MODERN TREATMENT OF ENDOMETRIAL LOCAL HYPERPLASTIC PROCESSES FROM POSITIONS OF THE PATHOGENIC APPROACH



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INTRODUCTION

Unfavorable ecology, demographic situation in Ukraine, somatic and oncologic diseases frequency increase, immunity and living standard decrease have predetermined the increase of number of women with endometrial hyperproliferative processes who stand for 5–20% obstetric-gynecologic profile, according to the statistical data [2, 6, 14, 16, 19].

Nowadays regardless of the scientific achievements, diagnostics, surgery and curative methods improvement, the problem of intrauterine pathology treatment still remains topical in the medical and social aspects which is determined by the high risks of neoplastic transformation and steady tendency towards the recurrence frequency increase (proportional transformation into atypia), which according to the homeland and foreign authors stands for 26 to 78% among women [1, 3, 15, 17-19, 22]. High recurrence frequency serves the ground for the repeated surgical operations [10, 12, 18, 21, 23], and sometimes they are not limited with traditional approaches possibilities, that is increases the topicality study of the main aspects of disease.

Relevance of the problem is determined by the probability of the endometrial hyperplastic processes transformation into the endometrial cancer. Numerous researches prove the probability of the oncological processes development with the background of endometrial polyposis from 4% up to 67.2% of patients [13, 24, 25]. The endometrium polyposis treatment methods are standard ones and foresee the polyp's ablation followed by the hormonal therapy, nevertheless the recurrence value remains rather high standing for 25.9% to 78% [4, 5, 11].

The disease's etiopathogenesis complexity, different trends in its stages' interpretation, tactical approaches ambiguity (with and without considering the hormonal disorder individual specific features) constitute definite difficulties while choosing the pathogenetically treatment. These are the circumstances to determine the increased scientific and practical interest in the endometrial polyposis treatment and management [7, 8, 9, 22].

The topicality of our research has been determined by the controversial point of view on the uterus polyps pathogenesis, high recurrence frequency after hormonal therapy, immune system

dysfunction and inflammation role in the endometrial polyposis genesis.

The purpose of research: to increase the treatment effectiveness of patients with endometrium local hyperplasia (endometrium polyposis) by applying of the new endoscopic technologies and pathogenetically substantiated post-surgery therapy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

66 women aged 24–43 years participated in the research. The treatment algorithm consisted of four stages in accordance with Order of the Ministry of Health or Ukraine No. 676 dated by 31.12.2004.

Stage I – hysteroscopic mutated endometrial and polyp ablation followed by the morphological research and the following determination of tactics depending on the pathology type along with the complex anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial and anti-viral treatment.

Stage II – hormonal therapy aimed at the endometrial suppression.

Stage III – hormonal status optimization for the hyperestrogenemia prevention.

Stage IV – dispensary observation within 6 months after surgery and within 5 years after hormonal therapy.

The nature of the endometrial pathological process was determined after general clinical examination by diagnostic hysteroscopy with the following pathohistological verification of the diagnosis and the immunohistochemical profile of endometrial establishing (Fig.).

After the comprehensive examination conducted and histological verification of the diagnosis, patients with endometrial polyposis were divided into 2 groups: A (n=34) and B (n=32). Taking into account the revealed new pathogenetic stages of the endometrial polyposis development in patients of group A their treatment was supplemented by immunomodulatory therapy with the interferon inducer (cycloferon according to the scheme).

Examination and treatment were performed according to the protocol of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, but algorithm of examination was additionally supplemented by the immune histochemical study of the endometrium with determination of its immune histochemical profile, which allows to determining the receptor

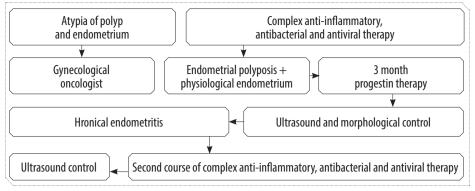


Figure. Treatment algorithm for women with endometrial polyposis

phenotype, presence of inflammatory process, and investigating the apoptosis state and intra-intestinal system therapy. Immune histochemical studies were performed at the Pathomorphology Department of Clinical Hospital "Feofania".

