

INVESTIGATION OF ONCOLOGICAL SAFETY OF CRYOPRESERVATION OF OVARIAN TISSUE AFTER CRYOPRESERVATION IN WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER

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Aim: to study the safety of ovarian tissue for transplantation in patients with breast cancer.

Materials and methods: The patients included in this study included 21 women with breast cancer who underwent cryopreservation of ovarian tissue to preserve fertility. 90.47% of patients had invasive ductal cancer, 4.7% had mucosal cancer, and 4.7% had scyrrhous cancer. The average tumor size was 19 mm. The patients underwent defrosting of one sample of the ovarian cortex to detect the presence of malignant cells. Histological and immunohistochemical analysis methods were used to identify these cells. Paraffin blocks were prepared, and sections with a thickness of 4 microns were stained with hematoxylin and eosin. The following antibodies were used for the immunohistochemical study: CC7, Ka com, CA125 and WT1. To validate the technique, a positive control was used - a sample of ovarian tissue with verified breast cancer.

Results: As part of the study, a detailed study of the morphology of the ovarian cortex was conducted from each patient. Morphologically normal primordial follicles were observed in all samples, and no immunohistochemical or histological signs of infiltration by malignant cells were detected..

Conclusion: The study demonstrates the potential safety of this procedure for maintaining fertility in women with breast cancer. Further research and supporting data may contribute to the establishment of standards and recommendations for the use of tissue cryopreservation for this category of patients.

Oydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

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