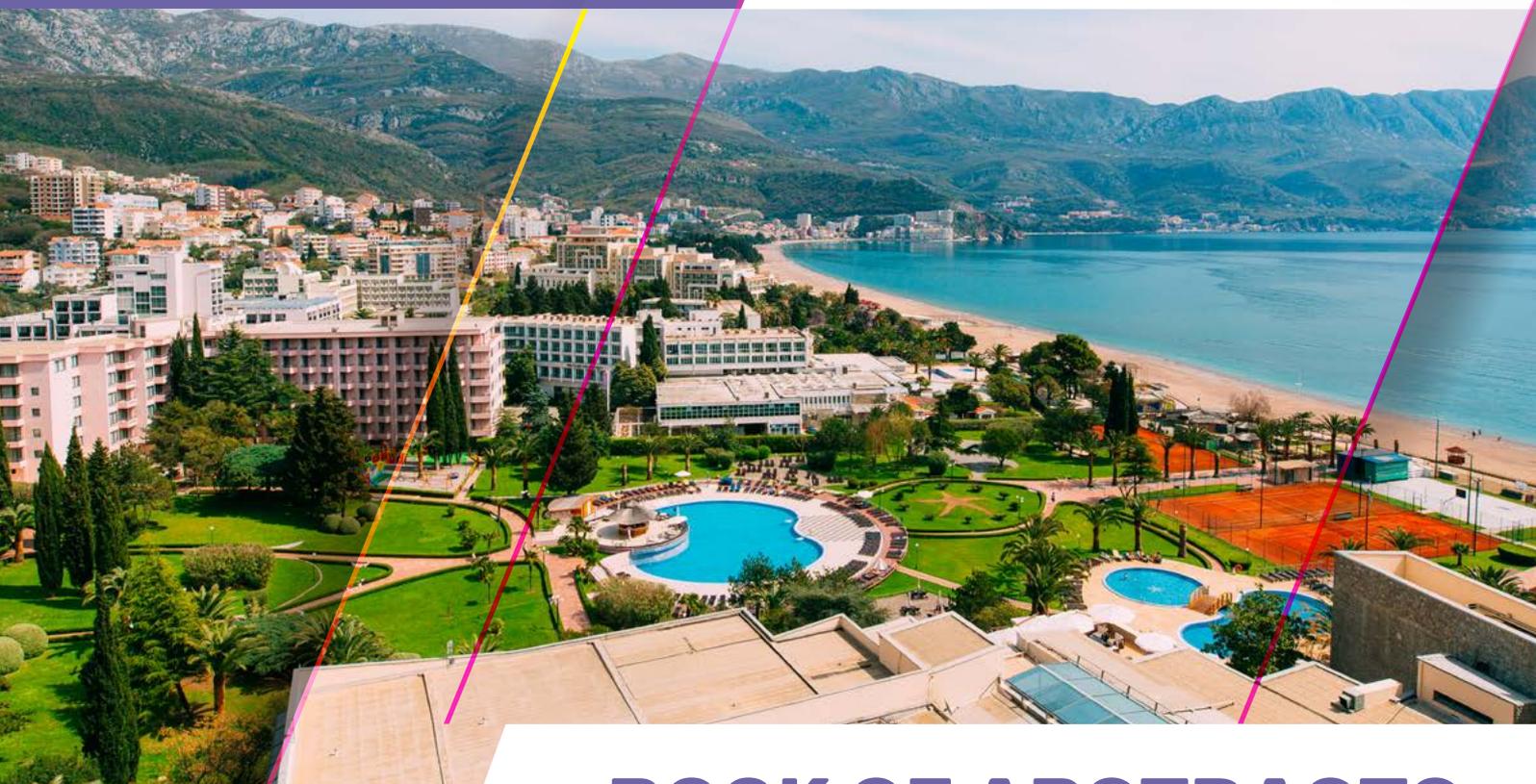


21st INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

ASSOCIATION OF GYNECOLOGISTS AND
OBSTETRICIANS OF SERBIA, MONTENEGRO
AND REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

BUDVA, MONTENEGRO
22 - 24 SEPTEMBER 2022

including
The First International
Symposium of the
Serbian Society for
Fertility Preservation
and Oncofertility



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



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Obstetricians of Serbia, Montenegro
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22 – 24 SEPTEMBER 2022, BUDVA, MONTENEGRO



Dear Colleagues,

It is our pleasure to invite you to the 21st International Symposium of the Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians of Serbia, Montenegro and Republic of Srpska (UGOSCGRS). The Symposium will be held on September 22-24th, 2022, in Budva, Montenegro.

In collaboration with national societies and numerous friends from Europe and whole world we will gather great number of gynecologists-obstetricians from our region and provide them with opportunity to listen to distinguished experts giving lectures on novelties from different areas of gynecology and obstetrics. Also, Symposium attendees will be able to widen connections with colleagues from wide variety of hospitals and other health institutions. The Program of the Symposium encompasses sessions on gynecology, gynecologic oncology, obstetrics, perinatology, minimally invasive surgery, assisted reproductive technologies and reproductive endocrinology.

In accordance with global trends and trying to meet requirements of contemporary clinical practice, our Association has supported the foundation of Serbian society for fertility preservation and oncofertility (SSFPO) and, during our Symposium, will host the First Symposium of SSFPO with the most outstanding international and regional experts as invited speakers, along with speakers from the Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics, University Clinical Center of Serbia. Taking into account the complexity of this pathology, one of the basic goals of Symposium will be to provide the opportunity to form wide network of collaborators from different institutions dealing with oncofertility.

Considering program and concept, meetings organized by UGOSCGRS are good forum to exchange ideas and information between different levels of medical professionals – from residents to experts in the field. Therefore, we invite colleagues to take part in the Symposium by applying to Free Communication session.

We hope that this Symposium will fulfill your expectations and that you will take many beautiful memories from it.

We will be delighted to welcome you in Budva.

With best wishes,

President of Association of Gynecologists and Obstericians of Serbia,
Montenegro and Republic of Srpska
Prof. Dr. Aleksandar Stefanović



Dear colleagues, dear guests,

We are pleased that Montenegro and Budva host 21st International Symposium of Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians of Serbia, Montenegro and Republic of Srpska (UGOSCGRS).

UGOSCGRS is professional association formed by gynecologists and obstetricians of Serbia, Montenegro and Republic of Srpska. It originates in previous Society of gynecologists and obstetricians of Yugoslavia (UGOJ) founded in 1956.

The Symposium will be held in congress center of the Mediteran Hotel in Bečići on September 22-24th. We expect large audience and great number of speakers from the region and world wide, which will place the Symposium among the most popular and most important meetings in the whole region.

We are happy to see you in person after two years of COVID pandemic. We hope that our time together and exchange of ideas on gynecology and obstetrics will be enriched with good weather and summer atmosphere, as an additional joy to the attendees.

Therefore, we invite you to participate in the Symposium, improve your knowledge and enjoy the sun and see of Montenegro.

With best wishes,



Prim. dr Vojislav Miketić

President of the Society of gynecologists and obstetricians of Montenegro

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CONFIRMED INVITED SPEAKERS (IN ALPHABET ORDER):

- **Diogo Ayres-de-Campos**, Portugal
- **Snežana Buzadžić**, Serbia
- **Tatjana Božanović**, Serbia
- **Jeanne Conry**, USA
- **Georgios Creatsas**, Greece
- **Snežana Crnogorac**, Montenegro
- **Vesna Čolaković Popović**, Montenegro
- **Gian Carlo di Renzo**, Italy
- **Aleksandra Dimitrijević**, Serbia
- **Milan Dokić**, Serbia
- **Svetlana Dragojević Dikić**, Serbia
- **Miroslav Đorđević**, Serbia
- **Ivan Đukić**, Montenegro
- **Vesna Ećim Zlojutro**, Republic of Srpska
- **Cristian Furau**, Romania
- **Rajko Fureš**, Croatia
- **Gordana Globarević**, Montenegro
- **Miroslava Gojnić Dugalić**, Serbia
- **Igor Hudić**, Bosnia and Hercegovina
- **Tatjana Ilić Mostić**, Serbia
- **Svetlana Janković**, Serbia
- **Jelena Jeremić**, Serbia
- **Dragan Jeremić**, Serbia
- **Aleksandar Jurišić**, Serbia
- **Saša Kadija**, Serbia
- **Nataša Karadžov Orlić**, Serbia
- **Vesna Kesić**, Serbia
- **Jure Knez**, Slovenia
- **Borut Kobal**, Slovenia
- **Giorgos Konstantinidis**, Serbia
- **Olivera Kontić Vučinić**, Serbia
- **Vesna Kopitović**, Serbia
- **Miroslav Kopjar**, Croatia
- **Jovana Leković**, USA
- **Ivana Likić Lađević**, Serbia
- **Adolf Lukanovič**, Slovenia
- **Rastko Maglić**, Serbia
- **Nicole Mardešić**, Czech Republic
- **Vesna Marković Mandić**, Serbia
- **Sladjana Mihajlović**, Serbia
- **Vojislav Miketić**, Montenegro
- **Željko Miković**, Serbia
- **Stevan Milatović**, Serbia
- **Svetlana Milenković**, Serbia
- **Ana Mitrović Jovanović**, Serbia
- **Paja Momčilov**, Serbia
- **Philippe Morice**, France
- **Danko Natalić**, Montenegro
- **Branka Nikolić**, Serbia
- **Sveto Pantović**, Serbia
- **Rešad Pašić**, USA
- **Milan Perović**, Serbia



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- **Mira Perović Rudanović**, Montenegro
- **Ljubomir Petričević**, Austria
- **Miloš Petronijević**, Serbia
- **Bojana Petrović**, Serbia
- **Igor Pilić**, Serbia
- **Dana Plemić Gubić**, Republic of Srpska
- **Miloš Radojević**, Serbia
- **Saša Raičević**, Montenegro
- **Dragan Rakanović**, Republic of Srpska
- **Snežana Rakić**, Serbia
- **Goran Relić**, Serbia
- **Sanja Sibinčić**, Republic of Srpska
- **Fahrija Skokić**, Bosnia and Hercegovina
- **Svetlana Spremović**, Serbia
- **Gordana Sredanović**, Republic of Srpska
- **Jelena Stamenković**, Serbia
- **Katarina Stefanović**, Serbia
- **Jelena Stojnić**, Serbia
- **Aida Šahmanović**, Montenegro
- **Iztok Takač**, Slovenia
- **Basil Tarlatzis**, President of EBCOG, Greece
- **Tihomir Vejnović**, Serbia
- **Snezana Vidaković**, Serbia
- **Zoran Vilendečić**, Serbia
- **Ljubo Višekruna**, Republic of Srpska
- **Svetlana Vrzić Petronijević**, Serbia
- **Radomir Živadinović**, Serbia
- **Teresa Woodruff**, USA

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Thursday, 22nd of September, 2022

10.00 – 10.05 WORDS OF WELCOME

LECTURE HALL A

10.05 – 12.00 SESSION: FERTILITY SPARING SURGERY AND ONCOFERTILITY I

Chairs: Aleksandar Stefanović, Vesna Kesić, Katarina Stefanović

10.05 – 10.15 **Opening – Oncofertility today**

Katarina Stefanović (Serbia)

10.15 – 10.35 **Fertility sparing options in early cervical cancer**

Philippe Morice (France)

10.35 – 10.50 **Fertility preservation in patients with endometrial cancer**

Vesna Kesić (Serbia)

10.50 – 11.20 **Oncofertility: From Bench to Bedside to Babies**

Teresa Woodruff (USA)

11.20 – 11.35 **Approaches to fertility sparing treatment in endometrial cancer**

Iztok Takač (Slovenia)

11.35 – 11.50 **Transgender medicine: genital organ transplantation and fertility**

Miroslav Đorđević (Serbia)

11.50 – 12.00 **Discussion**

12.00 – 13.30 SESSION: FERTILITY SPARING SURGERY AND ONCOFERTILITY II

Chairs: Katarina Stefanović, Olivera Kontić Vučinić, Snežana Crnogorac

12.00 – 12.15 **Pregnancy associated with malignancy**

Snežana Crnogorac (Montenegro)

12.15 – 12.30 **Oncofertility – possibilities and limitations**

Sanja Sibičić (Republic of Srpska)

12.30 – 12.45 **Cancer in pregnancy: our experiences**

Olivera Kontić Vučinić (Serbia)

12.45 – 13.00 **Endometrial hyperplasia vs. Endometrial cancer - diagnosis and dilemmas**

Svetlana Milenković (Serbia)

13.00 – 13.15 **Oncofertility preservation - one US center experiences**

Jovana Leković (USA)

13.15 – 13.30 **Discussion**

13.30 – 14.00 **Commercial Lecture**

Innventa

Innovag - Unique formulation for prevention and treatment of vaginal infections

Vesna Čolaković Popović (Montenegro)

14.00 – 14.45 **Lunch**

14.45 – 16.15 SESSION: PERINATOLOGY I

Chairs: Vojislav Mikić, Vesna Ećim Zlojutro, Miroslava Gojnić, Željko Miković, Goran Relić

14.45 – 15.00 **Minimally invasive therapeutic approach in complicated monochorionic twins**

Željko Miković (Serbia)

15.00 – 15.15 **Step forward in perinatology**

Miroslava Gojnić (Serbia)

15.15 – 15.30 **Preterm birth is still an enigma but we can prevent it in high risk cases**

Gian Carlo di Renzo (Italy)



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15.30 – 15.45	Management of PROM in late preterms Diogo Ayres-de-Campos (Portugal)	
15.45 – 16.00	Preterm labor - still great enigma in obstetrics Goran Relić (Serbia)	
16.00 – 16.15	Discussion	
16.15 – 16.30	Commercial Lecture	Pharma Swiss
	MamaVit Plus – contemporary formulation for healthy new life Katarina Stefanović (Serbia)	
16.30 – 16.45	Coffee break	
16.45 – 18.30	SESSION: OBSTETRICS	
	<i>Chairs: Vojislav Miketić, Tihomir Vejnović, Vesna Ećim Zlojutro, Paja Mamčilov</i>	
16.45 – 17.00	Natural Birth – ethical dilemmas Vojislav Miketić (Montenegro)	
17.00 – 17.15	Cesarean Section technique-preventable factor of PAS Tihomir Vejnović (Serbia)	
17.15 – 17.30	The incidence of umbilical cord knot and outcome of delivery Saša Raičević (Montenegro)	
17.30 – 17.45	Modern anesthesiologic approach to postpartum hemorrhage Dragan Rakanović (Republic of Srpska)	
17.45 – 18.00	The outcome of pregnancy in myomatous uterus Danko Natalić (Montenegro)	
18.00 – 18.15	Delivery following Cesarean Section Svetlana Janković (Serbia)	
18.15 – 18.30	Discussion	
18.30	OPENING CEREMONY AND WELCOME COCKTAIL	

LECTURE HALL B

14.45 – 16.15	SESSION: FERTILITY SPARING SURGERY AND ONCOFERTILITY III	
	<i>Chairs: Vesna Kesić, Iztok Takač, Ana Mitrović-Jovanović</i>	
14.45 – 15.00	Fertility Sparing in Ovarian Cancer: ten years experience Ivana Likić Lađević (Serbia)	
15.00 – 15.15	Ovarian tissue transplantation Nicole Mardešić (Czech Republic)	
15.15 – 15.30	Different protocols of ovulation stimulation at cryopreservation programs for oncofertility Jelena Stojnić (Serbia)	
15.30 – 15.45	The role of hysteroscopy in Oncofertility Igor Pilić (Serbia)	
15.45 – 16.00	Fertility Preservation in oncological patients by cryopreservation - challenges in everyday clinical practice Stevan Milatović (Serbia)	
16.00 – 16.15	Discussion	

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Friday, 23rd of September, 2022

LECTURE HALL A

09.00 – 11.00 SESSION: GYNECOLOGY I

Chairs: Vesna Ećim Zlojtro, Saša Kadija, Saša Raičević, Vesna Čolaković Popović, Adolf Lukanovič

09.00 – 09.15 The incidence of trophoblastic diseases in UCS Banja Luka during COVID pandemic
Vesna Ećim Zlojtro (Republic of Srpska)

09.15 – 09.30 Medical error in gynecology and obstetrics
Saša Kadija (Serbia)

09.30 – 09.45 The role of expert and professional societies
Paja Momčilov (Serbia)

09.45 – 10.00 Metastatic myomas
Vesna Čolaković Popović (Montenegro)

10.00 – 10.15 Lower genital tract congenital anomalies. Creatsas Vaginoplasty
Georgios Creatsas (Greece)

10.15 – 10.30 Actual approach to the treatment of female urinary incontinence
Adolf Lukanovič (Slovenia)

10.30 – 10.45 Screening programs and their impact on women's health
Rajko Fureš (Croatia)

10.45 – 11.00 Discussion

11.00 – 11.30 KEYNOTE SESSION

Chairs: Aleksandar Stefanović, Miroslava Gojnić, Tihomir Vejnović

The Red Line Initiative: Women as Weapons of War
Jeanne Conry (USA) – FIGO President

11.30 – 11.45 Coffee break

11.45 – 12.00 Commercial Lecture

Astra Zeneca

Decisions in first line: Management of advanced ovarian cancer & importance of BRCA testing
Katarina Stefanović (Serbia)

12.00 – 13.30 SESSION: ONCOLOGY I

Chairs: Aleksandar Stefanović, Vesna Kesić, Ivan Đukić, Borut Kobal

12.00 – 12.15 Radical hysterectomy - five-year overview in Clinical Center of Montenegro
Ivan Đukić (Montenegro)

12.15 – 12.30 Is there still a place for LRH or LAVRH?
Borut Kobal (Slovenia)

12.30 – 12.45 Safety of fertility preservation in breast cancer treatment
Snežana Vidaković (Serbia)

12.45 – 13.00 The current role of ultrasound in the diagnostics of endometrial cancer
Jure Knez (Slovenia)

13.00 – 13.15 HPV negative carcinoma of the lower genital tract-clinical significance
Radomir Živadinović (Serbia)

13.15 – 13.30 Discussion

13.45 – 14.15 Commercial Lecture

MSD

Chair: Aleksandar Stefanović

HPV vaccine in prevention of cervical cancer

Vladimir Petrović (Serbia), Milko Joksimović (Montenegro)

14.15 – 14.45	Commercial Lecture	Farmix
	Postpartum hemorrhage not responding to usual measures: one detail should not be overlooked Predrag Miljić (Serbia)	
14.45 – 15.30	Lunch break	
15.30 – 15.45	Commercial Lecture	4U Pharma
	Supplementation in pregnancy - what is truly necessary? Pregnatol Olivera Kontić Vučinić (Serbia)	
15.45 – 17.45	SESSION: MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGERY	
	<i>Chairs: Snežana Vidaković, Rešad Pašić, Miroslav Kopjar</i>	
15.45 – 16.00	Minimally invasive surgical methods in the treatment of urinary incontinence in women Miroslav Kopjar (Croatia)	
16.00 – 16.15	Deep-infiltrating endometriosis: laparoscopy treatment Rešad Pašić (USA)	
16.15 – 16.30	Vaginal hysterectomy as minimally invasive surgery Sveto Pantović (Serbia)	
16.30 – 16.45	Minimal invasive surgery in solving uterine fibroids - the possibilities and current attitudes Rastko Maglić (Serbia)	
16.45 – 17.00	Laparoscopic hysterectomy - our experiences Gordana Globarević (Montenegro)	
17.00 – 17.15	Specific anesthesia for hysteroscopy Tatjana Ilić Mostić (Serbia)	
17.15 – 17.30	The impact of COVID19 pandemic on the change of the abdominal vs. laparoscopic hysterectomy ratio Milan Dokić (Serbia)	
17.30 – 17.45	Discussion	

LECTURE HALL B

09.00 – 11.00	SESSION: INFERTILITY AND IVF	
	<i>Chairs: Vesna Kopitović, Snežana Vidaković, Sanja Sibičić</i>	
09.00 – 09.15	Freeze-all in all IVF cycles? Basil Tarlatzis, President of EBCOG (Greece)	
09.15 – 09.30	Melatonin - novel approaches in preserving reproduction and general health Svetlana Dragojević Dikić (Serbia)	
09.30 – 09.45	Progesterone induced blocking factor (PIBF) taken in early pregnancy predicts the pregnancy outcome in women undergoing in vitro fertilization procedure Igor Hudić (Bosnia and Hercegovina)	
09.45 – 10.00	How to decrease the multiple pregnancy rate following IVF? Vesna Kopitović (Serbia)	
10.00 – 10.15	PCO Sy through-out women's life Ana Mitrović Jovanović (Serbia)	
10.15 – 10.30	The role of aromatase inhibitors in treatment of infertility - 20 years experience Svetlana Spremović Radenović (Serbia)	

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10.30 – 10.45 **Repeated implantation failure: etiology and therapeutic possibilities**
Snežana Rakić (Serbia)

10.45 – 11.00 **Discussion**

12.00 – 13.30 **SESSION: PERINATOLOGY II**

Chairs: Vojislav Mikić, Željko Miković, Miroslava Gojnić, Miloš Petronijević

12.00 – 12.15 **Management of preterm premature rupture of membranes (PPROM)**
Ljubomir Petričević (Austria)

12.15 – 12.30 **First trimester sonographic findings associated with fetal aneuploidy**
Olivera Kontić Vučinić (Serbia)

12.30 – 12.45 **Uterine myomas and pregnancy**
Miloš Petronijević (Serbia)

12.45 – 13.00 **Miscarriage – now what?**
Gordana Sredanović (Republic of Srpska)

13.00 – 13.15 **The importance of the 1st trimester scan in the era of NIPT**
Svetlana Vrzić Petronijević (Serbia)

13.15 – 13.30 **Discussion**

15.45 – 17.00 **SESSION: NEONATOLOGY**

Chairs: Georgios Konstantinidis, Ljubo Višekruna

15.45 – 16.00 **Cerebral venous thrombosis in newborn - diagnosis and therapy**
Georgios Konstantinidis (Serbia)

16.00 – 16.15 **Importance of screening in newborn - possibilities for introduction of new programs**
Ljubo Višekruna (Republic of Srpska)

16.15 – 16.30 **The impact of intrauterine growth restriction on adaptation and morbidity of preterm newborn**
Mira Perović Rudanović (Montenegro)

16.30 – 16.45 **Early thrombocytopenia in prediction of neonatal outcome?**
Fahrija Skokić (Bosnia and Hercegovina)

16.45 – 17.00 **Discussion**

17.00 – 18.00 **SESSION: FREE COMMUNICATIONS I**

Chairs: Vesna Čolaković Popović, Dana Plemić Gubić, Svetlana Dragojević Dikić, Miloš Radojević

17.00 – 17.07 **Laboratorijski pokazatelji kod gojaznih COVID-19 obolelih trudnica**
Igor Plješa (Serbia)

17.07 – 17.14 **Trudnoća i porod kod pacijentkinje sa Ulceroznim kolitisom liječene biološkom terapijom - prikaz slučaja**
Zvezdana Ritan Mičić (Republic of Srpska)

17.14 – 17.21 **Acute adnexal torsion during in vitro fertilization cycle; oocyte retrieval yes, or no?**
Ivan Palada (Croatia)

17.21 – 17.28 **Nova istraživanja trenda dijabetesa u trudnoći**
Stefan Dugalić (Serbia)

17.28 – 17.35 **A case of cardiac rhabdomyoma**
Jelena Paunović (Montenegro)

17.35 – 17.42 **Učestalost peripartalnih histerektomija u desetogodišnjem periodu (2010. – 2020.) u Sveučilišnoj kliničkoj bolnici Mostar**
Tatjana Barišić (Bosnia and Hercegovina)

17.42 – 17.49 **Seksualna aktivnost učenika srednjih škola i navike primene kontraceptivnih sredstava**
Milijana Relić (Serbia)