The DAKO LSAB + kit (Dako corporation USA) universal peroxidase method was used to define the immune histochemical reaction. In order to study the cytokines content, lavage from the uterine cavity was obtained immediately before hysteroscopy by scraping the walls of the uterine cavity with injecting 3-4 ml of warmed saline through the onetime-use pediatric Foley catheter. The Foley catheter was inserted into the uterine cavity without previous expansion of the cervical canal prior to instrumental scraping. The fluid was obtained by attaching a single 5 ml syringe to the catheter. The fluid injected was aspirated after 20-30 seconds. The lavage was frozen and stored until the study at 15-18 °C. Material was thawed and centrifuged for 15 minutes at 1500 g before the study. Biochemical studies were performed in the liquid above the precipitate. The results were recalculated to 1 mg of intrauterine lavage protein, which allows the standardization of the data obtained. Protein in all lavages was determined by means of the Lowry method.

The sets for the tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) cytokines for their hard phase detection by the "Vector-Brest" ELISA method were used to define the TNF- α cytokines value.

The microbiological studies were performed on the basis of the clinical laboratory in Clinical Hospital "Feofania" and LLC "Institute of Microbiological Research", medical laboratory "Dila" with polymerase chain reactions, aerobic and anaerobic technologies. The microbio-

logical researches were performed according to Order No. 4 of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (1996) and Order No. 59 of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine from 10.02.2003. The resulting material was inoculated on a set of standard media (liquid and helium) and cultured under aerobic, anaerobic and reduced oxygen content conditions.

After operative stage of treatment (hysteroscopy with polypectomy) patients were prescribed antibacterial therapy according to the standard scheme (fluoroquinolones in combination with metronidazole).

Both groups according to the protocol received hormone therapy with dydrogesterone 20 mg per day within the range of 5 to 25 days. The control of the endometrial status was performed in 3 and 6 months, considering the features

Presence of immunohistochemical features of endometritis

of chronic endometritis, evaluating clinical data, the nature of menstruation and its cyclicity.

STUDY RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Active histological screening of the endometrial status showed that 9 (26.5%) patients in group A had features of chronic endometritis (positive reaction of CD-138 and CD-68 markers) in 3 months after complex treatment, which determined a repeated course of treatment with viral and bacteriological examination data taken into account. Chronic endometritis was diagnosed in 15 (46.9%) in group B, which is 20.4% more than in group A (Table 1).

The features of the treatment effect on the state of receptor phenotype have been established among women who received progestins. Administration of progestins resulted in a decrease in the progesterone receptors level in the epithelium of glands in 1.4 times, that has compensatory nature in our opinion (Tables 2, 3).

It should be noted separately from the results of the CD 138 analysis. In our opinion there is a number of patients with a positive value but not the average level of this marker in the group. This immune histochemical criterion is good for normal and increases with the development of chronic endometritis, be-

15 (46.9)

Table 1. Presence of chronic endometritis with the physiological endometrium background after 3 months of treatmentGroup A (n = 34)Effectiveness, n (%)Absence of immunohistochemical features of chronic endometritis25 (73.5)Presence of immunohistochemical features of endometritis9 (26.5)Group B (n = 32)Effectiveness, n (%)Absence of immunohistochemical features of endometritis17 (53.1)

Table 2. Specific features of endometrium immune histochemical profile in group A during treatment			
Immunohistochemical profile of endometrium	Group A		
	Before treatment	After treatment	
Progesterone receptors in epithelium (in HISTOScore points)	218.1 ± 7.6	154.1 ± 6.7*	
Estrogen receptors in epithelium (in HISTOScore points)	202.3 ± 9.5	168.8 ± 12.7	
Endothelial cells in field of view	4.1 ± 0.08 *	3.6 ± 0.09	
B-cell lymphoma 2 protein (points)	1.8 ± 0.06 *	1.2 ± 0.04	
CD 138 expression (%)	15.2 ± 1.5 * In 34 (100%) patients	6.9 ± 1.5 In 9 (26.5%) patients	
CD 68 expression (%)	$12.7 \pm 3.1*$	5.8 ± 1.3	
* variation is valid between indicators before and after treatment			

