression and evaluate its possible prognostic significance in ovarian serous cancer patients. Materials and methods: Operative material of 81 ovarian cancer patients aged 16–79 years. The results of immunohistochemical reaction were evaluated using semiquantitive method via calculation of positively stained cells – labelling index (LI). ER and PR expression was considered negative when LI < 10.0%, low when 10.0% $\leqslant$ LI < 35.0%, moderate if 35.0% $\leqslant$ LI < 65.0% and high – LI $\geqslant$65.0%.
**Results:** Current study has shown the prevalence of ER+PR+ phenotype (54.0% of tumors), the presence of ER–PR– phenotype in 21% of cases, ER+PR– and ER–PR+ – in 14% and 11% of ovarian carcinomas, respectively. It also has been noted that ER and PR expression increased in OC patients of reproductive age compared to those during the period of menopause, decreased along with disease progression (i.e. 87.5% of I–II stage patients had ER+ and 75.0% – PR– phenotype unlike 66.1 and 67.9% in III–IV stage women, respectively). Moreover a tendency to reduction of ER and PR expression in patients with metastases compared to those without them has been observed. At the same time the loss of ER and PR expression along with an increase in tumor histologic grade has been detected: the majority of G1 tumors had high or moderate ER and PR expression (51.8±4.3% and 51.6±4.6% of cases, respectively) while most of G3 carcinomas had ER–PR– phenotype (31.6%) or low receptors expression. Kaplan-Meier data analysis showed better survival for ER+PR+ patients compared to women with other receptor phenotypes regardless of polychemiotherapy courses number.
**Conclusion:** Steroid hormones expression in ovarian neoplasias characterizes their biological and clinical peculiarities and can be used for more accurate prognosis of these pathological processes.