17:49 – 17:56 **Imunohistohemijska analiza ekspresije citokina TNF- u tkivu endometrijuma i polipu endometrijuma kod infertilnih pacijentkinja**
Ana Dević (Serbia)

Saturday, 24th of September, 2022

LECTURE HALL A

10.00 – 12.00 SESSION: ONCOLOGY II

Chairs: Aleksandar Stefanovic, Ivan Đukic, Tatjana Božanović, Jure Knez, Aleksandar Jurišić

10.00 – 10.15 **Multidisciplinary approach in the treatment of vulvar cancer - the role of reconstructive surgery**
Jelena Jeremić (Serbia)

10.15 – 10.30 **Novel strategies in the treatment of malignancy**
Tatjana Božanović (Serbia)

10.30 – 10.45 **Laparoscopic lymphadenectomy in gynecologic oncology: experiences in GAK "Narodni front"**
Dragan Jeremić (Serbia)

10.45 – 11.00 **HPV infection: pathogenesis, relation to cancers and management options**
Cristian Furau (Romania)

11.00 – 11.15 **Follow-up protocols in gynecologic oncology**
Miloš Radojević (Serbia)

11.15 – 11.30 **The future of ovarian cancer screening**
Aleksandra Dimitrijević (Serbia)

11.30 – 11.45 **Ultrasound assessment of complex adnexal masses**
Zoran Vilendečić (Serbia)

11.45 – 12.00 **Discussion**

12.00 – 12.15 **Coffee break**

12.15 – 13.45 SESSION: PERINATOLOGY III

Chairs: Danko Natalić, Ljubomir Petričević, Vesna Marković Mandić, Fahrija Skokić, Gordana Sredanović

12.15 – 12.30 **Can analysis of fetal movement be used as a predictor of CNS damage?**
Jelena Stamenković (Serbia)

12.30 – 12.45 **Fetal heart rhythm disorders**
Vesna Marković Mandić (Serbia)

12.45 – 13.00 **Genetic aspects of preeclampsia**
Bojana Petrović (Serbia)

13.00 – 13.15 **NIPT vs. Combined first trimester prenatal screening: Current Perspectives**
Nataša Karadžov Orlić (Serbia)

13.15 – 13.30 **Robson classification of Cesarean Section at GAK KCCG**
Aida Šahmanović (Montenegro)

13.30 – 13.45 **Discussion**

LECTURE HALL B

10.00 – 11.45 SESSION: GYNECOLOGY II

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UGOSCGRS

Chairs: Saša Kadija, Branka Nikolic, Goran Relić, Igor Hudic, Dana Plemić Gubić

- 10.00 – 10.15** **The role of professional pragmatism in continuous diagnostic - therapy and educational improvement during COVID pandemic**
Branka Nikolić (Serbia)
- 10.15 – 10.30** **Postoperative wound infections - early bandage removal: our experiences**
Dana Plemić Gubić (Republic of Srpska)
- 10.30 – 10.45** **The role of 3D ultrasound in the diagnosis of congenital uterine anomalies**
Aleksandar Jurišić (Serbia)
- 10.45 – 11.00** **Correlation between results of TVUS and hysteroscopy in prediction of endometrial polyp**
Slađana Mihajlović (Serbia)
- 11.00 – 11.15** **Vitamin D as a link between Cardiovascular and Reproductive Women's Health**
Milan Perović (Serbia)
- 11.15 – 11.30** **Risk for recurrent urinary incontinence after sub urethral sling removal**
Snežana Buzadžić (Serbia)
- 11.30 – 11.45** **Discussion**

12.15 – 14.00 SESSION: FREE COMMUNICATIONS II

Chairs: Igor Hudić, Danko Natalić, Igor Pilić, Zoran Vilendečić

- 12:15 – 12:22** **Patološki nalaz na grliću materice u trudnoći, način završetka i tretman nakon poroda**
Arnela Banićević Cerić (Republic of Srpska)
- 12:22 – 12:29** **Case report: Pregnancies after management of pPNET in childhood**
Ana Musić (Montenegro)
- 12:29 – 12:36** **Intenzivno lečenje sepse u puerperijumu - prikaz slučaja**
Tatjana Ilić Mostić (Serbia)
- 12:36 – 12:43** **Izazovi u dijagnostici i operativnom lečenju nascentnih mioma - prikaz slučaja**
Vanja Džamić (Serbia)
- 12:43 – 12:50** **Prenatalni pristup i tok trudnoće kod triploidije jednog blizanca: prikaz slučaja**
Milica Pajić (Republic of Srpska)
- 12:50 – 12:57** **Spontano nastala bilateralna tubarna trudnoća: prikaz slučaja**
Nikola Mitić (Serbia)
- 12:57 – 13:04** **Kliničke karakteristike i ishodi gojaznih COVID-19 obolelih trudnica**
Milan Lacković (Serbia)
- 13:04 – 13:11** **The importance, distribution and difference of red blood cell antibodies in women and men treated in Transfusion Outpatient Unit at Clinic for Gynecology And Obstetrics, University Clinical Center of Serbia**
Teodora Crvenkov (Serbia)
- 13:11 – 13:18** **ABO blood subgroups in patient admitted to the Clinic For Gynecology and Obstetrics UKCS**
Ljiljana Zdelar Stojanović (Serbia)
- 13:18 – 13:25** **Tok i ishod indukovanih terminskih porođaja kod prvorođetkinje UKC Republike Srpske**
Arnela Banićević Cerić (Republic of Srpska)
- 13:25 – 13:32** **Porod u epiduralnoj analgeziji: tok, neonatalni ishod te zadovoljstvo pacijentkinja**
Jovana Đurić (Republic of Srpska)

14.00 EVALUATION AND CLOSING

ACCREDITATION:

Symposium is accredited by the decision of the Montenegrin Medical Chamber No. 615/3-4 as International Symposium with 9 points for lecturers and 3 points for passive participants.

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THE IMPORTANCE, DISTRIBUTION AND, DIFFERENCE OF RED BLOOD CELL ANTIBODIES IN WOMEN AND MEN TREATED IN TRANSFUSION OUTPATIENT UNIT AT CLINIC FOR GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS, UNIVERSITY CLINICAL CENTER OF SERBIA Teodora Crvenkov	209
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KEYNOTE SESSION

THE RED LINE INITIATIVE: WOMEN AS WEAPONS AS WAR

Jeanne Ann Conry

President, The International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics

Throughout much of the world's history, three methods of warfare can be said to encapsulate the brutality and inhumanity of armed conflict's impact on civilians - starvation, pillaging, and rape and other acts of sexual violence. These tactics were not only regular tactics of war, but were viewed for much of history as perfectly acceptable. Over the past nearly century and a half, the world has undergone a massive moral shift that has translated into nearly universally accepted prohibitions on the tactics of pillaging and starvation. Yet, left behind has been the use of sexual violence as a method of warfare.

The Red Line Initiative is rooted in the belief that sexual violence as a method of warfare represents a violation of our shared humanity that can no longer be accepted as an unfortunate, but unpreventable part of armed conflict. Rather, it must be prioritized as a wholly unacceptable tactic that has no place in modern warfare, similar to starvation and pillaging.

Sexual violence in conflict violates the same principles as other prohibited methods, and its consequences are just as grave. Yet, despite numerous UN Security Council resolutions, a bold and timely response from the international community is lacking. SC Resolution 1820 (2008) demanded the 'immediate and complete cessation' of all acts of sexual violence in conflict. However, despite the clear demand to act, the international community reacts incoherently - in fact often choosing not to act at all. States are not held accountable, sanctions are not enforced, basic lifesaving services such as healthcare are underfunded, and impunity is the rule rather than the exception.

The importance of addressing this issue cannot be overstated. Sexual violence as a method of warfare destroys family ties, communities, and social norms, and inflicts harm over generations - for example through HIV transmission, the rejection of children born of rape, and collective psychological trauma. It robs victims and their families of their life potential and disrupts schooling and livelihoods. In some conflicts 90% of the rapes are gang-rapes, often in public or in front of family members, and the use of objects or weapons to rape is routine resulting in injuries that are rarely seen outside the context of conflict.

In addition, sexual violence used as a method of warfare is also a method to carry out other international crimes and a recognised early warning sign of the risk that those crimes may occur, notably with respect to forcible displacement (ethnic cleansing when targeted at a protected group and not civilians as such) and genocide. Yet, despite its devastating impact, sexual violence in conflict is not explicitly prohibited in the same way as other methods and does not evoke the international outcry it deserves. We propose an International Convention for the Elimination of Sexual Violence as a Method of Warfare = The Red Line Initiative.



**FERTILITY SPARING SURGERY
AND ONCOFERTILITY**

FERTILITY SPARING OPTIONS IN EARLY STAGE CERVICAL CANCER

Prof. Philippe Morice

Dr Sebastien Gouy, Dr Amandine Maulard, Dr Stephanie Scherrier

Gustave Roussy Cancer Campus, Villejuif, France

Fertility preservation in young patients treated for cervical cancer can only be considered for patients with early-stage disease exclusively amenable to surgery without postoperative adjuvant therapy (tumor size <40 mm, negative nodes and non-aggressive histological subtypes) but uncertainties remain concerning the best procedure to perform it. Six different techniques can be proposed to preserve the uterine corpus. Oncologic results (particularly recurrence rates) are the first aim of this review in order to evaluate the best strategy according both to the tumor size (< or >20 mm) and the lympho-vascular space involvement status. When the results comparing different strategies are weighed, fertility results are analysed.

In patients having a tumor size <20 mm (stage IB1 disease), recurrence rates (RR) in patients undergoing simple conisation/trachelectomy, radical trachelectomy/RT by laparoscopico-vaginal approach, laparotomic or laparoscopic approaches are respectively: 4.1%, 4.7%, 2.4% and 5.2 %. In patients having a tumor size between 20 mm and 40 mm (stage IB2 disease), recurrences rates in patients undergoing neo-adjuvant chemotherapy or RT by laparotomy are respectively 13.2% and 4.8% (p=0.0035). In patients having tumor size <40 mm, RR observed in patients undergoing an open or a mini-invasive approach are respectively: 3.3% and 5.5% (NS). The lowest pregnancy rate is observed in patients undergoing RT by laparotomy (36%).

The choice between these treatments should be based on the experience of the teams, on the discussion with the patient/couple but, above all, on objective oncological data that strike a balance for each procedure between the best chances for cure and the fertility results. In patients having a stage IB1 disease, oncological results are quite similar according to the procedure used. In patients having a stage IB2 disease, RT by open approach should be preferred. Anyway the lowest pregnancy rate is observed in patients undergoing RT by laparotomy.

FERTILITET POSLE KONZERVATIVNOG LEČENJA KARCINOMA ENDOMETRIJUMA

Kesić Vesna

Madić Tatjana

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Savremeni koncept lečenja mladih žena obolelih od malignih bolesti ne podrazumeva samo očuvanje fizičkih, psihičkih i socijalnih sposobnosti, već i budućih reproduktivnih funkcija. To naročito važi za žene kojima sa tumorima genitalnih organa, jer je po pravilu lečenje ginekološkog kancera povezano sa gubitkom reproduktivne funkcije.

Karcinom endometrijuma je bolest starijih žena, koja se uglavnom otkrivala u postmenopauzi. Novije studije pokazuju da je 14–25% pacijentkinja u premenopauzi, a 5% mlađe od 40 godina [1]. U Evropi je 2020. godine 3.6% žena sa karcinomom endometrijuma bilo mlađe od 45 godina, dok je u Srbiji u 2019. godini ovaj procenat iznosio 3.4% [2,3].

Većina karcinoma endometrijuma koji se javljaju u reproduktivnom dobu povezana je sa viškom estrogena. Obično su to dobro diferentovani endometrioidni karcinomi koji se dijagnostikuju u niskim stadijumima i povezani su sa povoljnim kliničkim ishodima. Kod manje grupe pacijentkinja predispozicija za nastanak endometrijalnog kancera se nasleđuje, obično u okviru *Lynch* sindroma [4].

Standardni postupak kod ranog karcinoma endometrijuma je klasična histerektomija sa obostranom adneksotomijom. Međutim, potpuni gubitak fertiliteta i jatrogena menopauza do koje dolazi posle ove operacije za mogle od žena koje još uvek žele da rađaju je dramatično iskustvo. Zbog toga su traženi načini da se i kod karcinoma endometrijuma pokuša lečenje kojim se pored bezbednog onkološkog ishoda, mladim pacijentkinjama sa atipičnom hiperplazijom ili endometrijalnim karcinomom može očuvati fertilitet.

Mnoge studije pokazale su da hormonska terapija može biti efikasna i očuvati fertilitet. Naučna osnova ovog pristupa zasniva se na potvrdama o tome da hormonalni disbalans ima udela u nastanku endometrijalnog karcinoma. Kontinuirana izloženost endometrijuma estrogenima može voditi prekomernom rastu endometrijuma i hiperplaziji. S druge strane, progesteron deluje kao protektivni faktor za estrogenom uslovljen rast i proliferaciju endometrijuma. Indirektna potvrda učešća ovih mehanizama u nastanku bolesti je česta pojava infertiliteta, gojaznosti, hronične anovulacije i policističnog ovarijalnog sindroma (PCOS) kod mladih žena sa atipičnom hiperplazijom ili endometrijalnim karcinomom, što su sve stanja udružena sa produženom i ne-aponiranom izloženošću estrogenu. Zbog toga je konzervativna terapija atipične hiperplazije i karcinoma endometrijuma bazirana na primeni Progesterona.

Primena konzervativne terapije u lečenju atipične hiperplazije i karcinoma endometrijuma

Konzervativna terapija može se primeniti kod atipične hiperplazije endometrijuma i endometrioidnog adenokarcinoma endometrijuma i to samo pod strogo kontrolisanim uslovima i u centrima koji mogu obezbediti multidisciplinarni pristup lečenju. Da bi se uopšte moglo razmatrati konzervativno lečenje, neophodno je da tumor ispunjava jasno definisane uslove – da zahvata samo endometrijum i da je dobro diferentovan. Diferentovanost tumora se utvrđuje histološkim pregledom materijala dobijenog eksplorativnom kiretažom. Zahvatanje miometrijuma procenjuje se pregledom magnetnom rezonancom. Ne sme postojati invazija miometrijuma, kao ni limfovaskularna invazija ili ekstrauterina bolest. Rizik za postojanje sinhronog raka jajnika kod žena reproduktivnog doba je oko 10%. Analiza podataka za 551 ženu sa karcinomom endometrijuma pokazala je da je stopa sinhronog jajnika kod žena mlađih od 40 godina



9,2% naspram 0,7% u dobi od 41 do 60 godina ($p < 0,001$), a čak 19% kod žena sa karcinomom endometrijuma starosti ≤ 40 godina godine podvrgnutih terapiji koja šteti plodnost [4].

Pacijentkinja se mora informisati o tome da konzervativno lečenje atipične hiperplazije i ranog karcinoma endometrijuma nije standardna terapija, da je osnovni cilj konzervativne terapije postizanje regresije bolesti uz očuvanje fertiliteta, te da je po završetku lečenja neophodno odmah pristupiti ostvarivanju trudnoće. Uspesna trudnoća štiti endometrijum, a asistirana fertilizacija ne povećava rizik od recidiva [5]. Takođe, pacijentkinja mora biti detaljno obaveštena o svim rizicima konzervativne terapije, mora imati sposobnost da prihvata ovakvu vrstu lečenja i spremnost da prihvati redovno praćenje.

Najčešće primenjivana terapija **progestinima** je: Medroksiprogesteron acetat-MPA (*Provera* 200–800 mg dnevno) ili Megestrol acetat-MA (*Megace*, 40–160 mg dnevno). **Alternativne opcije** za konzervativno lečenje karcinoma endometrijuma su Tamoxifen kao dodatak progestinskoj terapiji, GnRH analoga, inhibitori aromataze, intrauterini progestini (Levonorgestrelski intrauterini uložak-IUD) i u novije vreme, histeroskopska ablacija endometrijuma.

Meta analiza koja je obuhvatila 28 studija i uključila 619 pacijentkinja konzervativno lečenih zbog endometrijalnog kancera pokazala je stopu remisije u 76.3% u grupi koja je uzimala oralne progestine, 95.3% kod histeroskopske resekcije praćene terapijom progestinima i 72.9% posle primene intrauterinog progesteronskog uložka [5].

Trajanje hormonske terapije treba da bude najmanje 6 meseci, a prilikom sistemske primene gestagena za optimalne efekte je potrebno bar 9 meseci. Kontrolni pregled endometrijuma (eksplorativnom kiretažom) se radi na svakih 3 do 6 meseci. Tokom ovog lečenja može se desiti da izostane odgovor na terapiju i da dođe do progresije bolesti.

Prema različitim studijama remisija bolesti posle primene progestina postignuta je 58% do 81.5% u slučajeva [5]. Izostanak regresije bolesti tokom ili pojava recidiva posle prestanka tretmana progesteronom, nije retka. Recidiv bolesti javljao se u 11% do 40,6%. [5,6]. Neke pacijentkinje su imale recidiv tumora višeg gradusa ili metastatsku bolest, a u nekoliko slučajeva zabeležen je i smrtni ishod [7–9]. Vreme recidiva različito je od nekoliko meseci do nekoliko godina [10], zbog čega je pre terapije potreban detaljan pregled, a tokom terapije redovne kontrole. Pacijentkinje treba upoznati sa ovim rizikom, a dug period praćenja je neophodan. Po ostvarenoj reprodukciji, savetuje se histerektomija.

Klinički ishod u brojnim studijama koje se danas mogu naći je različit, ali ono što je važno je da je kod mnogih pacijentkinja koje su dobijale hormonsku terapiju postignuta kompletna remisija bolesti i ostvarene uspešne trudnoće.

Fertilitet posle konzervativnog lečenja atipične hiperplazije i karcinoma endometrijuma

Uspesi konzervativne terapije atipične hiperplazije i karcinoma endometrijuma pokazani su brojnim studijama. U ranijim studijama trudnoću je uspešno ostvarilo 24% do 30% pacijentkinja, sa stopom živorodenosti posle lečenja od 28% [8]. Kasnije objavljena meta analiza pokazala je da je grupa od 456 pacijentkinja koje su uzimala samo oralni progestin ostvarila stopu trudnoće od 52,1%, grupa od 73 pacijentkinje koje su imale histeroskopsku resekciju praćenu terapijom progestinom 47,8%, a od 90 pacijentkinja sa intrauterinom terapijom progestinom u drugom stanju ostalo je 56,0% [6]. Normalan BMI, kraće vreme do kompletne remisije, produženo tromesečno lečenje, manje procedura histeroskopije i deblji endometrijum mogu biti pozitivni pokazatelji uspešne trudnoće, dok relaps bolesti pre trudnoće može imati negativan uticaj na začeće [11].

Posle konzervativnog lečenja i posle postignute remisije, ne ostanu sve pacijentkinje u drugom stanju. Ukoliko ne dođe do spontane trudnoće, potrebno je odmah uključiti pacijentkinje u proces asistirane



reprodukcije, jer ima bolji ishod od trudnoće sa spontanom začecem (stopa trudnoće 66.8% prema 43.7%, stopa živorođenosti 75.3% prema 47.8%) i skraćuje vreme do postizanja eventualne trudnoće [5].

Problem je, međutim to, što najveći broj pacijentkinja i pre dijagnostikovanja bolesti endometrijuma ima probleme sa fertilitetom. Malo se obraća pažnje na dodatne faktore koji utiču na fertilitet. Većina pacijentkinja sa karcinomom endometrijuma ima karakterističan klinički profil. One obično imaju visok indeks telesne mase (body mass index - BMI), prekomernu telesnu masu (BMI 25–30) ili su gojazne (BMI više od 30). Dijabetes, hipertenzija, nuliparitet, infertilitet i iregularni menstrualni ciklusi su česti u ovoj grupi pacijentkinja, a oko 30% njih ima policistični ovarijalni sindrom [12]. Sve ovo su faktori koji umanjuju uspeh u ostvarivanju trudnoće posle konzervativnog lečenja.

Godine života nisu odlučujući, ali su svakako ograničavajući faktor. Meta analiza objavljena 2022. godine pokazala je da najveći uspeh u ostvarivanju trudnoće imaju pacijentkinje mlađe od 35 godina (30.7%), dok je kod onih starijih od 40 godina stopa živorođenosti bila svega 23% [13].

Prekomerna telesna masa ili gojaznost sami po sebi imaju negativan efekat na fertilitet i koncepciju. U studiji kojom je ukupno evaluirana 551 pacijentkinja sa karcinomom endometrijuma, od kojih je 103 bilo mlađe od 40 godina, a 448 starosti između 41–60 godina, žene mlađe od 40 godina imale su viši indeks telesne mase (38,8 prema 35,8 kg/m², p=0,008) [4]. Poređenjem 281 pacijentkinja sa karcinomom endometrijuma u odnosu na menopauzu, grupa u premenopauzi imala je veću učestalost gojaznosti (30,8 + 8,6) u poređenju sa grupom u postmenopauzi (28,9 + 7,1) Prekomerna težina povezana je sa većim rizikom (OR 5.61) od neuspeha lečenja [14]. Skorašnja studija pokazala je da gubitak 5 i više kilograma povećava stopu zatrudnjavanja i živorođenosti [15].

Studijom Yang-a koja je ispitivala 8153 pacijentkinja sa endometrijalnim kancerom i 11 713 kontrola iz 2 kohortne i 12 studija slučajeva i kontrole pokazano je da su žene koje nisu rađale imale povećan rizik od karcinoma endometrijuma u poređenju sa ženama koje su rodile, čak i nakon prilagođavanja na neplodnost. Žene koje su prijavile neplodnost imale su povećan rizik u poređenju sa onima koje nisu zabrinute za neplodnost, čak i nakon prilagođavanja na nuliparitet (OR = 1,22) [16]. Ova analiza, premda zasnovana na uglavnom na podacima o neplodnosti koje su davale same pacijentkinje, kao i različitim definicijama neplodnosti u studijama, pruža epidemiološke dokaze da nuliparitet i neplodnost mogu nezavisno doprineti riziku od raka endometrijuma

Kada je ispitivan rizik među ženama sa identifikovanim uzrocima neplodnosti, pokazano je da je najveći rizik među onima sa anovulacijom i dijagnozom endometrioze, iako su čak i one sa drugim uzrocima bile izložene određenom povećanom riziku, što sugeriše da neplodnost sama po sebi može dati određenu predispoziciju za razvoj karcinoma endometrijuma.

Sindrom policističnih jajnika (PCOS) je složen endokrini poremećaj sa procenjenom prevalencijom od 4–21% kod žena u reproduktivnom dobu. Promenjeno metaboličko i hormonsko okruženje kod žena sa PCOS može povećati rizik od nekih vrsta raka. Više studija je pokazalo da su žene sa PCOS-om bile u većem riziku od raka endometrijuma [12,17];

Iako se generalno smatra da je EC povezan sa hormonskim statusom, smatra se da je njegov razvoj regulisan i faktorima životne sredine i životnim stilom. Jedan od faktora rizika za ovaj rak je insulinska rezistencija (IR), istaknuta komponenta mnogih metaboličkih poremećaja, uključujući predijabetes, dijabetes melitus tipa 2 (T2DM), metabolički sindrom i sindrom policističnih jajnika (PCOS). Epidemiološki i klinički podaci ukazuju na insulinsku rezistenciju (IR) i prateću hiperinsulinemiju kao ključne faktore nastanka endometrijalnog kancera [18]. Hiperinsulinemija može izazvati mnoge fiziološke efekte koji pokreću kancerogenezu, pošto je insulin glavni anabolički hormon koji može da stimuliše proliferaciju ćelija [4,18,19]. Pacijentkinje sa endometrijalnim

kancerom koje su imale i insulinsku rezistenciju i prekomernu težinu imale su najduže vreme lečenja u poređenju sa ostalim pacijentkinjama [20].