Table 3. Specific features of endometrium immune histochemical profile in group B during treatment		
	Group B	
Immunohistochemical profile of endometrium	Before treatment	After treatment
Progesterone receptors in epithelium (in HISTOScore points)	202.1 ± 9.6	165.1 ± 8.7*
Estrogen receptors in epithelium (in HISTOScore points)	193.3 ± 9.5	159.8 ± 8.4
Endothelial cells in field of view	$3.9 \pm 0.07*$	3.6 ± 0.09
B-cell lymphoma 2 (points)	1.8 ± 0.06 *	1.6 ± 0.04
CD 138 expression (%)	14.8 ± 1.5* In 32 (100%) patients	8.2 ± 1.5 In 15 (46.9%) patients
CD 68 expression (%)	12.7 ± 3.1 *	5.8 ± 1.3*
* variation is valid between indicators before and after treatment		

cause as it was shown by our studies the "classical" pathomorphological features of chronic endometritis may not be fully represented.

Complex virus-bacterial screening showed a sharp decrease in the number of pathogenic contamination of the endometrium against the background of the growth of virus-bacterial associations. Bacterial screening showed the presence of anaerobic microflora – *Prevotella spp., Veilonella spp., Peptostreptococcus spp., Gardnerella vaginalis*, emphasizing the need for antibacterial therapy (Table 4, 5).

The study of uterine contamination by polymerase chain reaction detected viral infection – herpes simplex virus type I and II, cytomegalovirus, human papillomavirus.

The presence of *Mycoplasma hominis* should be emphasized and it stands for 2.9%. Our researches indicate the need to control *Mycoplasma hominis* contamination in endometrial and to treat patients, although there is widespread debate about the role of *Mycoplasma hominis* in the genesis of chronic endometritis.

TNF-α value in lavages from the uterine cavity indicated a unidirectional trend with the CD 138 dynamics (Table 6). Decrease in 3 times in group A and in 1.5 times in group B was observed after treatment.

It is important to emphasize that the increase in TNF- α has a direct tendency with the CD 138 level, clearly correlates with its level and can be used as a diagnostic criterion for the inflammatory process in the endometrium.

However, it should be noted that the level of this marker can be increased in hyperproliferative endometrial process-

es and in endometrial atypia, that is requires differentiated integrative evaluation of the obtained data.

The effectiveness of treatment in group A was determined in one year in 29 (85.2%) patients and in 5 (14.8%) women experienced a recurrence of lo-

cal endometrial hyperplasia (Table 7). The effectiveness of treatment in group B was determined in one year in 20 (62.5%) patients, and in 12 (37.5%) women experienced a recurrence of local endometrial hyperplasia.

The results of our study confirm the existence of pathogenetic association between the apoptosis and chronic inflammation processes, that is determines the need for further studies.

CONCLUSIONS

While determining the tactics of differentiated treatment of endometrial pathology, it is necessary to take into account the woman's age, the presence of combined genital and somatic pathology and immune histochemical profile of hyperplastic endometrium.

Table 4. Structure of the endometrial bacterial contamination in months after treatment			
Groups	Group A (n = 9)	Group B (n = 15)	
Prevotella spp.	3	5	
Veilonella spp.	2	4	
Peptostreptococcus spp.	1	2	
Gardnerella vaginalis.	2	3	

Table 5. Viral-bacterial structure of endometrial biopsy specimen in 3 months after treatment			
Groups	Group A, n (%)	Group B, n (%)	
Herpes simplex virus type I and II	3 (7.8%)	4 (7.6%)	
Cytomegalovirus	2 (2.9%)	1 (2.6%)	
Human papillomavirus highly oncogenous	1 (7.8%)	3 (11.5%)	
Mycoplasma hominis	1 (2.9%)	3 (2.6%)	

Table 6. Dynamics of TNF-α level in lavages from the uterine cavity, pg/ml			
Crounc	Level dynamics		
Groups	Before treatment	After treatment	
Group A	41.1 ± 5.3 In 34 (100%) patients	$13.6 \pm 1.7*$ In 9 (26.5%) patients	
Group B	39.9 ± 4.5 In 32 (100%) patients	26.1 ± 7.2 In 15 (46.9%) patients	
v			

