The morphological features of lymphoid tissue and microvessels in regional lymph nodes by gastric cancer

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The morphological features of lymphoid tissue and microvessels (MV) in samples of regional lymph nodes (LN) without metastases were studied in 48 patients with gastric cancer (GC). The samples were stained with haematoxylin–eosin and immune histochemically using antibodies to CD34. The analysis showed that in T3-4 stages compared to T1-2, the sizes of lymphoid follicles (LF) in LN were more (666±150 µm vs. 808.6±176.8 µm, p=0.01), whereas the number of LF was fewer (17.6±6.2 vs. 13.1±5.6, p=0.007). The decreasing the LF number was also observed in patients with metastasis in LN (17±6.4, 13.7±5.7 and 11.7±4.7, respectively in N0, N1 and N2, p=0.014). The vessels in LN were presented by the usual MV, the dilated capillaries and the atypical capillaries (AC) that were formed by the cells with large, pale nuclei. These cells had the narrow rim of cytoplasm being weakly stained by CD34. With increasing TNM stage the increasing of AC number (p=0.04) and decreasing of MV density (p=0.02) were observed. It was also noted the decrease of 3-year relapse-free survival from 91.3% to 42.9% (p=0.001) if the average size of LF was more than 643 µm, from 83.8% to 57.1% (p=0.03), if the LN sinus were weakly and from 87% to 42.9% (p=0.03), if the AC were multiple. The decrease of 3-year overall survival from 91.3% to 71.4% (p=0.12) was observed if the average size of LF was more than 643 µm. Thus, the findings suggest about a close relation of reactive changes in the lymphoid tissue and angiogenesis with clinical characteristics of GC.

Biography

Tomchuk Olesya is a Postgraduate Student of the Department of Oncology and the Department of Cells Biology. She has published more than 22 papers in different journals.

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