Posebnu pažnju neophodno je posvetiti mladim ženama koje imaju *Lynch*-ov sindrom. Kod njih obično nema hormonskih i metaboličkih poremećaja. Rizik od *Lynch*-ovog sindroma kod pacijenata sa karcinomom endometrija koji su mlađi od 50 godina je povećan do 9%, u poređenju sa opštim rizikom od 1% do 2% [1,21]. Mnogi centri sada rutinski sprovode imunohistohemijske analize (IHC) za određivanje proteina za popravku neusklađenosti DNK (MLH1, PMS2, MSH2 i MSH6) kod svih mladih pacijentkinja karcinomima endometrija (mlađih od 50 godina) [1].

Zaključak:

Očuvanje fertiliteta konzervativnim lečenjem atipične hiperplazije i ranog endometrijalnog karcinoma je moguće, pod strogo kontrolisanim uslovima. Protokoli za primenu konzervativne terapije kod ovih bolesti su sa onkološke strane veoma detaljni i striktni. Manje se međutim obraća pažnje na kontrolu udruženih hormonskih i metaboličkih poremećaja koji mogu uticati na fertilitet. Pre započinjanja konzervativne terapije potrebno je ispitati reproduktivni potencijal. Trebalo bi odrediti markere ovarijalne rezerve (AMH, AFC i estradiol 2-3 dana ciklusa), kao i BMI. Takođe neophodno je ispitati eventualno postojanje insulinske rezistencije. U nekim centrima se kod mladih žena sa endometrijalnim kancerom već rutinski rade genetske analize u cilju otkrivanja *Lynch*-ovog sindroma. Uvid u sve faktore koji utiču na fertilitet je od najvećeg značaja za selekciju pacijenata kod kojih se očekuje ne samo uspeh terapije, već i uspeh u ostvarivanju trudnoće, koja je i osnovni cilj konzervativne terapije.

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APPROACHES TO FERTILITY SPARING TREATMENT IN ENDOMETRIAL CANCER

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Endometrial cancer (EC) is the most common gynaecological malignancy in the developed world and the sixth most common cancer in women. The estimated average age-standardised incidence rate for 2012 in Europe was 19.3 cases per 100,000. In Slovenia, cancer of the uterine body affects 5.6% of women [1], with an incidence rate of 20.8/100,000 inhabitants. Women younger than 40 years represent up to 5% of endometrial cancer cases and around 20% of women are diagnosed with endometrial cancer before menopause [2]. This is partly related to increasing global epidemics of obesity and this trend of rising disease occurrence in young women is expected to further increase. In younger women, the development of atypical endometrial hyperplasia or endometrial cancer is often associated with obesity and anovulation [3]. Further risk factors include history of oligomenorrhea, polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), infertility, nulliparity and diseases related to excessive production of estrogens. In these cases, the balance between estrogens and progesterone is disturbed and relatively higher levels of estrogens lead to excessive proliferation of endometrial tissue, development of endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial cancer.

The diagnosis of cancer is traumatising for any woman, but the prognosis in terms of survival in young women undergoing standard surgical management is in the vast majority of cases excellent. Since endometrial cancer causes symptoms of irregular bleeding, most young women are diagnosed with early stage adenocarcinoma that is most commonly low grade and rarely grows invasively into the myometrium. In these cases, standard surgical management results in 5-year survival that exceeds 90%.

The loss of reproductive function and ovarian hormone production is a serious and frustrating consequence of standard oncological management. Young patients who desire fertility preservation and have good expected oncological outcomes may prefer more conservative approaches. Different international societies have created selection criteria within recommendation for the management of endometrial cancer on women suitable for conservative management of endometrial cancer [4,5,6]. The selection criteria are currently based on histology (atypical hyperplasia or Grade 1 endometrial carcinoma) and no myometrial invasion on imaging. The British Gynaecological Cancer Society (BGCS) also includes in the selection criteria women with superficial myometrial invasion. In any case, even if women with endometrial cancer or atypical hyperplasia fulfill the expected criteria, a through discussion on the non-standard conservative approach should be performed.

A recent data analysis performed at our institution has shown, that 5.1% of women with diagnosed endometrial cancer between 2008-2020 were below 45 years of age and 5.3% of women with atypical hyperplasia. Our data has shown, that 44% of women under 45 years were eligible for fertility sparing procedures [7].

Currently there are different available management options for fertility sparing treatment in endometrial cancer. These options include the use of oral progestins, levonorgestrel intrauterine systems (LNG-IUS), hysteroscopic resection plus oral progestins or LNG-IUS, potentially also the addition of metformin



[8,9,10,11]. Therapy efficiency has been shown to be dependant also on the histological characteristics of the disease. Maggiore et al. reported complete therapy response in 89% of atypical endometrial hyperplasia and worsened response in well differentiated endometrial cancer (81%). The worst outcomes for fertility sparing treatment were however reported in Grade 2 endometrial cancer (75%) [12].

With advancement of our knowledge on the biological profiles of women with endometrial cancer, however our understanding of tumour aggressiveness has improved substantially. The recent ESGO-ESTRO-ESP [4] guidelines incorporate the use of molecular classifications to assess the biological tumour potential. Current molecular biomarkers that enable classification of endometrial cancer patients with different risk groups have shown, that women with aberrant expression patterns of p53 and mismatch-repair proteins (MMR) have significantly worse outcomes than those of no specific mutational profile or with POLE mutations [4,13]. However, we are not yet utilizing this knowledge in fertility sparing procedures. The Proactive Molecular risk classifier for Endometrial Carcinoma (ProMisE) reported retrospectively on the characteristics of a cohort of 257 patients diagnosed with endometrial cancer before the age of 50 years. These women mostly had tumours of no specific molecular subtype (NSMP; 64%), POLE mutated (POLEmut; 13%), mismatch repair deficient (MMRd; 19%) and with an abnormal p53 expression pattern (p53abn, 4%) [14]. Currently however we do not have robust evidence on how the new biological understanding will impact young women with endometrial cancer. First studies are emerging, showing how the molecular markers impact therapy response. These report, that MMRd tumours have worse response rates to medical therapy for fertility sparing approaches, but no large studies have been yet performed [15].

When attempting fertility sparing treatment the intent is to achieve through conservative means complete disease remission. This is the pre-requisite for attempting pregnancy. There are many questions currently addressed regarding the therapy approach. The first question is on how long initial therapy should be performed. Different guidelines suggest initial therapy should be discontinued, if disease is persistent 6-12 months after fertility sparing treatment. However, Shim et al show in their analysis no difference in overall complete response to therapy if fertility sparing treatment was performed for 6 months or more. Significant differences were only seen if more than 15 months of fertility sparing treatment without complete response to therapy was performed [16].

Furthermore, even when achieving complete response, women with endometrial cancer can experience disease recurrence. Chen et al reported on outcomes of women with recurrent endometrial cancer or atypical endometrial hyperplasia and showed that the median disease free interval in these patients was 19 months [17]. Due to high rates of recurrence after primary fertility sparing treatment current management suggest surgical treatment once family planning is completed.

Studies concerning reproductive outcomes have shown that important factors impacting successful pregnancies are normal BMI, a shorter time to complete response, a thicker endometrium, few hysteroscopic procedures and a prolonged three-month treatment. It was not shown, that cumulative recurrence free survival was different in patients who achieved or did not achieve pregnancy. Furthermore success was not dependant on natural conception or assisted reproductive techniques [18].

In conclusion, the prognosis for early-stage endometrial cancer has been shown to be excellent regardless of age. Most women diagnosed with early-stage endometrial cancer are more likely to die from cardiovascular disease than from cancer. With the advancements in molecular characterization of the disease, there is more than ever a need and the possibility to develop better risk stratification models to guide treatment in young women. One approach fits all model should be replaced with patient focused management. Potential routes of improvement of approaches to the management of women with the desire for fertility sparing treatment in endometrial cancer include:

- the incorporation of more robust prediction markers based on the biology of endometrial cancer,
- development of new biomarkers for the response to therapy and
- the evaluation of the impact treatment has on the patients in the long term.

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CARCINOMA IN PREGNANCY – WHAT IS THE IMPACT ON FETUS?

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Cancer association with pregnancy (CAP) is defined as the cancer diagnosed from the first day of childbearing to one year post partum [1]. Malignant disease in pregnancy is rare, 1:1000 pregnancies [2-5], but it represents an important therapeutic and ethical problem for both, the patient and the physician. The most important goals in curing are: treating the patient with the optimal anticancer regimen as soon as possible in order to preserve mother's health, without harming the developing fetus. Until recently, the pregnancy had to be either terminated or cancer treatment delayed until after the birth. Nowadays, state-of-art treatment should provide for this vulnerable population to preserve maternal and fetal prognosis.

When selecting treatment, desire of the patient, her attitude towards termination of pregnancy or damage of fetus, ethic and possible religious stand, must be considered [2]. Apart from necessary medical treatment, there is also a need to render her psychological support, as the fear of disease and desire to overcome the same and to bear a healthy child are always strongly expressed.

Incidence

Incidence of malignant disease in pregnancy is about 0.1%. It corresponds to the incidence of non-pregnant women of the same age. It is estimated that about 3500 new cases of cancer are diagnosed annually in pregnant women in the US, and 3000-5000 in Europe [3-5]. Lee published that from 1994 to 2007 the crude incidence rate of pregnancy-associated cancer increased from 112.3 to 191.5 per 100 000 maternities ($P < 0.001$). During this period maternal age also increased; the percentage of women aged 35 years and over increased from 13.2 to 23.6% [6].

The most common malignant diseases that occur in pregnancy are the tumours whose incidence reaches its peak in the reproductive period: breast and cervical cancer followed by melanoma, leukaemia and lymphoma. They represent 85% of CAP [3-5]. In addition to the above, any other malignant disease such as lung cancer, sarcomas may also occur in pregnancy.

The procedures carried out during establishing of diagnosis and staging, ionizing radiation treatment, chemotherapy and surgical treatment undertaken sometimes may have adverse effect to fetal development.

Diagnosis and staging

When suspicion of malignant disease in pregnancy is grounded, it is necessary to prove the same. It is recommended to apply standard methods which would be also used in non-pregnant women. Pathological examination requires standard analysis including immunohistochemical or molecular analysis as well. With some malignant tumors, some protocols for establishing diagnosis are changing of sensitivity and specificity in pregnancy. Some procedures may damage fetus or result in termination of pregnancy, thus they are not recommended if there is another way diagnosis can be established. Serum tumor markers in pregnancy especially CA 125 and CA 15-3 vary importantly and therefore their application is inadequate and not recommendable [7]. In suspicion of cervical cancer in pregnancy, colposcopy and biopsy are common procedures allowed. Endocervical curettage in pregnancy is not allowed.

Indications for conisation and loop excision are decreasing as pregnancy progresses due to possible risks of: abortion, preterm labour or preterm rupture of membrane (PROM). In case that there is suspected

microinvasive or invasive form of cervical cancer conisation or comprehensive loop excision can be done in early pregnancy [9–10].

In suspicion of breast cancer, beside ultrasound also mammography and MRI can be performed. Definitive diagnosis is achieved by tissue biopsy and should be performed for any clinically suspicious lump.

Esophagogastrosocopy, bronchosocopy, lumbar puncture and bone marrow aspiration/biopsy are quite safe and should be done in pregnancy when clinically indicated [4].

Once the diagnosis of cancer during pregnancy is confirmed, it is necessary to determine clinical stage in order to conduct appropriate treatment. The following imaging procedures are in use today: X-ray, ultrasonography, computed tomography (CT) scan, nuclear medicine, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and positron emission tomography (PET).

In pregnancy, it is necessary to select the methods which will give satisfactory clinical answer without harming fetus.

Ultrasonography

Ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging procedure are methods of choice for pregnant woman when their use is expected to answer relevant clinical questions. There have been no reports of documented adverse fetal effects for diagnostic ultrasonography procedures, including Doppler imaging. With proper application of appropriate US machine, ultrasonography does not pose a risk to the fetus.

Magnetic resonance imaging procedure

MRI has priority to image deep soft tissue structures without using ionizing X-rays. There are no either contraindications or special precautions in pregnancy for MRI. Animal studies have not showed any teratogenic risk. The pregnant patients are recommended to be imaged at field strengths of no more than 3 T, to keep the specific absorption rate (SAR) low [11].

Ray and co-workers in a population-based cohort study involving more than 1.4 million pregnancies show that MRI in the first trimester is not associated with a higher risk of stillbirth or neonatal death, congenital anomalies, neoplasm or hearing loss. The slightly higher risk of vision loss was only seen in a subgroup analysis of MRI exposure at 5 to 10 weeks gestation [12].

MRI is commonly followed by usage of contrast agent, gadolinium-based contrast agents (GBCAs). It is a water solution which passes placenta, enters blood vessels of fetus and is eliminated thorough kidneys and by urine. GBCAs may accumulate in amniotic fluid, with possibility of dissociation and releasing of the toxic free gadolinium ion, conferring a potential risk for the development of the nephrogenic systemic fibrosis (NSF) in the child or mother [13–15].

According to the recommendation of ACOG given in 2017, gadolinium use should be limited to situations in which the benefits clearly outweigh the possible risks [15].

European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) in the guideline has given the following recommendations: Ultrasound examination is a method of choice for breast, abdomen and pelvis. If necessary, chest X-ray and mammography can be done safely with abdominal shielding.

Ionizing radiation

Due to possible damaging effect of X-ray on fetus, it is necessary to know evidence and to follow the latest recommendations, as not to scale down adequate treatment of pregnant patient.

Developing conceptus (embryo and fetus) is very sensitive to ionizing radiation. Three following processes are significant in fetus developing: cell proliferation, cell differentiation and cell migration. Proliferating cells are the most sensitive on radiation effects.

It is necessary to have knowledge of measurement units for ionizing radiation and also radiation doses for adults and fetus.

A risk to fetus of ionizing radiation in pregnant women depends on gestational age at the time of exposure and dose.

In the pre-implantation period, the exposure to radiation over 50-100 mGy has an 'all or nothing effect' to embryo, causing its death, spontaneous pregnancy loss or orderly continuation of fetal structures development [8, 11]. The risk of provoking pregnancy loss with doses below 50mGy is very low [17]. Fetus is the most sensitive to teratogenic radiation effect in early fetal period up to the 15th week of gestation. Radiation exposure during the organ formation phase can trigger functional disorders, growth inhibition or organ malformations. The risk to central nervous system (CNS) is the greatest in the period from 8th to 15th week of gestation when rapid neuronal development and migration take place. The risk to CNS after exposure to radiation before the 8th and after the 25th week has not been proven [11, 17].

Absolute risk to fetus, also including carcinoma in childhood, is low for doses of 100mGy and minor for doses lower of 50mGy [17]. American College of gynecologists and obstetricians (ACOG) gave a recommendation that women who were exposed to diagnostic procedure in pregnancy should be advised that exposure to X-ray on one diagnostic procedure does not lead to damaging effects to fetus, especially a dose lower of 50mGy (5 rad) and it is not associated with fetal anomalies or pregnancy loss either [15].

Fetal exposure varies with gestational age, maternal body habitus, and exact acquisition parameters. Fetal Radiation Doses can be classified in three groups [16]:

- *Very low-dose examinations <0.1 mGy*

Chest radiography (two views), mammography (two views), radiography of any extremity.

- *Low- to moderate-dose examinations 0.1–10 mGy*

Intravenous pyelography, lumbar spine radiography, abdominal radiography, head or neck CT, chest CT or CT pulmonary angiography

- *Higher-dose examinations 10–50 mGy*

Abdominal CT, pelvic CT, PET/CT

Computed tomography

In computed tomography, the conceptus dose (except abdomen and pelvis) is lower than 10 mGy. If uterus is outside the field of view, the conceptus is exposed to scattered radiation only and the conceptus dose is minimal [16]. With typical use, the radiation exposure to the fetus from spiral CT is comparable with conventional CT [16].

Diagnostic iodinated contrast media used for CT examination have been shown to cross the placenta and enter the fetus when given in usual clinical doses. There is no evidence of either mutagenic or teratogenic effects on fetus.

Cancer therapy during pregnancy

After confirming the diagnosis of malignant disease in pregnancy and determining the stage it is necessary to decide on further treatment. The proper management of this clinical situation is crucial. There are two

important questions: for which option to decide and when to start it. The treatment can be selected based on the following circumstances: intention to maintain the pregnancy, gestational age and cancer type and stage. Treatment decisions must take into account the welfare of the patient and the fetus. The gold standard of treatment in pregnancy should:

- Try to benefit mother's life;
- Try to treat curable malignant disease of pregnant women;
- Try to protect fetus and newborn from harmful effects of cancer treatment;
- Try to preserve fertility for future gestations [19].

In essence, the treatment of malignant disease in pregnancy should not be significantly different from the treatment regimens in non-pregnant women: surgery, chemotherapy, and immunotherapy. In pregnancy, radiotherapy should be avoided and postponed after delivery if the maternal condition allows it.

Surgery

Surgical procedures are very important in the treatment of solid tumors and can be performed in pregnancy. In the first trimester, surgery does not increase the risk of fetal anomalies, but the risk of miscarriage is slightly higher. Safety of anesthesia in pregnancy is of great importance. It is considered that 1.5-2% pregnant women undergo general anesthesia for obstetric or non-obstetric reasons. The teratogenicity of a drug is determined by the dose administered, the route of administration and the timing of exposure, seems to be of crucial importance. The most challenging goal of the anesthetist is to avoid fetal hypoxia and asphyxia during anesthesia [20]. Surgery, if possible, should be postponed for the second trimester, as the risks to the fetus are lower after 14th weeks of gestation [21].

In 2017, Balinskaite and co-workers published a large retrospective study including around 6.5 million pregnant women. They found that the risk associated with non-obstetric surgery was relatively low, confirming that surgical procedures during pregnancy are generally safe [22].

Independently of the gestational age, the surgery should never be postponed if deemed to be crucial in the management plan [23].

Special recommendations refer to gynecological malignancies in pregnancy - cervical and less commonly ovarian cancer. In those cases the focus is on the conflict between the treatment of malignancy - maternal benefits and continuation of pregnancy [24-25].

Chemotherapy

The main challenge in managing cancer in pregnancy is treating the patient with optimal anti-cancer regimen without harming the developing fetus. A few decades ago women with diagnosis of malignancy in pregnancy had two options: pregnancy termination or postponing treatment after delivery.

Poor evidence regarding the fetal safety of maternal chemotherapy was limited to small retrospective studies or case reports. In the last few decades, evidence is growing and we have encouraging results from either prospective multicenter studies with large number of patients and follow-up of children over a long period of time. Leading oncological associations have published encouraging recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of malignant disease in pregnancy [5-7, 11, 15, 19].

The decision to start systemic therapy in pregnancy is influenced by disease stage, gestational age, type of cancer, the expected benefit and risks of therapy and patient's preference. All this requires the development of tailored strategies for these patients. Management should be undertaken by a dedicated multidisciplinary team consisting of a surgeon, a clinical oncologist, a specialist in radiation therapy, an obstetrician, neonatologist and a psychologist. Fetal exposure to drugs depends on maternal pharmacokinetics



including the volume of distribution, the rate of metabolism and excretion by the placenta and the pH difference between maternal and fetal fluids. The effect of physiologic changes in pregnancy also has to be taken into account. Maternal blood volume increases in pregnancy. Other hemodynamic changes include increase in cardiac output, systemic blood pressure, pulmonary vascular resistance, heart rate and blood flow distribution [26]. Drugs concentration may be affected by increased renal clearance and faster hepatic metabolism. Consequently, chemotherapy concentration may be reduced [27]. All the drugs used to treat cancer reach the fetus in a relatively low concentration.

Cancer drugs are designed to kill dividing cells rapidly. During the pre-embryonic stage rapid cell division occurs. Damage to the majority of the cells of the conceptus is likely to result in miscarriage. Organogenesis and early fetal period until 11th week may result in structural anomalies, depending on the critical period of development of each organ. The risk of congenital malformation in that period is very high, 10-20% [27]. Chemotherapy is contraindicated in the first trimester of gestation [1, 27].

Chemotherapy can inhibit trophoblast migration and proliferation, which may contribute to neonatal low birth weight, but these data are limited [29].

In the second and third trimester organogenesis is complete except CNS and gonads. In this period exposure to chemotherapy may lead to an increased incidence of intrauterine growth retardation, preterm delivery, and fetal death, as well as may be the cause of sterility and diminished IQ in later life [4, 26]. Cardonick and Amant did not find a significant difference in cognitive ability, school performance or behavioral competence for children exposed to chemotherapy in utero compared with non-exposed controls [30-31].

Exposure to chemotherapy can lead to temporary myelosuppression of the mother and fetus. Fetal transient myelosuppression is maximally evident in the first days of life and is resolved within 2-10 weeks. The delay of delivery for three weeks after chemotherapy is recommended [32]. That is why chemotherapy should not be administered after 35th week of gestation in order to allow the fetus to eliminate the cytotoxic drugs [32].

Some kind of chemotherapy, especially anthracyclines may have cardiac toxic effect and can be associated with fetal cardiac toxicity including reversible arrhythmias. Recent studies show that global heart function between chemotherapy-exposed children and non-exposed controls is comparable [31, 33].

Biphosphonates cross the placenta and they have been incriminated for bone developmental abnormalities.

Immunotherapy for breast cancers has become commonplace in the past decades. Targeted agents have different structure, metabolism and pharmacokinetics compared to chemotherapy. Monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) are mostly of the IgG1 subclass and they require active transport across the placental barriers via a specific receptor-mediated mechanism. It has been stated that such transport systems only appear after 14-weeks gestational age. Transplacental studies suggest very low IgG fetal concentration during the first trimester [34]. Immunotherapy has several representatives as they are:

- Trastuzumab–Herceptin - is a monoclonal antibody to the human epidermal growth factor receptor type 2 (HER2), which is found in about a third of invasive breast cancers [35]. HER2 expression is high in embryonic tissues. Trastuzumab is contraindicated, as it has been associated with severe oligohydramnios in the 2nd or 3rd trimester, which was encountered in more than 50% of cases exposed to trastuzumab during pregnancy [34]. Oligohydramnios seem specific to trastuzumab because of blockage of the epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (EGFR-2) expressed in the fetal kidney [33].
- Rituximab is a chimeric IgG1k anti-CD20 mAb that is used to treat B-cell indolent and aggressive non-Hodgkin's lymphoma as well as in the management of some autoimmune diseases [34]. Rituximab seems to be safer than trastuzumab in pregnancy [36].

Preclinical models using bevacizumab, thalidomide and other VEGF tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) were associated with serious pregnancy complications. Thus, these medications should not be considered in treating patients in pregnancy.

It is still a matter of debate whether in utero exposure to anthracyclines is cardiotoxic to the fetus in general. However, serial prenatal sonographic assessment of fetal cardiac function might have a role in monitoring anthracycline cardiotoxicity or cardiac failure. Transient neonatal cardiomyopathy has been reported.

Tamoxifen as a representative of hormone therapy is contraindicated in pregnancy. It is associated with a considerable risk of fetal congenital anomalies [33].

Almost all drugs can be excreted into breast milk, which may potentially lead to exposure of the neonate to chemotherapy. Breastfeeding is not recommended during and until at least 2–4 weeks after the completion of chemotherapy. Cases of infant neutropenia were reported in a baby breastfed by a mother while she was on treatment with cyclophosphamide [4, 29].

Ionizing radiation for therapeutic purpose

It is recommended that ionizing radiation for therapeutic purpose is delayed for the period after labour regardless of treated site. An exception is urgent clinical necessity for mother (when fetal well-being should be preserved) radiation site is to be located sufficiently far from the uterus [8].

Obstetric care and fetal follow-up

Pregnancy in women with cancer should be considered as a high-risk situation especially when chemotherapy is initiated. Those pregnancies could be associated with increased risks of rare but fatal outcomes, including stillbirth and neonatal mortality. Preterm birth explained 89% of the association of maternal cancer during pregnancy with neonatal mortality [37]. Prevention of iatrogenic prematurity should be very important issue in the near future.