^{*} variation is valid between indicators before and after treatment

Table 7. Results of treatment of patients with the endometrial polyposis			
Groups	Number	Effectiveness, n (%)	Endometrial polyposis recurrence, n (%)
Group A (endometrium ablation + hysteroscopy + immune modulatory therapy)	n = 34	29 (85.2)	5 (14.8)
Group B (endometrium ablation + hysteroscopy)	n = 32	20 (62.5)	12 (37.5)

Supplementation of antibacterial treatment with immune corrective therapy promotes the restoration of the receptor phenotype, normalizes the TNF level, increases the effectiveness of treatment of local endometrial hyperplasia (endometrial polyps) by 22.7%. The use of active tactics of immune histochemical and virus-bacterial control over the endometrium in 3 months after surgical treatment allows identifying the category of patients with the recurrent chronic endometritis, conducting timely treatment and improving the results of the local endometrial hyperplasia treatment from 62.5% to 85.2%, which, in turn, is a prevention of reoccurrence.

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Purpose of research: to improve the treatment effectiveness of patients with endometrial local hyperplasia by use of endoscopic technologies and pathogenetical postoperative therapy. **Materials and methods**. 66 women whose treatment algorithm included 4 stages (hysteroscopic polyp ablation followed by the morphological study, hormonal therapy aimed at the endometrium suppression, hormonal status optimization and dispensary observation within 5 years) were the subject of the study. After complex examination and histological verification of endometrial polyposis diagnosis patients were divided into two groups: A (n = 34) with the immune corrective therapy and B (n = 32). Examination algorithm included the endometrial immune histochemical examination with its immune histochemical profile definition.

Study results. Histological screening of endometrium state resulted that 9 (26.5%) patients in the A group had the chronic endometritis features. The corresponding index for the B group stood for 15 patients (46.9%) that is 20.4% higher compared to the A group. Estrogen receptors expression with the background of progestogen treatment indicated the 1.2 times lowering for both groups. The viral and bacterial complex screening indicated the endometrial pathogenic contamination dramatic decrease. Study of tumor necrosis factor's level determined the straightforward tendency with the CD 138 index dynamics. In a year term the complete treatment effect in A group was observed among 29 patients (85.2%), and the endometrial polyposis recurrence was observed among 5 (14.8%) patients.

Conclusions. It is necessary to take into account the woman's age, joint genital and somatic pathology's presence and the immune histochemical profile of hyperplastic endometrial while determining the endometrial pathology differentiated treatment tactics. Additional immune corrective therapy with the antibacterial treatment determines the receptor phenotype restoration, normalization of tumor necrosis factor-α lever and increases the endometrial polyposis treatment effectiveness up to 22.7%.

Keywords: intrauterine pathology, endometrial local hyperplasia, endometrial polyposis, uteroscopy, immune histochemical study, cytokines.

СУЧАСНЕ ЛІКУВАННЯ ЛОКАЛЬНИХ ГІПЕРПЛАСТИЧНИХ ПРОЦЕСІВ ЕНДОМЕТРІЯ З ПОЗИЦІЇ ПАТОГЕНЕТИЧНОГО ПІДХОДУ

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Мета дослідження: підвищення ефективності лікування хворих з локальною гіперплазією ендометрія шляхом застосування ендоскопічних технологій та патогенетично обґрунтованої післяопераційної терапії.

Матеріали і методи. У дослідження включили 66 жінок, алгоритм лікування яких складався з 4 етапів: гістероскопічне видалення поліпа і зміненого ендометрія з подальшим морфологічним дослідженням, гормональна терапія, спрямована на супресію ендометрія, оптимізація гормонального статусу, диспансерне спостереження протягом 5 років. Після комплексного обстеження і гістологічної верифікації діагнозу хворі з поліпозом ендометрія були розділені на дві групи: група А (n = 34), яка додатково отримувала імунокоригуючу терапію. і група В (n = 32). Алгоритм обстеження включав імуногістохімічне дослідження ендометрія з визначенням його імуногістохімічного профілю.

