

health and social significance of the problem. Over the past 10 years in Belarus annually were registered about 450-550 new cases of tumor disease of the central nervous system.

Purpose. To characterize a clinically and morphologically the tumors of the central nervous system.

Materials and methods. Data of the autopsy reports of deaths in the city of Grodno and Grodno region for the period 2012 - 2015 years were analyzed.

Results. In the analyzed period of 2012 – 2015 years from a brain tumor 32 people were died: in 2012 - 8 cases (25%), 2013 - 9 (28%), in 2014 - 13 (40,6%), 2015 - 2 (6, 25%).

In Grodno it was registered 20 cases (62.5%), in the Grodno region - 12 (37.5%).

The majority of deaths occurred in the spring (40.6%) - in the month of March. Age of the dead ranged from 32 to 91 years. Elderly people (55-75 years old) accounted for the vast majority - 41% (13 cases), middle-aged (30-55 years) - 37.5% (12 cases), old age - 18.7% (6 cases).

The ratio of men and women varied from 1: 1 in 2012 and 2014, up to 2: 1 (67% of men and 33% women) in 2013. 100% of the deaths in 2015 occurred in the male sex.

Tumors were localized in the vast majority in the cerebral hemispheres (97%) in the right hemisphere - 40.6% (12 cases), in the left hemisphere - 12.5% (4 cases), both hemispheres - 10.3% (3 cases) and other areas.

The primary lesion not of one lobe of the brain have been identified, but several. The parietal-temporal region was the most frequent – 15,6 (5 cases).

Of the variety of microscopic forms of primary tumors of the central nervous system the most frequent were astrocytic tumors - 14 cases (43.75%), including glioblastoma - 9 cases (28.12%), astrocytoma - 4 cases (12.5%), astroblastoma - 1 case (3.125%). The second most frequent were meningovascular tumors (meningioma) - 5 cases (15.6%). Also the deaths from anaplastic ependymoma (two cases), embryonic tumors (medulloblastoma - 1 case, ependymoblastoma - 1 case), B-cell lymphoma - 3 cases, craniopharyngioma - 3 cases of pituitary adenoma - 3 cases were noted.

By the evaluation according to the malignancy grade (by Grady) the tumor were distributed as follows: highly malignant tumors (G4, G3) occurred in 14 (43.75%) and 3 (9.38%) cases, respectively, tumor G1 in 34.37% (11 cases), G2 in 12.5% (4 cases). In 6 cases, the discrepancy between clinical and postmortem diagnoses was observed.

CLINICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GLIOBLASTOMA.

Hanetskaya K., Budzko V., Glebik O.V.

Grodno State Medical University, Belarus

Department of Patalogical Anatomy

Research supervisor: MD, Professor Basinskiy V.A.

Cancer is one of the most current health and social problems due to high mortality and disability of population. In 2013, in the Republic of Belarus 491 new cases of tumor diseases of the central nervous system were registered. Glioblastoma is a highly malignant and the most frequent brain tumor. The incidence of glioblastoma in the world is about 3-4 cases per 100,000 people per year, which is about 240,000 people. Most often glioblastoma occurs in males aged 40-55 years.

Objective: To give the clinical and morphological characteristics to the glioblastoma.

Methods: Data protocols of autopsies of the dead in Grodno and Grodno region for the period 2012-2015 years were analyzed.

Results: During the period of 2012-2015 it was identified 32 cases of deaths from tumors of the central nervous system. Glioblastoma occurred in 9 cases (28%). In 2012- 4 cases(44,4%), 2013- 2(22,2%), 2014- 2(22,2%), 2015- 1(11,1%). The ratio of men and women was similar in 2013 and 2014 years -1:1, in 2012- 2:1(80%- men, 20%-women), 2015- 1 case(male). The average age of the diseased was 58,5 years. Two deaths were observed in the age group from 30 to 49 years, in a group of 50 to 59- 2 cases and the prevailing majority of 60 to 79- 5 cases. In the working age died 4 men (44,4%), women- 2 (22,2%). Most died in the spring (33,3%) in March.

Glioblastoma was localized exclusively in the right hemisphere of the brain. In 6 cases, tumor was located in the parietal –temporal lobe in 2 cases in the temporal lobe, and in only one case in the fronto-temporal lobe.

From microscopic versions of glioblastoma most frequently occurred «classical» (8 cases), and in 1 case was made the diagnosis of gliosarcoma. Among the concomitant diseases present among the dead the most frequent were: arterial hypertension-5 cases(55,5%), CCHD-4(44,4%), atherosclerosis- 3(33,3%), as well as isolated cases of adrenal adenoma, obesity, chronic gastritis and alcohol dependence syndrome. In 3 cases (33,3%),surgery for this disease was performed. From 9 determined diagnoses in 1 case the divergence in clinical and pathological diagnoses was observed, when the clinical diagnosis has been made due to the severity of the patient: bleeding in the brain.

Conclusion: Glioblastoma is one of the most common tumors of the central nervous system that affects mainly the right hemisphere of the brain. Most often this tumor occurred in men aged 60-75 years.

Conclusion. The study showed that most frequent from the brain tumors men aged 55-75 years were died. The highly malignant tumors were predominated, from wich glioblastoma was the most frequent.

CLINICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MENINGIOMA

Budzko V., Hanetskaya K., Glebik O.V.
Grodno State Medical University, Belarus
Department of Patalogical Anatomy

Research supervisor: MD, Professor Basinskiy V.A.

Meningioma (arahnoidendotelioma) - a tumor growing from the arachnoid mater cells, namely Arachnoid endothelium - the tissue surrounding the brain. This tumor occurs predominantly in females, accounting for approximately 13-19% of all intracranial tumors.

Objective: Give the clinical and morphological characteristics to meningioma.

Methods: Data protocols of autopsies of the dead in Grodno and Grodno region for the period of 2012-2015 were analyzed.

Results: During the period of 2012-2015, it was identified 32 cases of deaths from tumors of the central nervous system. Meningioma occurred in 5 cases (15.6%). In 2012 - 1 case (20%), in 2013 – 1(20%), 2014-3(60%). The ratio of men and women for 2012-2014 - 1: 4 (women - 4 (80%), men - 1 (20%)). Average age of the diseased was - 67.6 years, one death was observed in the age group from 30 to 49 years, in a group of 60 to 78 - 2 cases and 80 and older - 2 cases in the working age. 1 man died (20%),1 women died (20%). More likely to die in the spring (60%) in the month of March, 3 deaths were registered in Grodno (60%), and the Grodno region (Lida, Volkovysk) - 2 (40%).

Meningioma is localized predominantly in the middle cranial fossa - 3 cases (60%) and were isolated instances in the front and rear cranial fossae.

From the diversity of histological types of tumors more common were fibroblastic meningioma - 2 cases (40%), as well as isolated cases psammomatotic, angiomatous, transitional meningiomas. In one case, fibroblastic meningioma was observed not as a single tumor, but as a plural.

Among the comorbidities present among the dead, the most frequent were atherosclerosis - 5 cases (100%), arterial hypertension - 3 (60%), as well as isolated cases of CCHD, COPD, adrenal adenomas, pancreatitis. In all cases, the main cause of death was an edema and swelling of the brain tissue and membranes, as well as pulmonary edema, along with the joined-sided pneumonia (40%), pulmonary thromboembolism artery- 1 (20%), hemorrhagic cerebral infarction of the brain- 1 (20%). In one case, there was divergence of clinical and postmortem diagnoses.

Conclusion: Of the variety of brain tumor meningioma is rare. It is characterized by a variety of histological forms. The most commonly is observed in women over the age of 60 years.