Rates of small for gestational age (SGA) infants are increased after prenatal exposure to chemotherapy [6, 33]. There are numerous causes for SGA, such as compromised placental supply of nutrients and oxygen to the fetus, reduced utero-placental blood flow, nausea and reduced food intake as well as direct placental and fetal cell damage. Regular fetal monitoring is highly recommended as well as continued follow-up of newborns until puberty.

The risks of thromboembolic events, sepsis and severe morbidity, which are recognized cancer complications, were higher among women with CAP [6].

Metastasis of maternal tumors to placenta and fetus

As cell transfer is possible between mother and fetus, it is highly conceivable that the mother's cancer cells could pass through the placenta to reach the fetus as well. But maternal malignancy metastasis to the fetus is a rare event, with most neoplasms being either melanocytic or hematopoietic in origin [38]. Malignant melanoma, lung cancer, leukemia and lymphoma have potential to metastasize to the placenta. They have high percentages of placental metastasis and low percentages of fetal metastasis fortunately. Metastatic transmission to placenta or fetus mostly occurs through the hematogenous route.

The risk of metastasis to the placenta and fetus is low and occurs in patients with widely metastatic melanoma [39].

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KANCER U TRUDNOĆI – NAŠA ISKUSTVA

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Kancer koji komplikuje trudnoću je redak životni paradoks, koji predstavlja ogroman izazov za zdravstvene radnike. Javlja se sa učestalošću od oko jedan na 1000 trudnoća godišnje, što korespondira sa 0,07-0,1% svih malignih tumora [1]. Najčešći maligniteti udruženi sa trudnoćom su karcinom dojke, cervikalni karcinom, limfomi i leukemije [2]. Treba napomenuti da su ovi histološki tipovi maligniteta takođe među najučestalijim lokalizacijama kancera u negravidnih žena mlađe životne dobi [3]. Melanom, hematološki maligniteti i kancer pluća su jedini maligniteti za koje je za sada objavljeno da metastaziraju u placentu i fetus, pri čemu se gotovo trećina slučajeva odnosi na melanoma [3, 4]. Patofiziologija kancera udruženog sa trudnoćom nije u potpunosti razjašnjena, ali je racionalno smatrati da hormonske promene, imunološka supresija i povećana permeabilnost i vaskularizacija imaju značajnu ulogu. Ovo ekstremno izazovno stanje ne samo da treba promptno identifikovati i lečiti, već se pored primene standardnih preporučenih vodiča za tretman osnovne bolesti, u obzir prilikom donošenja kliničkih odluka mora imati u vidu i bezbednost fetusa. Opasnost leži u nedovoljnom iskustvu i znanju o ovim stanjima, koja mogu dovesti do kasne dijagnoze, neadekvatnog ili suboptimalnog tretmana, te konačno štete po majku i fetus. Kako se očekuje da će incidence ovih stanja rasti u budućnosti, usled trenda da se reprodukcija odlaže i realizuje u kasnijim godinama, zdravstveni radnici moraju imati svest o specifičnostima ove dijagnoze [4, 5]. Trudnice sa malignitetom treba tretirati multidisciplinarno, u tercijernom centru i obezbediti im najbolje dostupne na dokazima zasnovane informacije, kako bi mogle da donose informisane reproduktivne odluke.

Oblast tretmana kancera u trudnoći se razvija velikom brzinom. Još uvek, međutim, nismo savladali brojne prepreke na ovom putu. Simptomi i znaci koji su posledica kancera mogu se preklapati sa fiziološkim promenama u trudnoći i time ih maskirati. Stoga je ne mala verovatnoća da pripišemo simptome nedijagnostikovanog kancera trudnoći i posledično ne nastavimo sa daljim neophodnim pretragama. Ne manje važna je i briga lekara zbog ekspozicije fetusa i rizika koji nose neophodna komplementarna ispitivanja, kao što je jonizujuće zračenje, upotreba kontrasta, hirurške i anesteziološke procedure. Ovo nas može učiniti manje spremnim da pravovremeno nastavimo sa ispitivanjem simptoma i time napravimo nepopravljivu grešku [6, 7]. Ne treba zaboraviti ni mogući uticaj same trudnoće na senzitivnost i specifičnost određenih dijagnostičkih metoda, što dodatno doprinosi nepravovremenom postavljanju dijagnoze.

Sve ovo nameće neophodnost multidisciplinarnog timskog pristupa, koji će se u osnovi držati preporučenih vodiča i u najkraćem roku proceniti gestacionu starost, vijabilitet i rast fetusa, uz istovremeno definisanje dijagnostičke strategije koja je najbolja za trudnicu. Podrazumeva se da ovakve pacijentkinje treba da budu tretirane u tercijarnim centrima, koji poseduju jedinicu neonatalne intenzivne nege. Generalno gledano, u cilju smanjenja fetalne ekspozicije radijaciji, preferabilne su nejonizujuće *imaging* metode, kao što su MRI i ultrazvuk. Ukoliko je potrebno, hirurški tretman je moguć u bilo kojoj fazi trudnoće i ako je indikovano, ne treba ga odlagati. Radioterapija nije indikovana u graviditetu, izuzev u slučajevima onkološke hitnosti, odnosno maternalnog rizika i ugroženosti. Druge indikacije se postavljaju individualno i procenjuje se i uzima u obzir uticaj doze zračenja na fetus. Sistemska terapija bi u idealnom slučaju trebalo da bude što sličnija standardnim protokolima za negravidne pacijentkinje, a da istovremeno bude bezbedna za fetus. Primena hemioterapije u periodu implantacije za posledicu može imati spontani pobačaj, u periodu organogeneze *major* kongenitalne anomalije (oko 20%), a u periodu fetalnog razvoja relativni porast opstetričkih i fetalnih komplikacija. Iako se dakle hemioterapija generalno smatra bezbednom posle prvog trimestra, objavljena je povećana stopa prematuriteta i restrikcije rasta, te trudnica mora biti iscrpno informisana o potencijalnim



rizicima i komplikacijama ove vrste sistemskog lečenja. Trudnoće tretirane hemioterapijom počevši od drugog trimestra moraju se smatrati visoko rizičnim i sledstveno biti pod adekvatnim monitoringom. Kada god je moguće, cilj treba da bude terminski porođaj, jer je pokazano da prematuritet značajnije utiče na kongnitivni razvoj deteta od hemioterapeutika. Upotreba ciljanih agenasa, endokrine terapije i imunoterapije treba da bude odložena za postpartalni period. U određenim slučajevima, postoji i opcija terapijskog prekida trudnoće [3]. Umesto odlaganja lečenja kancera do postnatalnog perioda ili indukovane terminacije trudnoće, savremene terapijske strategije predstavljaju zaokret ka individualizovanom onkološkom i hirurškom tretmanu, koji kada god je moguće zavisi od tipa kancera i gestacione starosti [8, 9]. Studije koje su rađene u prethodnoj deceniji objavile su povećani rizik za indukovani pobačaj, mrtvorodenost, pretermijski porođaj, prijem u jedinicu neonatalne intenzivne nege, SGA i neonatalnu smrt u trudnoćama komplikovanim kancerom [8, 10]. Jedna od najvećih i najnovijih studija, danska nacionalna kohortna studija, koja je obuhvatila preko četiri miliona trudnoća koje su uključivale i 1068 slučajeva kancera u trudnoći, pokazala je da je kancer u trudnoći udružen sa povećanim rizikom za indukovani pobačaj i planirani prematurni porođaj. Objavili su da je ovo stanje udruženo i sa povećanim neonatalnim morbiditetom i mortalitetom, ali da je ova udruženost posledica povećane učestalosti prematuriteta u grupi eksponirane dece. Zaključuju da njihovi rezultati ističu neophodnost postojanja iskusnog multidisciplinarnog tima, koji uključuje onkologe i parinataloge/akušere, kako bi bio omogućen optimalan onkološki i akušerski tretman u korist i majke i deteta [11].

Na Klinici za ginekologiju i akušerstvo UKCS tretirano je u periodu od 2005–2022. godine 60 trudnica sa karcinomom. Za sada publikovani podaci o kliničkim karakteristikama, ishodima lečenja i prognozi za majku i dete odnose se na početni desetogodišnji period koji je obuhvatio 35 pacijentkinja, sa malignim, histopatološki potvrđenim tumorom dijagnostikovanim tokom trudnoće [12]. Iako je većina maligniteta bila hematološkog porekla (34,3%), nije postojala statistički značajna razlika u odnosu na ginekološke (25,7%) i druge malignitete. Statistički značajno više trudnoća (57,1%) je nastavljeno nakon postavljanja dijagnoze, ali su trudnice većinom porađane pre termina, kako bi bio omogućen nastavak terapije. Većina dece nije imala anomalije (88,6%), bila je u dobrom stanju tokom trudnoće (60%), iako je adjuvantna terapija tokom trudnoće u većini slučajeva imala za posledicu tranzitorno pogoršanje stanja. Gotovo 70% je porođeno carskim rezom i bila su u dobrom stanju godinu dana nakon porođaja. Maligniteti su većinom dijagnostikovani u drugom trimestru, bez progresije tokom trudnoće (65,7%) i tretirani kombinovanom terapijom (hirurška/adjuvantna) tokom i posle trudnoće. Za razliku od hemioterapije, hirurška terapija tokom trudnoće nije imala neželjene efekte na aktuelno stanje deteta. Međutim i posle hemioterapije, trudnoće su uspešno nastavljane, te nije bilo statistički značajne razlike u konačnim ishodima dece, zavisno od tipa terapije. Stopa preživljavanja trudnica tokom trudnoće i godinu dana nakon porođaja bila je 74,29%. Studija je pokazala da su najbolji prediktori prognoze za majku preživljavanje trudnoće i prevencija progresije tumora tokom trudnoće primenom adekvatne i promptne terapije, a za dete težina na rođenju i terminski porođaj [12].

Još uvek neobjavljeni podaci iz naše baze podataka, odnose se na poslednjih pet godina, u toku kojih je zabeleženo 25 slučajeva karcinoma dijagnostikovanih tokom trudnoće. Iako konačni podaci nisu do kraja prikupljeni i obrađeni, može se steći uvid u određene promene trendova u ovoj populaciji deset godina kasnije. Najpre, veći broj slučajeva upućenih u naš tercijarni centar na godišnjem nivou, mogao bi govoriti u prilog podizanju nivoa svesti i znanja o postojanju ovih entiteta u trudnoći. Pokazuje se i promena učestalosti tipova maligniteta – na prvom mestu je karcinom grlića materice (28%), a zatim karcinom dojke (24%), dok su hematološki maligniteti na trećem mestu (16%). I u ovom uzorku maligniteti se najčešće dijagnostikuju u drugom trimestru, u redovno kontrolisanim trudnoćama. Lečenje tokom trudnoće sprovedeno je znatno češće nego u prethodnom desetogodišnjem period, u 44% slučajeva (20% hirurško lečenje, 24% hemioterapija). Sve pacijentkinje su preživele trudnoću, a svi porođaji su završeni carskim rezom, od čega u

terminu gotovo jedna trećina (32%). Ishodi postporođajnog jednogodišnjeg praćenja još uvek nisu dostupni za sve trudnoće.

Kako bi bio postignut najbolji mogući ishod za majku i dete, pacijentkinje sa kancerom u trudnoći treba da budu praćene prema standardnim prenatalnim protokolima za visoko rizične trudnoće. Optimalna terapijska strategija treba da bude odabrana od strane medicinskog tima, pacijentkinje i njene porodice, zavisno od gestacione starosti, tipa i stadijuma kancera, terapijskih opcija i pacijentkinjinih želja.

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HIPERPLAZIJA – ADENOKARCINOM ENDOMETRIJUMA, DIFERENCIJALNA DIJAGNOZA I DILEME

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Hiperplazija endometrijuma se definiše kao proliferacija endometrijalnih žlezda, što povećava odnos žlezdane komponente prema stromalnoj. Uzrokovana je povećanom, endogenom ili egzogenom, estrogenom stimulacijom neoponiranim progesteronskim delovanjem. U početku estrogen ima mitogeni efekat i na žlezde i na stromu, ali hroničnim delovanjem bez progesteronskog efekta, dolazi do umnožavanja samo žlezda i njihovog prekomernog rasta odnosno hiperplazije. Prema WHO klasifikaciji (Kurman i saradnici) hiperplazija se deli u dve velike grupe:

- Hiperplazija bez atipije
- Atipična hiperplazija / endometrijalna intraepitelna neoplazija (AEH/EIN)

Hiperplazija može nastati u endometrijumu, endometrijalnom polipu ili poljima adenomioze, kao i svim mestima u organizmu u kojima postoji endometrioza. Hiperplazija bez atipije je udružena sa razvojem karcinoma u 4,64% slučajeva. AEH/EIN se smatra prekanceroznim stanjem koje povećava rizik nastanka karcinoma čak 45 puta. U 19–39% slučajeva AEH/EIN istovremeno postoji endometrioidni adenokarcinom, uglavnom dobro diferentovan i niskog FIGO stadijuma (IA ili IB). Najčešće je udružena sa inaktivacijom PTEN tumor supresornog gena, ali i PAX-2 mutacijom, kao i K-RAS ili CTNNB-1 genskim promenama. Termin EIN predstavlja alternativni pojam atipičnoj hiperplaziji i definiše se na osnovu sledećih morfoloških kriterijuma:

- Maksimalna linearna dimenzija je > 1mm (zahvata >5–10 žlezda)
- Žlezde su umnožene sa malo stromalne komponente između (odnos žlezdane komponente prema stromi >1)
- Žlezde pokazuju arhitekturnu kompleksnost i citološku atipiju čime se razlikuju od okolnog neizmenjenog endometrijuma. Nuklearna atipija je kvantitativno i kvalitativno varijabilna.

Povremeno se u žlezdama vide nevilusne, male papile, dok su kribriformne formacije retke. Žlezdani epitel se u tim poljima citološki razlikuje od okolnog endometrijuma, gubi se jedarna polarizacija, nukleusi su uvećani i pleomorfni, mogu imati zgrudvani hromatin, biti hiperhromatična, povremeno i vezikularna sa uočljivim nukleolusima. Mitoze su prisutne, ali ne moraju biti brojne. AEH/EIN je često udružen sa različitim oblicima metaplazije (skvamoznom, mucinoznom, tubalnom, papilarnom i/ili sekretornom).

Poseban problem za dijagnostiku su slučajevi hiperplazije u sekretornom endometrijumu. Pojedini autori ga nazivaju sekretornim EIN-om (S-EIN) pokušavajući da što jasnije definišu kriterijume za diferencijalnu dijagnozu. Po jednim (Truskinovsky i saradnici) kriterijumi su morfološki, fokusi atipije arhitekturno i citološki različiti od okolnog normalnog sekretornog endometrijuma. Po drugima (Gurda i saradnici) povećani Ki-67 proliferativni indeks je pokazatelj postojanja atipične hiperplazije. Ki-67 je 2,6% u normalnom sekretornom endometrijumu, 17% u neatipičnoj hiperplaziji, odnosno 36% u atipičnoj hiperplaziji.

Imajući u vidu da su kriterijumi za dijagnozu AEH/EIN relativno nejasno definisani, i zbog toga sa velikim subjektivnim uticajem u interpretaciji, spektar diferencijalno dijagnostičkih promena je dosta širok i uključuje niz benignih i malignih stanja.

Benigna stanja su:

- tehnički artefakti uslovljeni dijagnostičkim procedurama,

- promene u proliferativnoj fazi ciklusa,
- cistična atrofija,
- epitelna metaplazija,
- trudnoćom ili nekim drugim stanjem uslovljene hormonske promene, kao i postmenopauzalne i postkiretažne reparatorne promene,
- hiperplazija bez atipije,
- endometrijalni polip,
- papilarna proliferacija,
- atipični polipoidni adenomiom
- reaktivne promene na endocervikalnoj sluznici

U grupi epitelijalnih metaplazija poseban problem mogu stvarati područja mucinozne metaplazije, koja se prema morfološkim karakteristikama dele u tri tipa: tip A (benigna promena) koji se najčešće sreće kod perimenopauzalnih i postmenopauzalnih žlezda, udružen sa primenom hormonske terapije. Žlezde oblaže jednorodni mucinozni epitel, bez atipije. Laka kompleksnost žlezda sa mikropapilama ili papilama odgovara tipu B, koji ima mali rizik za pojavu karcinoma. U tipu C postoji arhitekturna kompleksnost sa stvaranjem kribriformnih, mikroacinarnih i papilarno/vilusnih struktura. Smatra se da ovaj oblik ima visoki rizik za razvoj adenokarcinoma (75%) tako da predstavlja ekvivalent EIN promeni. Kao diferencijalnu dijagnozu prema ovoj grupi neophodno je uključiti postojanje mikroglandularne endocervikalne hiperplazije (potpuno benigna promena). Papilarna metaplazija se javlja u dve forme. Jedna je površinska papilarna sincicijalna metaplazija, benigno stanje, koje može postojati na površini polipa ili biti udruženo sa patološkim promenama kod anovulatornih ciklusa. Drugi oblik je intraglandularna papilarna metaplazija, sa dva podtipa: simpleks (nizak rizik za razvoj maligniteta) i kompleks (nosi značajan rizik za razvoj maligniteta, kada u diferencijalnoj dijagnozi uključuje serozni ili endometrioidni endometrijalni karcinom).

Maligne promene koje je potrebno razlikovati od AEH/EIN su:

- endometrioidni adenokarcinom,
- endocervikalni adenokarcinom, uključivši i karcinom in situ ("kolonizacija endometrijalnih žlezda") i
- serozni endometrijalni karcinom.

Diferencijalna dijagnoza je pretežno zasnovana na morfološkim kriterijumima. Primena imunohistohemije je od mnogo manjeg značaja i koristi se samo u određenim slučajevima. Kod endocervikalnog adenokarcinoma/ adenokarcinoma in situ sa kolonizacijom, diskriminišući faktor u odnosu na AEH/EIN je difuzna p16 pozitivna reakcija, dok je reakcija na ER i PR negativna. Kod seroznog adenokarcinoma endometrijuma, pored naglašene citološke atipije i brojnih mitozata, p53 je intenzivno pozitivan ili potpuno negativan ("wild type").

Kod AEH/EIN u 44% odnosno 71% slučajeva postoji PTEN odnosno PAX-2 negativna reakcija, dok je kombinovana PTEN i PAX-2 mutacija uočena u 30% slučajeva. Međutim, ove mutacije se sreću i kod endometrioidnih adenokarcinoma, pa nemaju značaja u diferencijalnoj dijagnozi između ove dve promene. Zbog toga se nameće zaključak da je njihova detekcija pomažuća za dijagnozu AEH/EIN, ali da markeri nisu niti senzitivni niti specifični pa se rutinski ne koriste. Morfološki kriterijumi su takođe nejasno definisani, jer nije utvrđeno kolika je minimalna veličina promene dovoljna za dijagnozu dobro diferentovanog endometrioidnog adenokarcinoma. Po nekim autorima promena mora da postoji na najmanje 3 polja, na kojima obuhvata preko polovine površine uzorka na malom uveličanju, što odgovara maksimalnoj dimenziji >2mm. Drugi ističu da su najvažniji kriterijumi jasna citološka atipija i arhitekturna kompleksnost žlezda. Međutim, priznajući koliko je nekada teško napraviti razliku, predlaže se korišćenje termina „ AEH/EIN ne može se isključiti dobro diferentovan endometrioidni adenokarcinom“ nalazeći pre svega opravdanje u činjenici da obe promene zahtevaju isti klinički tretman.

Zbog nejasnih kriterijuma i time problema u postavljanju dijagnoze AEH/EIN date su određene preporuke za interpretaciju patoloških promena. Kod histerektomisanih žena skoro ceo ili ceo endometrijum se uzorkuje za patološku analizu da bi se isključilo istovremeno postojanje adenokarcinoma. Problem postoji ako je promena ekstenzivna ili se nalazi u polipu, jer je potrebno naći fokus neizmenjenih žlezda, koji će se koristiti za poređenje arhitekturnih i citoloških karakteristika. Ne-neoplastične žlezde se ponekad teško nalaze, pa je neophodan veliki broj uzoraka ili uzorkovanje promene/endometrijuma u celini. Invazija miometrijuma isključuje dijagnozu AEH/EIN, ali i kod procene invazivnog karaktera promene bi trebalo biti obazriv, jer postoji mogućnost da se zapravo radi o polju adenomioze u kome nastaje AEH/EIN. U toku praćenja dijagnostikovane AEH/EIN kod premenopauzalnih žena u cilju očuvanja fertiliteta, ponavlja se uzorkovanje endometrijuma, a promene se definišu kao: 1. rezolucija (benigni endometrijum) 2. perzistentan nalaz (AEH/EIN) ili 3. progresija (endometrijalni karcinom)

Smatra se da je pojednostavljena podela hiperplazija prema WHO klasifikaciji 2014 poboljšala saglasnost među patolozima u interpretaciji tipa promene (67% u odnosu na 52% kada je korišćena WHO klasifikacija iz 1994.). U cilju povećanja tačnosti u dijagnostikovanju hiperplazije kao premaligne promene, ali i proceni rizika nastanka karcinoma, predlaže se kao objektivna metoda, kompjuterizovana analiza promena u tkivnoj arhitekturi primenom imunohistohemijskih markera (u prvom redu uzajamna kombinacija skorovanih rezultata pozitivnosti PTEN, PAX-2 i HAND-2, kao i primena ARID-1A biomarkera).

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FERTILITY SPARING IN OVARIAN CANCER: TEN YEARS EXPERIENCES

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Fertility preservation is important question in the treatment of female genital tract malignancies. Ovarian cancer is the 4th most diagnosed cancer in adolescent and adults younger than 40 years. About 10-15% of all newly diagnosed cases are in this age group of patients. Each year worldwide approximately 38.500 young women are diagnosed with ovarian cancer and 10.000 of these women die from the consequences of the disease. In total, epithelial ovarian cancer is the most common type, although non-epithelial ovarian cancer occurs more often in young women than in women over 40 years of age. Non-epithelial ovarian tumors represent about 10% of malignant ovarian tumors and are differentiated into germinate cell (GCT) tumors and tumors of origin of ovarian stroma and embryonic gonads (SCST). Borderline ovarian tumors (BOT) are defined as epithelial tumors with increased cellular mitotic activity and nuclear atypia, but without infiltrative growth and stromal invasion and account with 10-20% of all ovarian tumors. BOTs are usually diagnosed at early stages (stage I 70-80%) and about 33% of patients are younger than 40 years. GCT incidents are higher in women younger age and nearly 70% are diagnosed in women under 30 years. SCST is widespread among different age groups; however, a significant number also occur in younger women

The standard surgical approach in early-stage ovarian cancer is based on removal of uterus, both ovaries with complete surgical staging that includes exploration of peritoneal cavity (both abdomen and pelvis), removal of all visible disease, peritoneal washing, peritoneal biopsies and omentectomy with or without pelvic and para-aortic lymph node sampling. The standard approach is by open surgery. Conservative treatment can be considered in women in early stage of disease who well understand and accept potential risks and have strong desire to preserve fertility. Fertility-sparing surgery (FSS) implies unilateral salpingo-oophorectomy with complete surgical staging while uterus and contralateral ovary are preserved. This management seems to be safe in patients with low-grade stages IA and IC1 of low-risk histology (serous, endometrioid or mucinous subtype). FSS is acceptable for stage IC1 tumors, with half of recurrences being isolated on the remaining ovary and therefore able to be rescued by subsequent surgery. However, the recurrence rates are higher in stage IC2, IC3 and grade 3 disease, although mainly in extraovarian sites and are, therefore, not clearly suggested in fertility-sparing approach. Some of the novel studies show 38.1% recurrences in stage IC3 vs. 12% in stage IC1/2 and 25.6% recurrences in grade 3 carcinomas (including clear cell histology) compared to 9.1% in grade 1-2. The rate of birth following FSS in literature is about 37%.