Результати дослідження. Гістологічний скринінг стану ендометрія показав, що у 9 (26,5%) хворих групи А спостерігалися ознаки хронічного ендометриту. У групі В цей показник склав 15 (46,9%), що на 20,4% більше, ніж у групі А. Рівень експресії естрогенових рецепторів на фоні лікування прогестинами показав зниження в 1,2 разу в обох групах. Проведення комплексного вірусно-бактеріального скринінгу показало різке зменшення кількості патогенів контамінації ендометрія. Дослідження рівня фактора некрозу пухлини в змивах з порожнини матки засвідчило односпрямовану тенденцію з динамікою показника CD 138. Повний ефект лікування в групі А визначено через рік у 29 (85,2%) хворих, у 5 (14,8%) жінок спостерігали рецидив поліпозу ендометрія.

Висновки. Визначаючи тактику диференційованого лікування патології ендометрія, необхідно враховувати вік жінки, наявність поєднаної генітальної і супутньої соматичної патології, дані імуногістохімічного профілю гіперплазованого ендометрія. Доповнення антибактеріального лікування імунокоригуючою терапією сприяє відновленню рецепторного фенотипу, нормалізації рівня фактору некрозу пухлин, збільшує на 22,7% ефективність лікування локальної гіперплазії ендометрія (поліпів ендометрія).

Ключові слова: внутрішньоматкова патологія, локальна гіперплазія ендометрія, поліпоз ендометрія, гістероскопія, імуногістохімічне дослідження, цитокіни.

СОВРЕМЕННОЕ ЛЕЧЕНИЕ ЛОКАЛЬНЫХ ГИПЕРПЛАСТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ ЭНДОМЕТРИЯ С ПОЗИЦИИ ПАТОГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОГО ПОДХОДА

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Цель исследования: повышение эффективности лечения больных с локальной гиперплазией эндометрия путем применения эндоскопических технологий и патогенетически обоснованной послеоперационной терапии.

Материалы и методы. В исследование вошли 66 женщин, алгоритм лечения которых состоял из 4 этапов: гистероскопическое удаление полипа и измененного эндометрия с последующим морфологическим исследованием, гормональная терапия, направленная на супрессию эндометрия, оптимизация гормонального статуса, диспансерное наблюдение в течение 5 лет. После комплексного обследования и гистологической верификации диагноза больные с полипозом эндометрия были разделены на две группы: группа A (n = 34), которая дополнительно получала иммунокорригирующую терапию, и группа B (n = 32). Алгоритм обследования включал иммуногистохимическое исследование эндометрия с определением его иммуногистохимического профиля.

Результаты исследования. Гистологический скрининг состояния эндометрия показал, что у 9 (26,5%) больных группы А наблюдались признаки хронического эндометрита. В группе В этот показатель составил 15 (46,9%), что на 20,4% больше, чем в группе А. Уровень экспрессии эстрогеновых рецепторов на фоне лечения прогестинами показал снижение в 1,2 раза в обеих группах. Проведение комплексного вирусно-бактериального скрининга выявило резкое уменьшение количества патогенов контаминации эндометрия. Исследование уровня фактора некроза опухоли в смывах из полости матки указало на однонаправленную тенденцию с динамикой показателя CD 138. Полный эффект лечения в группе А определен через год у 29 (85,2%) больных, у 5 (14,8%) женщин наблюдали рецидив полипоза эндометрия.

Выводы. Определяя тактику дифференцированного лечения патологии эндометрия, необходимо учитывать возраст женщины, наличие сочетанной генитальной и сопутствующей соматической патологии, данные иммуногистохимического профиля гиперплазированного эндометрия. Дополнение антибактериального лечения иммунокорригирующей терапией содействует восстановлению рецепторного фенотипа, нормализации уровня фактора некроза опухоли, увеличивает на 22,7% эффективность лечения локальной гиперплазии эндометрия (полипов эндометрия).

Ключевые слова: внутриматочная патология, локальная гиперплазия эндометрия, полипоз эндометрия, гистероскопия, иммуногистохимическое исследование, цитокины.