Borderline ovarian tumors have low malignant potential with very good prognosis and survival in contrast to ovarian cancers. Ten-year survival rates range from 88 to 99% regarding the disease stage (stage III and I, respectively). Removing of ovarian tumor with surgical staging represents the standard treatment of BOTs. Until recently this meant hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy. Nowadays, conservative treatment approach (defined as preserving at least a part of one ovary and uterus) can be considered in younger patients even in higher stages in order to maintain ovarian function and fertility. Fertility sparing surgery (FSS) is considered safe and recommended for selected patients depending on the histological subtype and prognostic factors (early stage and some histology features).

The oncological outcome of BOT patients treated with sparing procedures is comparable to that following the standard (radical) surgical procedures. However, having in mind possibility of late recurrences (after more than 10 years) and rare progression to ovarian cancer, safety of these approach is still a concern.



Preserving fertility in GCT is safe with excellent survival in the early stages. Stage IA dysgerminoma should only be treated with surgery. Rates of recidivism are relatively low (15%-25%) and recidivism have a high likelihood of healing and good prognosis. Patients with immature teratoma stage IA stage grade 1 do not need further adjuvant therapy after surgery with adequate staging. The need for adjuvant therapy at Stage IA G2-G3 and stages IB-IC is still controversial. All patients with stage I endodermal sinus tumors are treated with additional adjuvant therapy after surgery. Recent data on pediatric patients with endodermal sinus tumors allows conservative treatment at Stage I with complete surgical staging, booking adjuvant chemotherapy only for patients with recidivism, but this is not widely accepted. In SCST tumors in the case of Granulosa tumors, fertility preservation is permitted in Stage IA and can be considered in special cases for stages IC1 and even IC2 and IC3 with possible application of chemotherapy. Achieving offspring after conservative treatment with BOT reaches over 50% while in non-epithelial malignant ovarian tumors, individual studies point mainly to 15-35% of women who have achieved pregnancy. Pregnancy rates seem to depend on performed surgery as well as other factors that are still to be investigated.

Our results

During the ten-year period (2011-2020) 95 patients were operated due to border-line ovarian tumor (52), early-stage epithelial ovarian cancer (14) and non-epithelial ovarian cancer (29). The average patient's age was 30,34 years, ranged between 18 and 40. Distribution across FIGO stages and histology types of tumors are in table 1. Chemotherapy was indicated in 22 patients (5 EOC, 2 BOT, 17 non epithelial).

Twenty patients gave birth after the surgical treatment (13 BOT, 1 EOC, 6 Non epithelial).

Table 1. FIGO stages and histology types in operated patients

FIGO stages				
	IA	IB		IC
BOT	23	2		27
EOC	3	7		
Non-epithelial*	12	0		
		4		
		13		
*In non-epithelial group there were also 1 patient in IIA, 1 patient in IIIB and 2 patients in IIIC FIGO stage				
Histology types				
	Serous	Mucinous	Endometrioid	Mixed
BOT	27	22	3	0
EOC	2	4	7	1
Non-epithelial*	Dysgerminoma 6	Immature teratoma 5	Yolk sac 4	Granulosa 13

*In non-epithelial group there were also 1 patient with Sclerosing stromal ovarian tumor

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PROTOKOLI STIMULACIJE OVULACIJE U PROGRAMIMA KRIOPREZERVACIJE OOCITA U ONKOFERTILITETU

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Zahvaljujući bržoj dijagnostici i savremenoj terapiji, imamo sve više stope preživljavanja pacijenata, i muških i ženskih, nakon tretmana malignih bolesti, što često podrazumeva primenu i hemioterapije, radioterapije, kao i biološke terapije. Međutim i navedene terapije nose sa sobom, zbog gonadotoksičnih efekata, rizik infertiliteta i amenoreje kod osoba u reproduktivnom dobu i mlađih individua. [1]

S obzirom na globalni fenomen u razvijenim zemljama, tj. odlaganje reprodukcije za poznije reproduktivne godine, kao i učestalost pojave maligniteta u reproduktivnom dobu, očekivano je da mnoge pacijentkinje sa malignitetima nisu završile reprodukciju i oformile porodicu u momentu postavljanja dijagnoze maligniteta. S obzirom na sve veće preživljanje žena u reproduktivnom dobu nakon terapije maligniteta, rastu i očekivanja preživelih u pogledu kvaliteta života i same reprodukcije. Naime, moramo imati na umu da ženski fertilitet fiziološki opada sa godina i to nakon 35 godine, a ubrzano nakon 38. godine, a kod ovih žena pored ovog spontanog opadanja infertiliteta, imamo i pridodat infertilitet kao posledicu gonadotoksične terapije.

Ovaj problem je privukao veliku pažnju javnosti, kao i medicinske struke, u cilju rešavanja zakonodavnih problema, kao i široke dostupnosti savetovališta za očuvanje fertiliteta kod lečenja maligniteta i različitih metoda za prezervaciju fertiliteta.

Kandidatkinje za očuvanje fertiliteta su obično veoma heterogena grupa sa čitavim nizom različitih maligniteta, gde su najčešći kancer dojke, maligni melanom, cervikalni karcinom, non-Hodgkin limfomi i leukemije. [2,3]

Ove pacijetkinje su pod značajnim stresom, suočene sa pretnjom potencijalnog značajnog smanjenja ovarijalne rezerve nakon hemioterapije i radioterapije, kao i strahom od gubitka života, pa je konsultacija reproduktivnog specijaliste krucijalna pre donošenja odluke o očuvanju fertiliteta, i treba da bude dostupna svim pacijentkinjama, kao deo terapije maligniteta.

Pacijetkinje moraju biti informisane o negativnim efektima samog maligniteta, kao i eventualne terapije, na budući fertilitet i nastanak infertiliteta, kao i koje su opcije prezervacije fertiliteta i buduće trudnoće, u svakom pojedinačnom slučaju, odmah nakon dijagnoze i pre donošenja odluke o prezervaciji.

Trudnoća nakon tretmana kancera se ne smatra da nosi povišen rizik od rekurentne bolesti. Trenutno je preporuka za odlaganje trudnoće najmanje dve godine nakon dijagnoze i terapije kancera za dojku), kada je rizik za potencijalni recidiv najveći.

U vreme dijagnoze kancera, oko 50% mladih žena su zabrinute u pogledu infertiliteta nakon terapije kancera dojke, a manje od 10% se odlučuje da koristi tehnike očuvanja fertiliteta [4].

Kancer dojke je najčešći malignitet koji pogađa žene reproduktivnog doba [5] i godišnja incidence je 10.5% novih slučajeva godišnje kod žena mlađih od 45 godina [6]. Stope preživljavanja su se značajno popravile poslednjih decenija i više od 88% žena sa dijagnozom kancera dojke ispod 45 godina će preživeti petogodišnji period nakon terapije [7]. Više od 50% mlađih pacijentkinja sa karcinomom dojke želi da ostvari reprodukciju kasnije u životu [8]. Međutim, stope spontanih trudnoća, nakon terapije karcinoma dojke su oko 70% niže od onih očekivanih u opštoj populaciji [9,10]. Ova razlika se često objašnjava kao sekundarna zbog gonadotoksične hemioterapije i radioterapije, dugom periodu primene endokrinološke terapije, zatim često



i profilaktičkoj ooforektomiji, kao i strahu pacijentinja da sama trudnoća može dovesti do relapsa maligne bolesti. Meta analiza je pokazala da preživele nakon karcinoma dojke sa adjuvantnom sistemskom terapijom imaju 14% šansi za spontanu trudnoću, što je 40% niže nego u spontanoj populaciji [11].

Postoji više izveštaja da i sama maligna bolest može imati negativan uticaj na reproduktivni sistem. Kod muških pacijenata, posebno u slučaju testikularnih kancera i limfoma, nađeni su negativni uticaji na broj i kvalitet spermatozoida [1]. Pal i sar., 1999. [12] su objavili negativan uticaj maligne bolesti na kvalitet i vitalnost oocita. Agarwal i sar. [13] su potencirali negativan efekat koji maligniteti izazivaju u vidu povećanog stanja metabolizma-katabolizma i disfunkcije hipotalamusa doprinoseći infertilitetu. Oktay i sar., 2010. [14] su kod žena sa kancerom dojke i ovarijalnim kancerom ukazali da nosici BRCA1 mutacije odgovaraju neadekvatno i loše na stimulaciju ovulacije i brže razvijaju prevremenu ovarijalnu insuficijenciju (POI) [15].

Faktori koji utiču na razgovor sa pacijentkinjom u vezi prezervacije fertiliteta su tip kancera, godine pacijentkinje, reproduktivna anamneza, komorbiditeti, tip, doza, očekivane prednosti i nepovoljni efekti planirane onkološke terapije, potreba za endokrinološkom terapijom, rizik infertiliteta nakon terapije, opcije očuvanja fertiliteta i potencijalno odlaganje terapije kancera. Konzilijum za onkofertilitet na KGA UKCS od 2014. godine osigurava multidisciplinarni pristup očuvanju fertiliteta kod žena sa malignom bolešću i donosi odluku o vrsti prezervacije uz COS tj. kontrolisanu ovarijalnu stimulaciju. Rano upućivanje u Centar za reprodukciju pre hirurgije kod karcinoma dojke, dozvoljava COS i prezervaciju fertiliteta i početak hemioterapije oko 3 nedelje ranije, nego kod žena koje su upućene nakon hirurške intervencije [16].

Hemioterapijom indukovano oštećenje jajnika zavisi od godina pacijentkinje, individualne ovarijalne rezerve, kao i tipa i doze planirane hemioterapije. Rizik prematurne ovarijalne insuficijencije je veći ako žena ima više od 40 godina, čak i pri nižim dozama gonadotoksične hemioterapije, primarno zbog redukcije fiziološke broja primordijalnih folikula sa starenjem [17,18].

Na raspolaganju kod prezervacije fertiliteta kod žena sa malignitetom, obično raspolažemo sa periodom od 4 do 6 nedelja pre početka hemioterapije ili nakon operacije, a nekada je to period od samo 2 do 3 nedelje. Oocite bi trebalo prikupiti u intervalu od 2 do 3 nedelje nakon postavljanja dijagnoze maligniteta, da bi se izbeglo odlaganje tretmana hemioterapije ili radioterapije [19]. Krioprezervacija oocita vitrifikacijom je danas veoma uspešan process, sa stopom preživljavanja oko 92% po otapanju sa stopama fertilizacije oko 77% i stopama implantacije oko 32% [20].

Metode prezervacije fertiliteta kod žena su: krioprezervacija embriona, krioprezervacija oocita, krioprezervacija ovarijalnog tkiva, krioprezervacija imaturnih ćelija tj. oocita IVM (MI i GV), primena GnRh agonista tokom terapije i transplantacija ovarijuma.

Za postupke krioprezervacije oocita i embriona potreban nam je postupak COS, što je glavna tačka spoticanja između onkologa i reproduktivnog ginekologa. Cilj COS je maksimalizacija tj. optimalizacija broja oocita i minimalizacija komplikacija postupka (OHSS odnosno ovarijalni hiperstimulacioni sindrom), tako da onkološki tretman može početi odmah nakon punkcije folikula i aspiracije oocita (TVAO). Moramo napomenuti da se u slučaju krioprezervacije embriona kod onkofertiliteta, u slučaju potencijalnog embriotransfera, mora postojati saglasnost oba partnera, tako da u svakom slučaju pored krioprezerviranih embriona, treba uraditi i krioprezervaciju oocita.

Faktori koji najviše utiču na postupak COS i broj dobijenih oocita su: godine žene i stanje ovarijalne rezerve. Prema Registru Fertiprotect [21] na preseku 809 pacijetkinja sa malignitetima, ako žena ima ispod 30 godina prosečan broj dobijenih oocita je 12.9, ako je od 31-35 godina dobijeno je 12.3 oocita, između 36 i 40 godina 9.0 oocita, a samo 5.7 oocita ako žena ima više od 40 godina. Prva serija od 90 žena sa krioprezervacijom oocita izveštava sa 196 urađenih embriotransfera i rođenjem 35 dece (stopa rođenja je 38.9% po pacijentkinji) [22].



Primenom egzogenih gonadotropina u cilju rasta i maturacije više kohorti folikula odn. multiplih folikula, često dovodi do suprafizioloških koncentracija estradiola (često i 10 puta većih od koncentracija estradiola u spontanom ciklusu). Zbog velikog broja dokaza o produženoj izloženosti estrogenu i kanceru dojke, jajnika, endometrijuma, mnogi onkolozi nisu naklonjeni da dozvole postupak COS i IVF, zbog straha da će ovaj hiperestrogeni status dovesti do ubrzavanja rasta tumora ili rekurencije tumora, posebno kod hormone zavisnih maligniteta [23]. Kao rezultat toga, kod pacijetkinja sa karcinomom dojke i to hormon senzitivnih, često se insistira na spontanom ciklusu ili modifikovanom spontanom ciklusu uz primenu GnRh antagonista, što rezultuje dobijanjem 1 jajne ćelije odnosno krioprezervacijom 1 embriona u 60% prezervišućih ciklusa [24].

Za optimalni rezultat u IVF/ICSI postupcima se smatra dovoljnim brojem dobijenih oocita 6 do 8, da bi se postigao uspešan rezultat u pogledu trudnoće. Često, u onkofertilitetu gde postoji obično prilika za jedan pokušaj COS, se koriste nešto više doze gonadotropina nego u infertilnoj populaciji. Postoje oprečni izveštaji da li prisustvo maligniteta menja reakciju na COS odnosno gonadotropine u odnosu na infertilnu populaciju.

Almag i sar., 2012. [25] su poredili ovarijalni odgovor kod 81 pacijetkinje sa kancerom sa mečovanim kontrolama po starosti lečenim zbog muškog faktora infertiliteta, bez značajne razlike u broju dobijenih oocita. Domingo i sar., 2012. [26] su pokazali slabiji odgovor na COS kod 272 kancer pacijetkinje u poređenju sa 98 kontrola sa problemom infertiliteta, sa još značajnijom razlikom ako su u pitanju hormon senzitivni tumori. Alvarez i sar., 2016. [22] su pokazali na 306 pacijetkinja, da je manje oocita dobijeno kod pacijetkinja sa ginekološkim karcinomima u odnosu na pacijetkinje sa hematološkim kancerom i kancerom dojke. Rezultati meta analize, sa 10 studija i 713 žena sa kancerom u odnosu na 1830 kontrola, nije pokazala redukovani odgovor na ovarijalnu stimulaciju. Za žene sa kancerom dojke posebno, nisu nađene razlike u dobijenom totalnom broju oocita i MII oocita u odnosu na kontrole [27]. Takođe, i studije drugih autora ne pokazuju razlike u ovarijalnom odgovoru pacijetkinja sa ginekološkim kancerima u odnosu na kontrole, Devesa i sar., 2014.godine [28], Quinn i sar., 2017. [29].

Kao alternative spontanom ciklusu, a u cilju poboljšanja broja oocita, su protokoli stimulacije inhibitorima aromataze (Letrozol) ili SERM (selektivni modulator estrogenih receptora u dojci) Tamoxifen. Obuhvataju stimulaciju ovulacije tokom 5 ili 10 dana uz dodatak GnRh antagonista i sa dobijanjem između 1 do maksimalno 4 folikula. Modifikovani protokoli gde je glavni stimulator inhibitor aromataze uz dodatak gonadotropina nakon 2 ili 3 dana primene letrozola u varijabilnim dozama, ima nedostatke u vidu nižeg broja dobijenih oocita i visokih procenata nezrelosti ćelija, ali i vrlo niske koncentracije estradiola. Dodatak protokolu sa tamoxifenom kao stimulatorom, preparata gonadotropina može da dovede visokih koncentracija estradiola u odnosu na konvencionalne protokole kod žena sa aktivnim ovarijumima, što ga ne čini mnogo korišćenim.

Standardni protokoli stimulacije ovulacije

Standardni protokoli stimulacije ovulacije počinju u ranoj folikularnoj fazi, da bi se postigla sinhronizacija sa fiziologijom spontanog ovarijalnog ciklusa. Stimulacija gonadotropina traje obično do 14 dana, a u slučaju primene dugog protokola sa GnRh agonistima joj prethodi 14 do 16 dana njihove primene od prethodne lutealne faze za nishodnu regulaciju receptora i desenzitaciju hipofize, što zahteva najmanje 4 nedelje za postupak. Dugi protokol je pored dužine trajanje, povezan i sa značajnim procentom OHSS, što ga čini praktično neupotrebljivim u onkofertilitetu. Protokoli sa GnRh antagonistima se koriste u stimulaciji u onkofertilitetu skoro isključivo jer postižu trenutnu supresiju hipofize, dozvoljavajući kraće vreme od prijema do TVAO.

Vidimo iz priloženog da nam klasični konvencionalni protokoli COS nisu pogodni za stimulaciju u onkofertilitetu. Kod ovih pacijetkinja onkološki tretman diktira vreme koje nam je na raspolaganju za COS. Kod

kancera dojke, one koje počinju neoadjuvantu terapiju imaju na raspolaganju 2 do 3 nedelje do započinjanja, a one nakon operacije i hemioterapije prozor od oko 6 do 8 nedelja. Kod drugih vrsta kancera, gde inicijalna terapija počinje hemioterapijom prozor je oko 3 do 5 nedelja. Kada smo u mogućnosti, treba sprovesti više od jednog ciklusa u svrhu dobijanja većeg broja zrelih oocita i povećanja postizanja graviditeta [30].

Random stimulacija ovulacije

Na osnovu teorije da u toku jednog ciklusa, ne postoji samo jedan talas folikularne regrutacije i to onaj u ranoj folikularnoj fazi, već multipli talasi folikularne regrutacije u okviru jednog inter-ovulatornog intervala i oni su nezavisni od endometrijalne sinhronizacije [28].

Ovo nam omogućuje pokretanje folikulogeneze u bilo kom delu ciklusa, odnosno koncept random stimulacije, u protokolima razvijenim za onkofertilitet odnosno prezervaciju fertiliteta. Random stimulacija obuhvata počinjanje stimulacije u kasnoj folikularnoj fazi ili lutealnoj fazi ciklusa.

Stimulacija ovulacije u kasnoj folikularnoj fazi (8-14 dana ciklusa) zavisi od veličine vodećeg folikula i ako je manji od 12mm i Pg manji od 1.5 ng/ml, početi sa stimulacijom gonadotropinima i zatim primeniti GnRh antagoniste kada folikularne kohorta dostigne 12mm. Ako je vodeći folikul veći od 12mm, primeniti hCG i izaziva se ovulacija, a nakon tri dana primene GnRh antagonista počinje stimulacija gonadotropinima.

Po vizualizaciji žutog tela, započinje se process luteolize primenom GnRh antagonista obično tokom 3 dana, što uz regresiju korpusa luteuma izaziva pad koncentracije progesterona i menstruaciono krvarenje nakon 3 do 4 dana. Nakon primene GnRh antagonista 2 do 4 dana, započinje se terapija gonadotropinima i to rekombinovanim preparatima FSH, da bi se sprečilo održavanje žutog tela sa LH.

Međutim za započinjanje stimulacije i nije potrebna luteoliza, odnosno razvoj folikula se može odvijati i uz visoke koncentracije progesterone, pa se stimulacija u lutealnoj fazi može početi preparatima gonadotropina, a uključivanje GnRh antagonista ide tek kada kohorta dostigne 12 do 14mm, da bi se sprečio sekundarni talas skoka LH. Par studija je pokazalo da se GnRh antagonisti i gonadotropini u lutealnoj fazi mogu započeti u isto vreme sa zadovoljavajućim ovarijalnim odgovorom [31].

“Duo stim” protokoli stimulacije ovulacije su prvo razvijeni za poor respondere u klasičnom IVF, a zatim primenjeni u protokolima za prezervaciju fertiliteta. Nakon postupka stimulacije ovulacije klasičnog u ranoj folikularnoj fazi i postupka punkcije TVA0, nakon primene GnRh antagoniste započinje se nova stimulacija ovulacije u okviru istog ciklusa u lutealnoj fazi, random stimulacija i na taj način se omogućavaju dve stimulacije ovulacije u toku istog ciklusa i uklapanje u vremenski prozor do onkološke terapije i povećavanje broja dostupnih oocita. Multicentrična studija kod 310 poor respondera gde je 65.5% pacijentkinja dobilo bar 1 euploidnu blastocistu nakon duostima u poređenju sa 42% sa stimulacijom samo u folikularnoj fazi [32].

Protokoli sa gonadotropinima uz dodavanje letrozola i tamoxifena radi spuštanja nivoa estradiola tzv. fleksibilni protokoli

Protokoli sa gonadotropinima kao glavnom stimulacijom ovulacije uz dodatak inhibitora aromataze (letrozol) ili tamoxifenom koji počinju od 2 dan primene gonadotropina i podužavaju se do stop injekcije ili i nakon primene stop injekcije do pada nivoa estradiola na 50 pg/ml, se sve više koriste u postupcima prezervacije oocita, čak i kod kancera dojke i ostalih hormonski senzitivnih carcinoma. Ovde uloga letrozola i tamoxifena je kao protektori protiv visokih nivoa estradiola. Okidanje u postupcima onkofertiliteta se vrši obično klasičnim preparatima hCG, a u slučaju rizika za nastanak OHSS GnRh agonistima.

Pitanje efikasnosti random početaka stimulacije u odnosu na konvencionalni početak stimulacije ne pokazuje značajnije razlike u pogledu broja dobijenih oocita. Protokoli sa random početkom stimulacije

zahtevaju nešto duže trajanje stimulacije i veće doze gonadotropina u odnosu na konvencionalni početak stimulacije (nije statistički značajno), ali uz sličan broj dobijenih oocita, M II oocita, stope fertilizacija i broja krioprezerviranih embriona [33]. Pik estradiola je značajno niži kod random stimulacija, ali nisu bili uključeni pacijenti sa estrogen zavisnim tumorima koji su uzimali inhibitore aromataza.

Boots i sar., 2016. [34] godine navode da i kod primene u infertilitetu i u prezervaciji fertiliteta, stimulacija iz lutealne faze ima veće stope fertilizacije nego iz rane folikularne. Alexander i sar., 2021. navode 55% fertilizacije kod konvencionalnog početka stimulacije u odnosu na 49.9% kod random stimulacija.

Naša iskustva pokazuju na 41 pacijetkinja sa 43 postupka stimulacija ovulacije i njihove karakteristike u period od 2014. do 2022. godine na KGA KCS, su prikazani u tabeli 1.

Tabela 1. Karakteristike pacijetkinja, parametri stimulacije i ishodi za prezervaciju fertiliteta

Vrsta kancera	Kancer dojke	Ginekološki karcinomi	Hematološki kancer	ukupno
broj	25	10	6	41
Godine	35 (19-40)	34.5 (25-39)	35.5 (21-39)	35 (19-40)
AMH(ng/ml)	2,85 (0,56-6,74)	2,725 (0,87-6,56)	1,525 (0,4-8,06)	
Spontani ciklus	3	3	0	6
Inhibitori aromataza	6	0	0	6
Gonadotropini fol	9	5	6	20
Gonadotropini random	8	3	2	14
Gonadotropini doza fol (amp)	26 (18-28)	26 (20-31)	48,5 (24-62)	26 (18-62)
Gonadotropini doza random (amp)	27 (22-41)	29 (27-51)	27,4 (24,8-30)	
Broj dana stim	10 (5-13)	10 (7-16)	12 (8-21)	10 (5-21)
Max konc E2 (pmol/l)	3082 (323-16536)	4070 (661-25801)	2457 (391-4061)	
Broj ćelija	6 (0-28)	9 (1-37)	5,5 (1-8)	9 (0-37)
Broj m II ćelija	3 (0-24)	9 (0-18)	4,5 (0-6)	4,5 (0-24)
Egzitus	1	1	0	2

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HISTEROSKOPIJA U ONKOFERTILITETU

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Onkofertilitet predstavlja novu oblast koja povezuje onkologiju i reproduktivnu medicinu. Svedoci smo fenomena odloženog rađanja i veće incidence premalignih lezija endometrijuma, te su brojne tehnike koje su postale aktuelne u smislu očuvanja fertiliteta kao zamrzavanje embriona, zamrzavanje oocita, poštedna ginekološka hirurgija, transpozicija jajnika van male karlice, zaštita jajnika tokom radioterapije, ovarijalna supresija, primena GnRH-agonista tokom hemoterapije (goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin ili oralni kontraceptivi), prezervacija ovarijalnog tkiva.

Karcinom endometrijuma je jedan od najređih uzroka smrti sa samo 1,3% smrtnih slučajeva od malignih bolesti ukupno, a skoro 80% karcinoma dijagnostikuje u početnom stadijumu bolesti kada je veće preživljavanje (95%). Kumulativni rizik za dijagnozu endometrijalnog kancera je 1,71%. Nijedna od dosadašnjih dijagnostičkih procedura, ne zadovoljava kriterijume za skrining. Skrining za karcinom endometrijuma ne postoji. Za visoko rizične grupe (postojanje genetskih sindroma, nasledni nepolipoidni korektalni karcinom sindrom - Lynch sindrom, odnosno mutacije gena MLH1, MSH2, MSH 6 i PMS 2, odnosno PTEN genska mutacija u okviru Cowden sindroma) pre 35 godine života jednom godišnje se preporučuje skrining u smislu regularnih histeroskopija i endometrijalnih biopsija, te eventualna lokalna aplikacija progesterona u vidu, spirale, kao i tretman premalignih lezija. [1]

Obavezan pre-operativni "work up" tretiranju karcinoma endometrijuma je familijarna i lična anamneza, klinički pregled, uključujući i ginekološki pregled, ultrazvučni transvaginalni ili transrekatni pregled, kompletna patohistološka dijagnoza histološkog tipa i gradusa tumora (biopsija i/ili kiretaža endometrijuma).

Histeroskopija je interevencija koja može biti dijagnostička i operativna. Histeroskopija ima nešto veću senzitivnost u odnosu na klasičnu kiretažu, bolju procena stanja sluznice cervikalnog kanala, bolju vizuelizaciju materične šupljine i lokalizovanje tumora, eventualnu zahvaćenost istmusa ili cerviksa i može preciznije od kiretaže da utvrdi prvi od drugog stadijuma tumorske bolesti. Histeroskopsko ispitivanje je neophodno kod pacijentkinja sa abnormalnim materičnim krvarenjima a sa negativnim histološkim nalazom gde terapija nije bila uspešna. Histeroskopija omogućava pregled cele matrične šupljine i ciljanu biopsiju sumljivih lezija. Pitanje koje se postavlja je da li tako uzet uzorak endometrijuma može poslužiti za pouzdanu histopatološku verifikaciju. Histeroskopska diferencijacija endocervikalnih od korporalnih formi karcinoma endometrijuma je bolja u odnosu na dilataciju i kiretažu, što kasnije omogućava pravilan izbor operativnog zahvata tj. obim operacije. Takođe je veliki značaj histeroskopske evaluacije endometrijuma na svakih šest meseci u konzervativnom tretmanu (najčešće gestagenima ili GnRh analozima) kod mlađih žena sa dobro diferentovanim karcinomom endometrijuma nižeg gradusa u početnom stadijumu tumorske bolesti bez infiltracije miometrijuma i propagacije bolesti.

Precizna preoperativna procena ranog stadijuma endometrijalnog karcinoma je neophodna da bi se izbegao neadekvatan hirurški tretman. Studijom obavljenom u periodu 2000. – 2010. godine procenjena je tačnost kiretaže endometrijuma u odnosu na endometrijalnu biopsiju histeroskopijom. U istraživanju je učestvovalo 101 pacijentkinja, 75 niskog i 26 srednjeg rizika. Stopa preoperativnog understejdžinga bila je veća kod žena sa histeroskopskom biopsijom od onih sa kiretažom (34,5% vs 15,2%, $p = 0,04$). Histeroskopija sa kiretažom u kombinaciji MRI može poboljšati preoperativnu procenu ranog stadijuma endometrijalnog karcinoma. [2]

Procena debljine endometrijuma transvaginalnim ultrazvukom nije dovoljna za predviđanje premalignih i malignih polipa kod pacijentkinja u postmenopauzi sa hiperplazijom endometrijuma i krvarenjem.

Histeroskopska procena veličine polipa je mnogo precizniji parametar zbog bolje osetljivosti i specifičnosti. [3] Prospektivna kontrolisana studija (Canadian Task Force classification II-1) je imala za cilj poređenje vizuelne procene endometrijuma histeroskopijom za predviđanje karcinoma endometrijuma i procenu varijacije parametara, kao i da se predstavi sistem bodovanja parametara u proceni predviđanja maligniteta. Sistematska procena obrazaca optimalnih parametara od strane sistema bodovanja HICA (histeroskopska procena karcinoma) na osnovu sistematski definisanih uslova može povećati tačnost u dijagnostici raka endometrijuma. Dokazana je značajna vrednost histeroskopije. [4]

Neke ranije studije su u nekoliko primera izrečena je sumnja u distenziju i navodnjavanje fluidom u šupljinu materice tokom histeroskopije da može biti izazvano širenje ćelija tumora u trbušnu šupljinu kod pacijenata sa karcinomom endometrijuma. Peritonealna citologija je sumnjiva ili pozitivna u (9%) pacijenata. Utvrđivanja da li pozitivna peritonealna citologija utiče na prognoze pacijenata bez dodatnih dokaza o vanmateričnoj bolesti će zahtevati duže praćenje. [5] Ipak novije studije su utvrdile da histeroskopija i dilatacija i kiretaža su efikasne metode za otkrivanje raka endometrijuma. Histeroskopija ne povećava rizik od pozitivne peritonealne citologije i ne utiče na prognozu bolesnika sa karcinomom endometrijuma. [6]

Takođe, kombinovanje histeroskopske resekcije uz konzervativni tretman ranog stadijuma karcinoma endometrijuma može biti način da se poboljša stopa odgovora i smanjenje recidiva kod žena koje žele da sačuvaju plodnost i da u što kraćem vremenskom periodu postignu remisiju i uđu u reprodukciju. [7]

Preporuke

Office biopsija endometrijuma bi trebalo da bude inicijalna dijagnostička procedura i postupak izbora zbog svoje praktičnosti, tačnosti, raspoloživosti, sigurnost i niske cene.

Ako se Office biopsija endometrijuma ne može izvršiti ili je uzorak nedovoljan, onda pacijenti treba da se trijažiraju u skladu sa njihovim rizikom za rak.

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PREZERVACIJA FERTILITETA KOD ONKOLOŠKIH PACIJENATA METODAMA KRIOPREZERVACIJE – IZAZOVI U SVAKODNEVNOJ KLINIČKOJ PRAKSI

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Uvod

Očuvanje fertiliteta kod onkoloških pacijenata predstavlja jedinstvenu oblast medicine koja se susreće sa brojnim izazovima. Uzevši u obzir porast incidence malignih oboljenja u mlađoj, reproduktivno aktivnoj populaciji, kao i razvoj mogućnosti lečenja sa dobrom prognozom, važno je imati na umu kvalitet života tih pacijenata nakon završenog lečenja. Naime većina pacijenta će kao posledicu lečenja i daljeg odlaganja trudnoće imati značajno kompromitovanu reproduktivnu funkciju po završetku lečenja, pre svega kao posledicu smanjenja pula i kvaliteta reproduktivnih ćelija. Adekvatnim kliničkim postupcima, dobrom organizacijom i primenom asistiranih reproduktivnih tehnologija neophodno je iskoristiti kratak vremenski period pre započinjanja gonadotoksične terapije te obezbediti krioprezervaciju reproduktivnog materijala. Ova sekvenca događaja nosi sa sobom brojne kliničke izazove.

Očuvanje fertiliteta kod onkoloških pacijenata podrazumeva podizanje svesti onkoloških pacijenata o mogućnostima čuvanja i kasnije upotrebe reproduktivnog materijala, kao i same procedure dobijanja i čuvanja istog (1).

Incidenca oboljevanja od karcinoma nastavlja da raste na globalnom nivou, sa procenjenih 19,3 miliona novih slučajeva u 2020 godini (2). Obzirom na porast prevalence faktora rizika i starenje populacije očekuje se da će incidenca karcinoma biti u porastu u narednim decenijama. Žene čine nešto manje od 50% populacije obolelih od karcinoma. Procenjuje se da će 1 od 17 žena mlađih od 49 godina razviti malignu bolest. Oko 10% onkoloških bolesti žena se otkriva kod mlađih od 45 godina. Sa napretkom u metodama rane dijagnostike i metoda lečenja, dolazi do smanjenja smrtnosti od malignih bolesti na globalnom nivou (2). Lečenje onkoloških bolesti reproduktivne dobi žene često podrazumeva ili uklanjanje reproduktivnih organa, ili primena hemio i radioterapije koje imaju neželjena dejstva uključujući i negativan uticaj na reproduktivni potencijal preživelih nakon lečenja od malignih bolesti. Jajnik je posebno osetljiv na negativne uticanje pomenutih vidova terapije zbog determinisanog definitivnog broja folikula, što za posledicu može da ima neplodnost i prevremenu menopauzu. Postavljanje dijagnoze maligne bolesti ima negativan psihološki uticaj na pacijente, a pored toga dodatno zabrinjavajuća činjenica je strah od gubitka reproduktivne sposobnosti i posledično lošijeg kvaliteta života (2). Rizik od infertiliteta zavisi od vrste maligne bolesti, godina pacijenta, metode lečenja, vremena za sprovođenje procedure zamrzavanja reproduktivnog materijala pre sprovođenja lečenja, kao i rizika od metastaza u jajnike (3).

Najčešće maligne bolesti u detinjstvu i adolescenciji su hematološka oboljenja u vidu leukemija i limfoma, dok je kod žena u reproduktivnoj dobi najčešći karcinom dojke i maligniteti genitalnih organa. Kod pacijentkinja u postmenopauzi osim karcinoma dojke, česti su i karcinomi tela matrice, kolona i pluća (1).

Uprkos značaju procedura za očuvanje fertiliteta kod onkoloških pacijenata i napretka u procedurama ART, mnogi pacijenti širom sveta nisu upoznati sa ovim mogućnostima niti blagovremeno upućeni na iste iako ovo podrazumevaobavezujući klinički standard na osnovu preporuka svih referentnih tela (2).

U zemljama gde je razvijen sistem prezervacije fertiliteta, pojavljuje se sve više zainteresovanih pacijenata. Sve veći procenat pacijenata se dijagnostikuje pre zasnivanja porodice. Svakako je i dalje primarni fokus na lečenju i preživljavanju, ali treba uzeti u obzir i kvalitet života nakon lečenja, kao i mogućnost biološkog roditeljstva (4).

Uticaj metoda lečenja maligniteta na ovarijalnu rezervu i fertilitet

Uloga hemioterapeutika je da indukuje oštećenje molekula DNK što za posledicu ima sprečavanje ćelijske deobe. Čelije jajnika, uključujući jajne ćelije, kao i granulosa i teka ćelije su osetljive na citotoksične agense. Alkilirajući agensi utiču dominantno na period rasta folikula od primordijalnih do antralnih. Anti-metabolički agensi deluju na rane antralne folikule i sve stadijume rasta do prevaluatornih. Hemioterapijom indukovano raspadanje dvolančanog molekula DNK se dešava u oocitama i granulosa ćelijama i indukuje apoptozu, što za posledicu ima slabljenje ovarijalne rezerve. U jajniku takođe dolazi do destrukcije mikocirkulacije i stromalne fibroze. Sve to za posledicu ima delimični ili potpuni gubitak ovarijalne rezerve u zavisnosti od vrste hemioterapeutika, doze, dužine ekspozicije i godina pacijenta (2).

Prilikom iradijacije dolazi do stvaranja slobodnih radikala koji uništavaju ćelijske elemente i molekul DNK. Radijaciona terapija može uzrokovati infertilitet kroz disregulaciju hipotalamusno-hipofizno-gonadalne osovine, oštećenje materice ili direktnog oštećenja molekula DNK u jajnim ćelijama (2). Matematički model osmišljen od strane Wallace i autora podrazumeva da je doza od 2Gy dovoljna da uništi 50% nezrelih oocita, dok doza od 6Gy dovodi do potpunog uništenja ovarijalne funkcije (5).

Pored hemio i radioterapije, hirurško lečenje pacijentkinja sa ginekološkim malignitetima, podrazumeva uklanjanje genitalnih organa, te one moraju biti spremne za alternativne metode očuvanja fertiliteta (2).

Studija sprovedene od strane Garcia et al je pokazala statistički značajan pad vrednosti AMH i broja antralnih folikula, uz porast vrednosti FSH kod pacijenata izloženih hemio i radio terapiji u odnosu na kontrolnu grupu, koja nije tretirana (6).

Preporuke o očuvanju reproduktivne sposobnosti

Procenjuje se da specijalista za reproduktivnu medicinu pregleda samo 5-10% žena pre nego što započnu lečenje karcinoma. Postoje razne prepreke koje onemogućavaju pristup ovoj specijalnosti, to uključuje lošu informisanost onkologa i pacijenata, pogotovo u manjim zdravstvenim ustanovama, visoke finansijske troškove, kompleksnost integrisanog lečenja onkologa sa ginekologom, kao i stav o hitnosti započinjanja terapije karcinoma (7). Onkolog je dužan da u sklopu objašnjenja o mogućem infertilitetu nakon primene terapije obavesti pacijenta i o mogućnostima očuvanja plodnosti. Onkolog bi trebao da uputi pacijenta specijalisti za očuvanje plodnosti uz izveštaj koji bi trebao da sadrži informacije o protokolu lečenja, vreme pre prve hemioterapije, vreme planirane operacije, vremenski period kada bi moglo da dođe do trudnoće u slučaju pozitivnog ishoda lečenja. Američko udruženje kliničkih onkologa je 2018 godine izdalo zvanične smerice o očuvanju plodnosti kod onkoloških pacijenata koje konsultaciju fertiliteta postavljaju kao obavezujući deo tretmana za žene reproduktivnog doba (8).

Faktori koji utiču na odluku su pre svega sveukupna povoljna prognoza, a zatim opšte stanje pacijenta uz procenu rizika za intervenciju u anesteziji, mogućnost maligne kontaminacije jajnika, godine pacijenta i trenutna ovarijalna rezerva. Treba proceniti koji su očekivani rizici planirane terapije u smislu uticaja na ovarijalnu rezervu, oštećenja materice radijacijom, potencijalnog štetog uticaja lekova na buduću trudnoću i vremenski period za koji možemo da odložimo primenu terapije (1), ali svakodnevna klinička praksa uči nas da sve žene reproduktivnog doba koje nisu završile svoje reproduktivne planove zaslužuju konsultaciju o prezervaciji fertiliteta i da se u gotovo svim kliničkim situacijama može izabrati odgovarajuća procedura.



Najbolja praksa za onkologe prilikom razmatranja problema očuvanja plodnosti kod pacijenata sa karcinomom treba da bude fokusirana na informisanje, edukaciju, posebna briga za adolescente i upućivanje pacijenata na regionalne službe za pitanja plodnosti (5). Međutim, smatra se da tek nešto više od polovine onkologa razgovara sa pacijentima o mogućnosti očuvanja plodnosti (7). Uprkos zainteresovanosti pacijenata, često se sreće neinformisanost šire sredine, kao i nedostatak znanja iz ove oblasti uz zabrinutost zbog mogućeg odlaganja lečenja zbog pokušaja da se očuva plodnost.

Opcije za očuvanje plodnosti

Opcije kod muškaraca podrazumevaju zamrzavanje i čuvanje sperme i testikularnog tkiva (prepubertalni dečaci), kao i farmakološku terapiju. Kod žena postoji mogućnost krioprezervacije jajnih ćelija, embriona, tkiva ovarijuma kao i celog jajnika uz farmakološku terapiju (1, 3, 7). Kod dece dolazi u obzir zamrzavanje tkiva testisa i in vitro maturacija jajnih ćelija. Uz adekvatnu konsultaciju stručnjaka važno je imati plan za buduću trudnoću (2, 9).

Krioprezervacija embriona je najčešće korišćen metod očuvanja plodnosti. Proces podrazumeva stimulaciju jajnika, prikupljanje oocita, in vitro oplodnju jajnih ćelija spermatozoidima i zamrzavanje dobijenih embriona zadovoljavajućeg kvaliteta. Embrioni mogu da se čuvaju mnogo godina. Nakon odmrzavanja šansa sa trudnoću je slična kao i sa svežim embrionima, kod mlađih od 35 godina, dok je kod pacijentkinja strijih od 38 godina šansa za trudnoćom čak i veća sa odmrznutim embrionom u odnosu na embrion iz svežeg ciklusa (2). Ova tehnika nije prihvatljiva za osobe koje nisu u zajednici sa partnerom sa kojim žele dete. Za ovu procedu je potrebno često ne više od dve nedelje, što je pogodno za pacijente kod kojih je odlaganje lečenja primarne bolesti problem. Kod devojčica pre puberteta, ovarijalna stimulacija nije metoda izbora. Visok nivo estrogena kod pacijentkinja sa hormon zavisnim tumorima dojke i endometrijuma može stimulisati rast tumora. Poseban rizik je i eventualna transmisija gena na potomstvo (9).

Krioprezervacija neoplođenih oocita više nije eksperimentalna metoda. Predstavlja metodu izbora za pacijentkinje koje nemaju donora spermatozoida, kod adolescentkinja i kod onih žena koje žele da ostvare reproduktivnu autonomiju, te kasnije donesu odluku o izboru partnera. Nakon odmrzavanja preživi oko 99% jajnih ćelija, dok se čak 85% oplodi (9, 10). Važno je znati da pacijentkinja često ima samo tu jednu šansu za prikupljanje jajnih ćelija pre započinjanja terapije. Neophodno je dobiti adekvatan broj jajnih ćelija, uzimajući u obzir godinu pacijentkinje. Ukoliko ne prikupimo dovoljno ćelija, smatra se da dajemo lažnu nadu za potomstvo. Smatra se da ova metoda ima veliki procenat uspeha (9). Ukoliko se zamrzavanju pristupi pre 36 godine, procenat živorođenja zavisi od broja zamrznutih oocita u metafazi II, sa 20-25 jajnih ćelija šansa sa uspešnu trudnoću je oko 80-85% (10). Kvalitet i broj jajnih ćelija opada sa godinama, te je kod starijih pacijentkinja teže dobiti dovoljan broj ćelija koje će joj obezbediti trudnoću. Smatra se da je šansa sa živorođenje 50% sa 20 i više oocita, dok je 25,2% sa 10 oocita (10) iako su godine žene dominantna varijabla predikcije uspeha. Vitifikacija oocita ne utiče značajno na kvalitet embriona. Morfološki, morfokinetski parametri i stopa implantacije su kompatibilni kod svežih i zamrznutih jajnih ćelija. Vitifikacija jajnih ćelija ne nosi dodatne obstetričke i perinatalne komplikacije trudnoće (11, 12). Trudnoća u kasnijem životom dobu je rizik sama po sebe.

Krioprezervacija ovarijalnog tkiva takođe više ne predstavlja eksperimentalnu proceduru iako je sama kompleksnost i dodatni izazovi ne kvalifikuju kao metodu prvog izbora. Posebno je pogodna kod dece pre puberteta koji nisu kandidati za ovarijalnu stimulaciju i krioprezervaciju embriona i jajnih ćelija, ali i pacijentkinje mlađe od 35 godina sa velikim rizikom od hemioterapijski izazvane preveremene ovarijalne insuficijencije, a bez hirurških kontraindikacija. Ova metoda dozvoljava rano započinjanje lečenja maligne bolesti bez daljeg odlaganja. Nakon sprovedene terapije ovarijalnog tkivo se reimplantira te osim reporduktivne zadržava i endokrinu funkciju. Izveštaji ukazuju na nakon ove tehnike procenat trudnoće je od 29-41%, dok je procenat živorođene dece 23-36% (13). Problem koji se javlja kad je ova metoda u pitanju

jeste mogućnost reimplanacije malignih ćelija, kao i cena procedure koja podrazumeva više operacija kojima bi pacijent bio izložen (13).

Farmakološka terapija se zasniva na ovarijanoj supresiji GnRH analogima. Prednosti ove terapije su što ne zahteva prisustvo partnera, ne odlaže hemioterapiju, dostupna je i jednostavna. Problem su neželjena dejstva lekova i neizvestan rezultat.

Alternativne opcije su donacija genetskog materijala, surogat materinstvo, in vitro maturacija oocita (14), kao i prikupljanje jajnih ćelija u spontanom ciklusu što je svakako manje uspešno (2).

Ovarijalna stimulacija kod onkoloških pacijenata – izazovi i specifičnosti

Ovarijalna stimulacija predstavlja stožer savremenih postupaka ART nudeći nam mogućnost dobijanja viška jajnih ćelija. Kod onkoloških pacijenata često imamo samo jednu šansu da prikupimo adekvatnu količinu genetskog materijala, pritom smo vremenski ograničeni periodom odlaganja tretmana primarne bolesti. Kod pacijenata postoji strah od neuspeha procedure, kao i negativnog uticaja terapije na razvoj bolesti. Sama maligna bolest je rizik za loš odgovor na stimulaciju (2, 12). Kod žena sa malignom bolesti možemo očekivati manji broj jajnih ćelija i sledstveno dobijenih embriona u odnosu na zdrave žene iste starosne dobi (15).

Zbog svih gore navedenih prepreka važno je izabrati idealan protokol, koji će u što kraćem roku dati zadovoljavajuće rezultate, uz izbegavanje neželjenih efekata terapije na opšte stanje pacijentkinje kao i na progresiju bolesti.

Specifičnost ovarijalne stimulacije kod onkoloških pacijenata takođe se zasniva na mogućnosti započinjanja stimulacije bilo kada u toku menstrualnog ciklusa, koristeći različite protokole, u zavisnosti da li ćemo započeti sa stimulacijom u ranoj ili kasnoj folikularnoj fazi ili u lutealnoj fazi (16).

Dualna stimulacija tokom folikularne i lutealne faze istog menstrualnog ciklusa pruža priliku za prikupljanje većeg broja oocita kod pacijentkinja sa lošim odgovorom na stimulaciju. Istražena je efikasnost blage stimulacije tokom folikularne faze i kontinirane stimulacije jajnika tokom lutealne faze i utvrđeno je da je 68,4% pacijentkinja sa slabim ovarijalnim odgovorom imalo 1–6 adekvatnih embriona krioprezerviranih nakon dvostruke stimulacije. Pokazano je da embrioni dobijeni nakon ovakvog protokola imaju dobar razvojni potencijal nakon embriotransfera (17).

Dodatni izazov predstavlja rizik od razvoja hiperstimulacije kod onkoloških pacijenata. Prevencija sindroma ovarijalne hiperstimulacije se zasniva na balansiranju rizika sa ciljem dobijanja što većeg broja jajnih ćelija i embriona, čime se povećavaju izgledi za uspešan ishod i ostvarivanje trudnoće. Ukoliko se razvije sindrom ovarijalne hiperstimulacije može da ima značajne reperkusije u daljem lečenju onkoloških pacijenata i odlaže početak terapije. Osnovni način prevencije je davanje GnRH agoniste kao trigeru u antagonističkim protokolima (16).

Kod onkoloških pacijenata je povećan rizik od razvoja tromboembolijskih komplikacija. Kod pacijenata sa zahvaćenom kosnom srži ili jetrom, tokom aspiracije folikula može se javiti krvarenje zbog trombocitopenije, disfunkcije trombocita ili poremećaja sinteze faktora koagulacije (12, 14, 15) i ovo su sve relevantni klinički izazovi u svakodnevnoj praksi.

Prezervacija fertiliteta kod pacijentkinja sa karcinomom dojke

Karcinom dojke je najčešći maligni tumor kod žena. Čak 10% novootkrivenih slučajeva su pacijentkinje mlađe od 45 godina, od kojih mnoge nisu ostavile reproduktivne planove. Najčešći izbor metoda očuvanja fertiliteta kod ovih pacijentkinja su krioprezervacija embriona ili jajnih ćelija (5, 9). Problem predstavlja period koji je potreban da se sprovede ovarijalna stimulacija, kao i suprafiziološke doze estrogena koje nastaju kao posledica stimulacije (14). Najčešće nakon sprovedenog hirurškog lečenja, a pre primene gonadotoksičnih

hemioterapeutika se sprovodi protokol ovarijane stimulacije. Danas imamo mogućnost da započemo stimulacije u bilo kom delu ciklusa, te dalji tok lečenja neće biti odložen duže od 2–3 nedelje (18). Uključivanjem letrozola u protokol stimulacije, sprečavamo nastajanje visokih doza estrogena, koje bi delovale negativno na napredovanje bolesti (19). Nakon završenog prikupljanja oocita, pacijentkinja može u najkraćem roku nastaviti sa daljim tretmanom. Obzirom da su mnoge pacijentkinje obolele od karcinoma dojke nosioci BRCA mutacije, postoji mogućnost preimplantacionog genetskog skrininga dobijenih embriona (18).

Očuvanje fertiliteta u COVID pandemiji

Od početka 2020. godine svet se susreo sa pandemijom COVID 19 infekcije. Mnoge zdravstvene ustanove su bile primorane da prekinu sve elektivne procedure, kako bi se posvetili zbrinjavanju zaraženih pacijenata. Između ostalog zaustavljane su procedure arteficialne reprodukcije, smatrajući da ne spadaju urgentne. Međutim, u mnogim zemljama sveta procedure očuvanja fertiliteta kod onkoloških pacijenata su sprovedene tokom pandemije. Zapaženo je da je manje krioprezerviranih embriona i jajnih ćelija nego pre pandemije, što se dovodi u vezu sa otežanim pristupom salama za intervencije, kao i IVF laboratorijama tokom pandemije. Svakako je pravi izazov sprovesti evaluaciju pojedinačnih pacijenata u ovakvim otežanim uslovima, te odlučiti kod koga je idnikovano sprovesti procedure očuvanja fertiliteta (20).

Zaključak

Krioprezervacija embriona, jajnih ćelija i ovarijalnog tkiva je uspešna, bezbedna i efikasna uz poštovanje indikacija i specifičnosti postupka kod onkoloških pacijenata. Neophodno je implementirati program onkofertiliteta i pružiti šansu populaciji onkoloških pacijenata da nakon izlečenja održe što bolji kvalitet života i ostvare svoje reproduktivne planove. Potrebna je saradnja lekara različitih specijalnosti, kako bi se što ranije nakon postavljanja dijagnoze sprovela konsultacija o prezervaciji fertiliteta i drugim posledičnim odlukama. Uz dostupno znanje i metode svaki pacijent zaslužuje individualizovan pristup u odnosu na godine života, ovarijalnu rezervu, reporduktivne planove i prognozu osnovne bolesti.

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The background features a complex geometric design. A dark blue triangle is in the top-left corner. A large, light purple trapezoidal shape is in the center, with a white diagonal line cutting through it from the top-left to the bottom-right. A thin yellow line and a thin pink line are also present, both parallel to the main diagonal. The bottom-left and bottom-right corners are dark blue.

PERINATOLOGY

STEP FORWARD IN PERINATOLOGY – SHOULD WE STOP ADULT DISEASES BY OUR WORK

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During pregnancy, as perinatologists, we have the chance, as well as obligation not to let the capacity of newborn genetic basis to be decreased. Researchers have discovered the magical power of fetal programming.

During pregnancy, usual physiological changes can discover limited functioning of some organs. Chronic problems such as the following may be detected: metabolic syndrome, inadequate carbohydrate and fat metabolism as well as gestational diabetes, possible first detection of preexisting diabetes, hypertension, thyroid and parathyroid dysfunction, chronic or acute gastro-liver-intestinal pathology, possible premalignant pathology and many other.

The perinatologists familiar with modern principles of pregnancy follow-up will recognize the eventuality for development of gestational diabetes, screen and diagnose the disease and thereby prevent onset or postpone the onset of the diabetes mellitus type 2, which can decrease complications and improve future quality of life.

Besides that, we can detect predisposition or already existing but not known all other diseases in the organism of the future mother.

We have to make on time diagnoses of: fetal macrosomia and establishing gestational diabetes, intrauterine fetal growth restriction as well as uteroplacental, placental, fetoplacental and even intra-fetal vasculopathies, hypoxia, limitation in blood quality, especially in oxygen concentration which is supplied to the fetus by blood. The evidence on the connection of fetal growth and chronic diseases during life are accumulating rapidly.

By knowledge and empathy, relations: doctor-mother, doctor-fetus, can make better understanding mother-fetus and placental interaction, and help the old saying be wiser: which is older chicken or egg – returns to its interesting but solvable circle.

If we want to use the information on 'early origin' of the chronic disease, and prevent them, we have to detect which factors limit the delivery of nutrients and oxygen into human fetus, how the fetus is adjusted to the limited supplies, how these adaptations determine the structure and physiology of the body, and by which molecular mechanism nutrients and hormones are changing the gene expression. Epidemiological and experimental data prove connection between fetal nutrition and risk of cerebrovascular disease during life, between fetal growth restriction and cardiovascular risk. We should think and understand pathophysiological fetal mechanisms-Fetal adaptive mechanisms include: Fetal glucocorticoids and resetting of hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis, resetting of the insulin similar growth factor system. Interaction between nutritive factors and genes is reprogramming fetus metabolism, circulation, oxygenation, hormonal, immunological development, and by that all functions of tissues, organs, and whole organism. Important is role of placenta, which can we detected much more precisely. 'Fetal impression' is a biological mechanism that can take a long memory for metabolic effects on a fetus. Paneth, Waterland and Garza call that 'metabolic print'. Signorello, Trichopoulos point out that genetic imprinting includes temporary changes in DNA molecule which could spread its influence to several generations.



UGOSCGRS

21st INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

ASSOCIATION OF GYNECOLOGISTS AND OBSTETRICIANS
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Morbidity prevention in a new person through fetus, knowing connection between the mother, fetus, placenta and neonate. Prevention of diseases such as hypertension, obesity, metabolic syndrome, diabetes, autism, polycystic ovaries and hirsutism, asthma, intellectual capabilities preservation, hearing damage prevention.

Neonate is a new human that should be stopped to be predisposed to the disease. The changes in fetal growth result from adaptations. The 'programming' is a phenomenon with long-term and irreversible changes in structure and function of metabolism, vulnerability to cardiovascular, metabolic and endocrine diseases during life. Programming reflects the general principle of development in the different critical periods that could change the expression of the fetal genome.

Tendency towards diabetes mellitus (from GDM pregnancies), and all other diseases such as hypertension, obesity, gastro-hepato-intestinal problems, autism, psychophysical and social disbalances in adults.

The strongest proof can be found in insulin resistance syndrome, X syndrome, metabolic syndrome, high blood pressure, hypertriglyceridemia, obesity, insulin resistance, diabetes.

It is well-known that maternal hypertension endangers utero-placental blood supply. The animal studies have shown that decreased nutrition during pregnancy to insulin similar growth factors (IGFs) have a crucial role in the fetal growth while the axis of connective protein IGFs-IGF. Insulin and IGF-1 that do not cross placenta significantly are responsible for the distribution of nutrients in favor of the mother. The balance between maternal and fetal IGF-1 has a main role in distribution of nutrients between mother, placenta and fetus. Barker has shown that plasma cholesterol in humans was inversely proportional to fetus abdominal circumference. Early protein decrease and later obesity are independent factors of hypertension risk and may be additive. Langley-Evans et al. have found that activity of placental 11-beta-hydroxysteroid-dehydrogenase (11-b-OHSD), which in normal conditions protects the fetus from over exposure to corticosteroids, is decreased with maternal lack of protein. Corticosteroids may directly produce the increase in blood pressure via their action on vascular smooth muscles as well as indirectly via stimulation of central control centers. Glucocorticoids may modulate the function of the renin-angiotensin system by inducing expression of angiotensin converting enzyme. The possible modifications can be from small size at birth that may increase vulnerability or the risk through accelerated growth in childhood, tendency to obesity in later life, accelerated growth associated with higher risk of chronic disease.

Let us see diabetes with cognitive thinking

According to this, we have made progress in early detecting disturbances, and by that preventing new forms of GDM in mother, and preventing newborn to have possibility of disease. The prevalence of abnormal OGTT in PCOS women in our study (4.4%) is lower than those reported by others 9.4% and 10.3%. However, these studies were performed in all PCOS women regardless of BMI. Obesity had a positive correlation with insulin resistance and the prevalence of abnormal OGTT testing results. The fact that we have excluded obese women from our study could explain the discrepancy of our results with data obtained in mentioned studies. Although we have previously reported a higher prevalence of abnormal OGTT in pregnant women in Serbia, our current results are in accordance with other studies performed worldwide. The explanation of disagreement between previously and currently reported prevalence of abnormal OGTT in pregnant Serbian women is the fact that the prevalence in our earlier studies has been assessed among pregnant women with a high risk for GDM. Moreover, our study clinics are referral centers for the whole country, Serbia. Serbia has a similar prevalence of PCOS with other countries of South-Eastern Europe. Therefore, we believe the generalizability of our findings is strong regarding this part of Europe. All these facts we consider as the strengths of our study. Against this background, presented by our results and other published data on this issue, we might conclude that pregnancy could have a more

challenging influence on glucose metabolism and that might carry higher risks for abnormal glucose metabolism than PCOS. It seems that the awareness of obstetricians regarding physiological changes during pregnancy that predisposes abnormal glucose metabolism is lowering over time and that compliance concerning OGTT testing of pregnant women is lowering too. Future studies with more insightful data are needed to confirm or to prove our assumptions false.

Another study, included all pregnant women with diabetes in pregnancy in Belgrade, Serbia, between the 2010 and 2020. The total sample consisted of 6737 patients. Total of 1318 (19.6%) patients had T1DM, 138 (2.0%) had T2DM, 5281 patients (78.4%) had GDM. Multivariate logistic regression with type of diabetes as an outcome variable showed that patients with T1DM had lower likelihood for vaginal delivery (OR: 0.73, 95 % CI: 0.64-0.83), pregnancy induced hypertension (OR: 0.47, 95% CI: 0.36-0.62), higher likelihood for chronic hypertension (OR: 1.88, 95 % CI: 1.55-2.29) and the likelihood for the gestational age at delivery of under 37 weeks (OR: 1.38, 95% CI: 1.18-1.63) compared to women with GDM. Multivariate logistic regression showed that patients with T2DM had lower likelihood for pregnancy induced hypertension compared to the women with GDM (OR: 0.37, 95% CI: 0.15-0.92). Results indicate the high percentage of diabetes in pregnancy being pre-gestational and describe the risk associated with the pre-gestational diabetes compared to gestational diabetes. Multivariate logistic regression analysis with type of diabetes as an outcome variable and GDM as a reference category.

Table 1. Characteristics of pregnancies with diabetes

Characteristics	Type 1 DM* OR (95% CI)	Type 2 DM* OR (95% CI)
Weight		
SGA	1.29 (0.96-1.73)	1.38 (0.54-3.49)
AGA	0.94 (0.81-1.10)	1.20 (0.78-1.83)
LGA	1.0 reference category	1.0 reference category
Delivery		
Vaginal	0.73 (0.64-0.83)	1.00 (0.71-1.43)
Caesarean delivery	1.0 reference category	1.0 reference category
Chronic hypertension		
No	1.0 reference category	1.0 reference category
Yes	1.88 (1.55-2.29)	1.48 (0.84-2.60)
PIH		
No	1.0 reference category	1.0 reference category
Yes	0.47 (0.36-0.62)	0.37 (0.15-0.92)
Apgar score		
<8	1.13 (0.96-1.33)	1.20 (0.76-1.89)
>8	1.0 reference category	1.0 reference category
Gestational age at birth		
<37 weeks	1.38 (1.18-1.63)	0.70 (0.41-1.20)
> 37 weeks	1.0 reference category	1.0 reference category

*compared to the patients with gestational diabetes.

SGA- Small for Gestational Age; AGA- Adequate for Gestational Age;

LGA- Large for Gestational age; PIH- Pregnancy induced hypertension

Conclusions, and obligation of preventing the possibility for GDM in new-born by adequate subspecialist perinatology looking after pregnancy

Diabetes mellitus (DM) represents an enormous public health problem worldwide. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) around 10% of global health expenditure is spent on diabetes and by the year 2045 the number of people diagnosed with diabetes will rise to 700 million. It is estimated that by 2030 the age-adjusted prevalence of DM in adults would be 9.2% worldwide and 7.3% in Europe compared to 8.3% and 6.3% respectively in 2019. In addition, DM raises a lot of global health care inequity concerns. In Balkan countries North Macedonia has the highest prevalence of DM which is around 9.3%, followed by Serbia, Albania, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina with 9.0% of population affected with diabetes, Croatia 6.4%, Romania 6.9%, Bulgaria 6.0%, Slovenia 5.9% while Greece has the lowest prevalence - around 4.7%. Our results indicate the high percentage of diabetes in pregnancy being pre-gestational and describe the risk associated with the pre-gestational diabetes compared to gestational diabetes. Higher likelihood for the chronic hypertension and preterm birth among women with type 1 diabetes indicate the necessity for better metabolic control of patients with type 1 diabetes who are planning pregnancy. The forecasted number of live births for both 2030 and 2050 is 17908 (95% CI: 16241-19575) making the forecasted prevalence of pre-gestational diabetes 2% for 2030 and 3.7% for 2050.

Apart from the human race continuation, human reproduction gives us precious access to information regarding health issues. Pregnancy provides significant insight into future health conditions that women are likely to experience, and that can be detected early based on information relating to the course of pregnancy. Furthermore, pregnancy reveals valuable indexes of the functional capacity of certain organs, as well as their back-up possibilities.

The knowledge of basic sciences and clinics, as well as our influence to overcome pathological conditions by controlling the placenta, may bring great prosperity to the future generations.

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PREVREMENI POROĐAJ - JOŠ UVEK VELIKA ENIGMA U PORODILJSKOJ PRAKSI

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Glavni događaj koji dovodi do prevremenog porođaja su prevremeno započete kontrakcije. Postavlja se osnovno pitanje: koji etiološki faktori dovode do narušavanja ravnoteže između elemenata inhibicije uterušne aktivnosti i elemenata koji na ovu aktivnost deluju stimulatивно? Nažalost, još uvek je etiologija u više od 50% slučajeva prevremenih porođaja nepoznata. Ovo sigurno ima uticaja na smanjenje efikasnosti prevencije prevremenih porođaja.

Radi se o različitim endogenim, egzogenim faktorima i faktorima socijalne sredine. Ima mišljenja da bi nepovoljni faktori, koje različiti autori svrstavaju u bodovne sisteme, trebalo da pokažu stepen rizičnosti od prevremenog porođaja. Ovi faktori mogu delovati na enzimske sisteme koji štite uterus od prevremenih kontrakcija. Scoring sistemi često ne pokazuju jasno stepen predviđanja prevremenog porođaja. Postoji i veliki broj lažno pozitivnih trudnica identifikovanih u grupi visoko rizičnih.

Do sada ništa nije pronađeno što bi navelo na to da je mehanizam prevremenog porođaja i njegova patogeneza različita od normalnog mehanizma porođaja, osim različite zrelosti fetusa. Za razumevanje patološke uterine aktivnosti potrebno je poznavati vrlo složena fiziološka dešavanja u funkciji uterusa.

Pri nastanku akcionog potencijala (AP) u ćelijskoj membrani glatke mišićne ćelije dolazi do otvaranja: voltažno zavisnih kanala, ligand- zavisnih kalcijumovih kanala i IP₃ - zavisnih kalcijumovih kanala koji se nalaze u membrani sarkoplazmatskog retikuluma. Posledica toga je ulazak Ca²⁺ jona iz ECT u citosol i povećanje intracelularne koncentracije Ca²⁺ u citosolu glatke mišićne ćelije miometrijuma. Ligand - zavisni kalcijumovi kanali pobuđuju se na dejstvo različitih ekstracelularnih glasnika (neurotransmitera, hormona i lekova).

Svi medijatori koji deluju na membranu sarkoplazminog retikuluma glatkih mišićnih vlakana uterusa preko enzima fosfolipaze C i IP₃ kao sekundarnog glasnika mogu otvoriti IP₃- zavisne kalcijumove kanale i dovesti do dodatnog inflaksa kalcijuma u citosol. Rast intracelularne koncentracije kalcijumovih jona prouzrokuje vezu kalcijuma sa kalmodulinom i izgradnju kompleksa CaM. Kalmodulin vezuje četiri jona kalcijuma. Kompleks kalcijum- kalmodulin aktivira miozin kinazu (MLCK) koja fosforiliše miozin. Fosforilizovan miozin vezuje se za aktin stvarajući poprečne mostove što pokreće kontrakciju.

U svim slučajevima kada se smanji intracelularna koncentracija kalcijuma, pod uticajem enzima miozin fosfataze (MLCP), miozin se defosforiliše. Defosforilisani miozin se mnogo teže vezuje za aktin i ukoliko se to desi stvaraju se tzv. rezasti mostovi, umesto poprečnih mostova. Relaksacija miometrijuma nastaje u trenucima reakumulacije kalcijuma u sarkoplazmatskom retikulumu pod dejstvom kalcijum ATPaze, a kao posledica toga dolazi do pada intracelularnog kalcijuma ispod nivoa koji je neophodan za formiranje kompleksa kalcijum- kalmodulin (CaM). Danas se zna da dva glavna RhoA proteina, ROCK I i njegova izoforma ROCK II imaju ključnu ulogu u RhoA kalcijumskoj osetljivosti. Ovi proteini su poznati pod imenom Rho kinaze i njihova aktivacija povećava RhoA posredovanje kalcijumske osetljivosti i kontrakciju mišića.

U literaturi koja ispituje etiologiju prevremenog porođaja, postoje dve vrste studija: kliničke (epidemiološke) i studije koje se bave razumevanjem nastanka prevremenog porođaja (različite biohemijske, patohistološke, histološke i histohemijske studije).

Danas se veliki broj studija koje ispituju etiologiju prevremenih porođaja odnosi na razumevanje biohemijskih aspekata koji do njega dovode. Uglavnom su fokusirana na prostaglandine, oksitocin (odnosno na njihovu interakciju), inhibitore aktivnosti kalcijumskih kanala i ekstarcelularni matriks. Poslednjih godina posebna pažnja se usmerava na istraživanje imunoloških činilaca.

Prostaglandini igraju ključnu ulogu u inicijaciji (započinjanju) porođaja i zajedno sa oksitocinom održavaju kontinualnost porođaja.

Postoji mnoštvo podataka o biosintezi i biološkoj regulaciji sinteze prostaglandina i drugih eikosanoida. Trombociti, leukociti, endotelne i glatke mišićne ćelije krvnih sudova nisu samo glavna mesta biosinteze i sekrecije prostaglandina i drugih eikosanoida, već su oni i majoritetna ciljna mesta dejstva eikosanoida. Lipolitički enzimi u ćelijskoj membrani koriste lipide membrane kao prekursore za sekundarne mesendžere (glasnike). Aktiviranje fosfolipaze A2 (PLA2) dovodi do oslobađanja AA (slobodne arahidonske kiseline) kao glavnog prekursora u sintezi prostaglandina i drugih eikosanoida. Oslobađanje AA predstavlja prvu zajedničku fazu u biosintezi prostaglandina i drugih eikosanoida. Tek od slobodne AA u drugoj fazi biosinteza eikosanoida se manifestuje u tri pravca: Ciklooksigenazni put, Lipoksigenazni i Epoksigenazni put. Treću fazu biosinteze ima samo prostaglandinski (PG) sistem, pri čemu od cikličnih endoperoksida nastaju primarni prostaglandini (PGE2, PGD2 i PGF2 α), a od njih mogu da nastanu PG grupe A, B i C), prostaciklin (PGI2) i tromboksan (TXA2).

Lipolitički enzimi u ćelijskoj membrani koriste lipide membrane kao prekursore za sekundarne mesendžere (glasnike).

Tokom trudnoće uterus je obično miran, a ovu inaktivnost promoviraju progesteron i relaksin. U inicijaciji (započinjanju) porođaja važnu ulogu igraju: endokrini, parakrini faktori i mehaničko istezanje uterusa.

Oksitocin verovatno igra ulogu u potpori porođaja, njegova uloga u inicijaciji porođaja, bilo prevremenog ili terminskog, nije ustanovljena. Oksitocin i vazopresin su usko povezani sa peptidima poznatim kao neurofizini preko kojih se i oslobađaju.

Definicija prevremenog porođaja kao "Velikog opstetričkog sindroma" sigurno je promenila dosadašnje aktuelne stavove u vezi same tokolitičke terapije (The 3rd International Preterm labour Congress 2006). Ove promene u stavovima odnose se ne samo na zamenu jedne vrste tokolitičkih lekova drugom, boljom, već se ističe i da ne postoji jedan idealan tokolitik za tretman svakog pretećeg prevremenog porođaja.

U poslednjih 50-tak godina korišćen je veliki broj lekova za supresiju uterine aktivnosti, bilo samostalno ili u kombinaciji. Korišćenje većine tokolitičkih sredstava u terapiji prevremenih porođaja ili je bilo nedelotvorno, ili su se javljali neprihvatljivi sporedni efekti, zbog čega su se pojedini lekovi tokom vremena izbacili iz tokolitičke upotrebe.

Do sada su primenjivani: progesteron i sintetski derivati progesterona, etanol, analgetici, sedativi, hipnotici, prostaglandin sintetski inhibitori, magnezijum sulfat (MgSO₄), diazoksid, nitrooksidni donori (nitric oxidedonors), β -simpatomimetici, blokatori kalcijumskih kanala, antagonisti oksitocinskih receptora, inhibitori RhoA kinaza- studije in vitro, modulatori kalijumskih kanala. Najčešće su korišćeni β -simpatomimetici. Oni više nisu lekovi izbora u tretmanu pretećih prevremenih porođaja. Sve više se zamenjuju novim, boljim tokolitičkim sredstvima. Ovo se pre svega odnosi na primenu blokatora kalcijumskih kanala (nifedipin-a) i antagonista oksitocinskih receptora (atosiban-a).

Primena nifedipina (kao tokolitika) počela je u našoj zemlji devedesetih godina prošlog veka. Naše prvo istraživanje izvršeno je na patologiji trudnoće Ginekološko-akušerske klinike u Novom Sadu u periodu od 1.01.1991. g. do 1.07.1992. godine. Osnovni cilj istraživanja bio je upoređivanje kliničke efikasnosti dejstva ritodrina i nifelata u sprečavanju prevremenih porođaja. Od ukupno 200 žena: 100 je tretirano ritodrinom



(skraćeno RT) 8x 1/2 tbl, tbl =5 mg i 100 je tretirano nifelatom (skraćeno Nf) 3x1 tbl, tbl= 10 mg Nf). Žene su bile hospitalizovane sve dok kontrakcije nisu prekinute i dok nije bilo dalje cervikalne dilatacije (prosečno oko 15 dana), a sama terapija nastavljena u obe grupe u proseku oko 10 dana.

Rezultati naše tadašnje studije su potvrđeni u kasnijim mnogobrojnim velikim ispitivanjima (MEDLINE 1965-1998; Embase 1988-1998; Current Contents 1997-1998; Cochrane za 1998). U zaključku većine autora ukazuje se da je nifedipin, premda nikad nije bio izložen dobro kontrolisanoj studiji sa placebo, ipak dobio priznanje kao jedan od mogućih prvolinijskih tokolitičkih lekova.

U novije vreme se ističe sve veći značaj primarne prevencije sa ciljem redukcije faktora rizika u prekonceptijskom periodu i ranoj trudnoći. Ona obuhvata: prekonceptijski i intragraviditetni skrining i eradikaciju infekcije; prekonceptijsku i intragraviditetnu endokrinu i metaboličku kontrolu; prekonceptijsku hiruršku terapiju anatomskih poremećaja; prekonceptijsku i intragraviditetnu terapiju imunoloških i koagulacionih poremećaja; izbegavanje faktora rizika (fizičkih i emocionalnih stresova); duži dnevni odmor u postelji u bočnom položaju. Važnu ulogu ima prenatalna nega, pravilna ishrana trudnica, sprečavanje nepovoljnih uticaja stresa, cigareta, alkohola, toksina, droga i drugih teratogena na plod, lečenje hroničnih bolesti i genitourinarnih infekcija, edukacija trudnica u cilju prepoznavanja ranih znakova prevremenog porođaja, primena serklaža, hidratacije, sedacije, antikoagulantne terapije itd. Ističe se i značaj anamnestičkih podataka o prethodnom prevremenom porođaju kao važnom prediktivnom faktorom prevremenih porođaja.

Imajući u vidu multiplu etiologiju prevremenog porođaja, u cilju uspešne predikcije i prevencije prevremenog porođaja, neophodno je identifikovati sve žene sa visokim rizikom za prevremeni porođaj. Traganje za najboljim supstancijama u lečenju pretećih pobačaja i prevremenih porođaja još uvek nije završeno. Uvođenjem novih tokolitičkih lekova i selektivnom pristupu svakom prevremenom porođaju, uz primenu ostalih adekvatnih mera i postupaka, moglo bi u budućnosti da doprinese boljem tretmanu prevremenih porođaja. Favorizuje se akutna tokoliza u trajanju od 3 do 5 dana, primenom glikokortikoida (betametazona).

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SONOGRAFSKI NALAZI U PRVOM TRIMESTRU TRUDNOĆE UDRUŽENI SA FETALNIM ANEUPLOIDIJAMA

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Glavni ciljevi prenatalnog ultrazvučnog pregleda u 11+0 do 13+6 nedelja gestacije (ng) su: potvrda fetalnog vijabiliteta, precizno datiranje gestacione starosti merenjem dužine teme-trtica (CRL), identifikacija multiplih gestacija i određivanje njihovog horioniciteta i amnioniciteta i skrining na fetalne abnormalnosti, kako strukturne tako i aneuploidije. [1] Fetalne aneuploidije su najčešće genetičke abnormalnosti koje otkrivamo prenatalno. Relevantne baze podataka vezane za ovu problematiku pokazuju da 83% svih prenatalno detektovanih hromozomskih abnormalnosti uključuje hromosome 21, 18, 13 i polne hromosome. [2] Kako je dijagnostika ovih abnormalnosti za sada ekskluzivno vezana za invazivne dijagnostičke postupke, postavljanje visokog stepena sumnje na njihovo postojanje jedan je od glavnih ciljeva prenatalnih skrining programa. Savremena procena rizika za aficiranost fetusa određenim genetičkim stanjima, podrazumeva objedinjenu procenu parenteralnog rizika za datu genetičku abnormalnost, rezultate kombinovanog skrininga prvog trimestra ili neinvazivno prenatalno testiranje (NIPT) i/ili sonografske nalaze udružene sa varijabilno povišenim rizikom za aneuploidije.

Iako je kombinovani skrining prvog trimestra metoda koju karakteriše visoka senzitivnost i relativno niska stopa lažno pozitivnih rezultata, sve dostupniji i više korišćeni NIPT u potpunosti je promenio naša i očekivanja naših pacijentkinja vezana za skrining prvog trimestra. [3] Ogroman entuzijazam koji je pratio uvođenje ove inovativne tehnologije, koja istiskujući kombinovani skrining sve više postaje deo rutinskog praćenja trudnoće, postavio je pred stručnu javnost pitanje značaja, neophodnosti i upotrebljivosti ultrazvučnog pregleda u detekciji aneuploidija u prvom trimestru trudnoće. Jasno je, međutim, da neprekidna evolucija ultrazvučne tehnologije i mnoge prednosti koje ultrazvuk prvog trimestra ima čine ovu metodu komplementarnom i nezaobilaznom. [4] Identifikacija određenih ultrazvučnih nalaza u prvom trimestru trudnoće predstavlja dodatni faktor koje treba uzeti u razmatranje prilikom informisanja roditelja tokom genetičkog savetovanja koje za rezultat treba da ima donošenje određene reproduktivne odluke vezane za aktuelnu trudnoću – odabir određenog genetičkog skrininga i/ili dijagnostičkog testiranja, nastavak ili terminacija trudnoće.

Značaj merenja nuhalne translucence (NT) u prvom trimestru trudnoće (11+0 do 13+6ng) odavno je etablirana rezultatima brojnih studija. Izmerena NT van normiranih vrednosti za datu gestacionu starost, svojim progresivnim porastom nosi sa sobom i proporcionalan porast rizika za fetalne aneuploidije i strukturne anomalije, posebno urođene srčane mane. [5, 6, 7] Njeno uvećanje može biti udruženo i sa klinički relevantnim atipičnim hromozomskim abnormalnostima (delecije, duplikacije, nebalansirani strukturni rearanžmani, mozaicizam, retke autozomalne trizomije), submikroskopske aberacije, monogeniski poremećaji i strukturne anomalije. Zbog toga, detekcija uvećane NT predstavlja indicaciju koja zahteva genetičko savetovanje kako bi roditelji bili informisani o kliničkom značaju nalaza, kao i opcijama za dalju evaluaciju. [8] Savetuje se genetičko testiranje (AC ili CVS) i detaljan morfoanatomski pregled u drugom trimestru trudnoće (20-24 ng). U slučaju da trudnica odbija invazivno testiranje, opcija primarnog/sekundarnog skrininga može biti NIPT.

Iako nije u potpunosti jasno koliki je značaj rane fetalne lymphangiectasiae, odnosno povećanog nuhalnog regiona/edema u 9-10. ng (NT > 95. percentila za CRL od 28-44 mm, ili NT > 2,2mm), nađeno je da ovaj nalaz može biti marker za najčešće autozomalne trizomije i monozomiju X. [9] Pacijentkinjama se može

predložiti NIPT. Potrebno je ponoviti pregled u 11-14.ng. Ukoliko je NT uvećana, treba predložiti dijagnostičko testiranje.

Hygroma cysticum, koji se identifikuje kao nalaz unilokularne ili multilokularne kolekcije tečnosti, tipično locirane na posteriornom delu vrata i leđa, udružen je sa značajno povećanim rizikom za autozomalne trizomije (50-60%), CNV, kao i RASopathies (npr. Noonan sindrom). Fetusi sa velikim, septiranim cističnim higromima su pod višim rizikom od monozomije X. U euploidnih fetusa, 30-50% ima strukturne anomalije, najčešće urođene srčane mane. [10, 11] Ultrazvučna detekcija cističnog higroma zahteva genetičko savetovanje radi informisanja roditelja o kliničkom značaju ovog nalaza. Preporučuje se dijagnostičko genetičko testiranje (AC ili CVS) i detaljan morfoanatomski pregled u drugom trimestru (20-24ng) radi detekcije strukturnih abnormalnosti. U slučaju da pacijentkinja odbija invazivnu dijagnostiku, može biti razmotren NIPT kao opcija primarnog ili sekundarnog skrininga, ukoliko nije već urađen.

Studije pokazuju da je učestalost odsutne nosne kosti u euploidnih fetusa oko 2,5 %, uz značajno povećanje učestalosti u aneuploidnih fetusa: 45 % u trizomiji 13, 53 % u trizomiji 18 i 60 % u trizomiji 21. [5] Treba imati na umu da je nemogućnost da se vidi nosna kost u euploidnih fetusa češće posledica odložene maturacije nego stvarnog odsustva nosne kosti. Sa odmicanjem gestacije i porastom CRL, ovakva mogućnost se smanjuje.

Ultrazvučni nalaz mokraćne bešike čija je longitudinalna dužina ≥ 7 mm u 10-14ng, megavesica, udružen je sa hromozomskim abnormalnostima, genetičkim sindromima i anomalijama urinarnog trakta, ali i mogućim spontanom razrešenjem sa dobrim ishodom. Objavljena stopa aneuploidija udružena sa ovim nalazom je 12 %, od čega polovinu slučajeva čini trizomija 18, a po 25 % trizomije 13 i 21. [12] Zanimljivo je da u slučajevima izolovanog nalaza megavesicae i NT < 95. percentila, nije identifikovan niti jedan slučaj aneuploidije, a u 96 % slučajeva dolazi do spontane rezolucije. Ova spontana rezolucija u živorođenih u 80 % slučajeva rezultuje normalnim ishodom, u 6 % vertebralnim defektom, atrezijom anusa, srčanom manom, traheo-efozagealnom fistulom, anomalijom bubrega i anomalijom ekstremiteta (VACTERL), ili nalazom anus imperforatus/fistula, dok je 14 % imalo drugu urološku dijagnozu. Perzistentna megavesica može rezultovati teškim urološkim stanjima.

Restrikcija rasta udružena sa aneuploidijama može se javiti već u prvom trimestru. Definiše se kao CRL koji na uzastopnim ultrazvučnim pregledima u intervalima od jedne do dve nedelje ukazuje na gestacionu starost koja je više od 5 do 7 dana mlađa u odnosu na očekivanu prema inicijalnom ultrazvučnom pregledu. Težina restrikcije korelira sa težinom hromozomske abnormalnosti. Odnos izmereni/očekivani CRL $\leq 0,86$ povećava rizik za aneuploidije za više nego dva puta. Pokazalo se da je ova udruženost snažna za trizomije 18 i 13 i triploidije, ali nije zapažena za trizomiju 21. [13]

Sistematični pregledi pokazuju da ultrazvuk prvog trimestra ima potencijal da detektuje visok procenat (51 %) svih fetusa sa major strukturnim anomalijama otkrivenim antenatalno, kako u visoko-rizičnoj, tako i u opštoj populaciji trudnica. [4] U neselektovanoj i nisko-rizičnoj populaciji oko 40 % svih antenatalno dijagnostikovanih anomalija identifikuje se u 11-14. ng; stopa detekcije major anomalija je viša i iznosi 46 %. U visoko-rizičnoj populacija skriningom u prvom trimestru detektuje se 66% svih antenatalno ultrazvučno dijagnostikovanih anomalija. Neke anomalije kao što je holoprosencephaly, defekti trbušnog zida i major anomalije fetalnih telesnih kontura, mogu biti identifikovane u većini slučajeva. Druge anomalije, uključujući teške srčane mane, facijalne rascepe i anomalije ekstremiteta su potencijalno detektabilne, dok se neke anomalije kao što su mikrocefalija ili agenezija corpus calosum-a, ne mogu otkriti u prvom trimestru, zbog vremena gestacije u toku koga se razvijaju. Upotreba precizno strukturiranih protokola maksimizira detekciju fetalnih anomalija. [4, 14, 15] Nalaz strukturne fetalne anomalije povećava verovatnoću hromozomske abnormalnosti ili genetičkog defekta. Frekvencija hromozomskih abnormalnosti zavisi od specifične anomalije, broja anomalija i kombinacije identifikovanih abnormalnosti. Identifikacija anomalije treba da

indikuje promptnu konsultaciju sa perinatologom koji ima iskustvo u imaging-u prvog trimestra i genetičko savetovanje, kao i razmatranje opcije dijagnostičkog genetičkog testiranja.

Abnormalan protok kroz ductus venosus primećen je i u aneuploidnih i u euploidnih fetusa. Publikovano je da je učestalost reverznog a-talasa u ductus venosus u korelaciji sa kariotipom 3 % u euploidnih fetusa, 55 % u trizomiji 13, 58 % u trizomiji 18 i 66 % u trizomiji 21. [5] Abnormalan protok kroz ductus venosus je takođe udružen i sa teškim urođenim srčanim manama. Trikuspidna regurgitacija se može videti i kod aneuploidnih i kod euploidnih fetusa. U 11–13. ng u korelaciji sa kariotipom detektuje se u 0,9 % euploidnih fetusa, 55,7 % trizomija 21, 33,3 % trizomija 18, 30 % trizomija 13 i 37,5 % monozomija X. [16] Kao izolovani nalaz, predstavlja slabo skrining oruđe za aneuploidije i urođene srčane mane. [17, 18]

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UTERINE MYOMAS, PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY

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Fibroid growth during pregnancy is not linear. Most of the growth occurs in the first trimester, with little if any during the second and third trimesters. Most patients with fibroids do not have any complications during pregnancy related to the fibroids. Pain is the most common complication. The frequency of pain correlates with increasing fibroid size. Size and location appear to be risk factors for pregnancy complications: large size (>3 cm), retroplacental location, and/or distortion of the uterine cavity are characteristics that have been associated with an increased risk of miscarriage, placental abruption, fetal growth restriction, haemorrhage, and preterm labour and birth. The presence of multiple fibroids is another risk factor for preterm labour and birth. Treatment of pain can be achieved by administration acetaminophen (Paracetamol) as the initial intervention for mild to moderate pain. Short-term use of opioids in standard doses or a short course of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) can be given when pain is severe or refractory to initial treatment. Every effort should be made to avoid surgical removal of fibroids in pregnancy because of the risk of significant morbidity (haemorrhage). Abdominal myomectomy is performed if the procedure cannot be safely delayed. In patients with a prolapsed fibroid, transvaginal resection is reasonable in patients with clinically significant bleeding, unmanageable pain, urinary retention, or infection. Most patients can deliver give vaginally. Caesarean section is performed for standard obstetric indications (e.g. malpresentation, failure to progress), including obstruction of the birth canal by a fibroid. If the uterine cavity was entered during a prior myomectomy or a large number of myomas were removed, scheduled caesarean section is better option than a trial of labour. In the absence of these criteria, patients with a prior myomectomy are treated similarly to patients who have had a prior caesarean birth. Scheduled caesarean birth is performed between 37+0 and 38+6 weeks of gestation, although consideration of birth as early as 36 weeks is reasonable for patients with prior extensive myomectomy (analogous to a patient with prior classical hysterotomy). Cutting through fibroids at caesarean birth should be avoided as it can be impossible to close the hysterotomy site if the fibroids are in it. The best incision site can then be mapped sonographically. Fibroids have been associated with increased risks of placenta previa and abruption. Prior hysteroscopic removal of a submucosal fibroid may increase the risk of placenta accreta spectrum. Although the risk of placenta accreta spectrum after prior myomectomy appears to be low, careful ultrasound examination for possible placenta accreta spectrum in the late second or early third trimester must be performed.

HABITUALNI POBAČAJ – I ŠTA ĆEMO SAD?

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Habitualni pobačaj se definiše kao pojava tri ili više uzastopnih pobačaja; međutim, Američko društvo za reproduktivnu medicinu (ASRM) je nedavno redefinisalo ponavljajući gubitak trudnoće kao dva ili više pobačaja, jedan za drugim. Pobačaj se definiše kao prekid trudnoće kad plod nije sposoban za život van materice.

Nakon pobačaja pacijentkinje imaju mnogo pitanja, ali jedno je svima zajedničko: „Zbog čega se pobačaj desio?“

Mi im tada iznosimo podatke i bombardujemo ih statistikom: 10%-20% trudnoća se završi pobačajem, kod pacijentkinja preko 40 godina starosti taj procenta je i oko 33%, 60% pobačaja se dešava nasumično kad embrion dobije abnormalan broj hromozoma tokom oplodnje, kod 0.5%-1% trudnica će imati habitualni pobačaj, kod 50%-75% pacijentkinja sa habitualnim pobačajem neće se naći uzrok pobačaja...

Upoznajemo ih sa faktorima rizika: godine se u direktnoj vezi sa učestalošću pobačaja, pušenje-savjetu se prestanak pušenja, BMI-preporučuje se korekcija tjelesne težine, prestanak konzumacije alkohola, fizička aktivnost-ne intezivna u trudnoći, stres-preporučuje se redukcija stresa mada nema dokaza da stres direktno utiče na pobačaj. Obavezno pri upoznavanju pacijentkinje sa faktorima rizika, obartiti pažnju da ne izazovemo osjećaj krivice zbog pobačaja.

Nakon drugog pobačaja im dajemo poduži spisak nalaza, koji već tipski imamo sačuvan na računaru, te naredna dva do tri mjeseca pacijentkinje provedu obilazeći ambulante i laboratorije.

Ispitivanje

Anameza, detalji o prethodnim bolestima, operacijama, porodima, pobačajima, porodična anameza, uslovi na radu...

Genetska analiza tkiva ploda, nije standardna metoda ali daje dosta podataka. Meroda izbora i zlatni standard molekularna hibridizacija aCGH / array-based comparativ genomic hybridization.

Kariotip oba roditelje, često ga određujemo ali nam ne objašnjava mnogo.

Testovi na trombofilije, rade se mutacije MTFHR, PAI-1, Leiden-faktor V, Protombin faktor II. Najčešći nalza koji dobijemo je heterozigot MTFHR i PAI-1 4G/5G. Konsultacija sa hematologom.

Antifosfolipidni sindrom, analiziramo prisustvo LAC (lupusni antikoagulans), ACA (antikardiolipinska antitijela), Antifosfolipidna antitijela, bioaktivnost antitrombina, protein C, protein S, rezistencija na protein C. Velika korist od traženih analiza, te se svakako preporučuju.

- Anti beta 2 glikoproteini I, preporuke za analizu. Auto.antitijela koja izazivaju trobozu i pobačaj.
- HLA/humani leukocitni antigen/ - ne preporučuje se.
- Citokini - ne preporučuju se analiza.
- ANA / anti nuklearna antitijela / - preporuka za analiziranje.
- NK - ćelije periferne krvi i endometrijuma - nema dovoljno dokaza da je testiranje validno.
- Hormoni štitnjače i anti TPO/tireoperoksidaza/ antitijela - preporuke za analizu.
- Analize za dokazivanje Sy PCO, intolerancije glukoze - nema dokaza da je testiranje neophodno.
- Prolaktin - ne preporučuje su u odsustvu simptoma hiperprolaktinemije(oligo/amenorrhoea)

- AMH, ne preporučuje se kod žena sa habitualnim pobačajem.
- Progesteron, estrogen, testosteron, LH, FSH - nema potrebe za analizom.
- D-vitamin, nema potrebe za analizom
- Homocistein, nema potrebe za analizom.

Cervikalni i vaginalni bris, cervikalni bris na hlamidiju, mikoplazmu u ureoplazmu, te TORCH zbog dokazivanja aktuelnih i prethodnih infekcija koje mogu imati uticaj na habitualne pobačaje-preporuke za testiranje.

Svim ženama sa habitualnim pobačajima treba uraditi detaljnu procjenu anatomije genitalnih organa radi dijagnostike urođenih malformacija, mioma, polipa, hidrosalpinksa... Metoda izbora je pre svega TVUS(3D, 2D), zatim SHG-sonohisterografija, HSG, NMR male karlice

Svim muškarcima uraditi spermogram, spermokulturu, DNK fragmentaciju sperme.

Tretman

Parovi sa abnormalnim kariotipom i abnormalnim kariotipom fetusa treba da obave genetsko savjetovanje. Tretman u tom slučaju je vantjelesna oplodnja (IVF) sa prenatalnim genetskim testiranjem embriona prije embriotransfera (PGD).

Pacijetkinja se potvrđenom trombofilijom svakako izazivaju najviše kontroverzi. Velike trombofilije, Leiden-faktor V i Protombin faktor II, svakako zahtjevaju tretman i liječenje od strane hematologa. Mutacije MTHFR i PAI-1, koje su najčešće, i gdje su većinom dokazana heterozigotna stanja, po većini studija ne zahtjevaju tretman LWMH, mada je u praksi stanje drugačije.

- Antifosfolipidni sindrom; prije začeća terapija Aspirin 75mg ili 100 mg, od dana pozitivnog testa na trudnoću terapija je LWMH.
- Imunološka terapija nema preporuka za liječenje habitualnih pobačaja.
- Bolesti štitnjače zahtjevaju adekvatno liječenje.
- Terapija progesteronom dokazano povećava broj živorođene djece.
- Dijabetes melitus zahtjeva odgovarajuću terapiju od strane endokrinologa, dok terapija intolerancije glukoze nema još adekvatne potvrde kroz studije.
- Hiperprolaktinemija se liječi bromkriptinom.
- D-vitamin nema terapijski efekat, daje se profilaktički.
- Liječenje cervicitisa i endometritisa prema antibiogramu omogućava povoljan ishod naredne trudnoće.
- Anatomske promjene; za resekciju septuma se preporučuje histeroskopija, metroplastike se ne preporučuje za liječenje urođenih malformacija materice, liječenje mioma zavisi od njihove velicine i lokalizacije, polipektomije i priraslice se odstranjuju histeroskopski.
- Pobačaji u drugom trimestru zbog insuficijencije cerviksa zahtjevaju ultrazvučne serijske cervikometrije na 7 dana, te razmotriti preventivno postavljanje serklaža.
- Tretman muškog partnera, pored preporuka za zdrave živote navike, je ICSI+IVF.

Tretman idiopatskih habitualnih pobačaja:

- Terapija imunizacije limfocita, nema preporuka
- Intravenski imunoglobulini/Ivlg/, nema preporuke
- Pronizon, nema preporuke
- LWMH, nema preporuke
- Folna kiselina, sprečava defekt neuralne cijevi ali nema dokaza da utiče na habitualne pobačaje
- Vaginalni progesteron, preporučuje se
- Intralipidne infuzije, nema dokaza

- Faktor stimulacije granulocitno-makrofagnih kolonija /G-CSF/ kao stimulator rasta trofoblasta, nema dokaza
- Endometrijal scratching, nema dokaza

Zaključak

Navedene dijagnostičke i terapijske metode većim dijelom su sa mnogo kontroverzi. U 50%-75% slučajeva nećemo naći uzrok pobačaja. Uprkos tome, sveukupne šanse za trudnoću su dobre, više od 50%-65%, bez ikakve intervencije.

U većim centrima, sve više se radi uspostavljanju klinika koje se bave habitualnim pobačajima, koje pored dijagnostičkih i terapijskih metoda, sve više pažnje obraćaju na emocionalnu podršku pacijentkinjama. Razvijaju se tzv. Love and care protokoli gdje se dok pacijentkinja ne osjeti prve pokrete ploda radi ultrazvuk jednom sedmično, organizuju se grupne terapije za pacijente sa habitualnim pobačajima. 15. oktobra se obilježava Pregnancy and infant loss remembrance day, koji je još jedan vid podrške pacijente.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FIRST TRIMESTER SCAN IN THE ERA OF NIPT

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Timely prenatal detection of fetal aneuploidy and congenital defects is the major goal of prenatal screening in the first trimester because all pregnant women are at risk of having the fetus with an anomaly. Although parental risk factors for genetic disease, results of cell free fetal DNA or biochemical marker screening and/or sonographic findings associated with variably increased risks for aneuploidy are all considered in assessing the risk that the fetus is affected by a genetic condition, still, diagnostic genetic testing (typically amniocentesis or chorionic villus sampling) is required to obtain a definitive prenatal genetic diagnosis [1]. The most common genetic abnormality detected by prenatal diagnosis is aneuploidy of chromosomes 21, 13, 18 and the sex chromosomes [2].

Measurement of nuchal translucency (NT) in the first trimester still is a mainstay of screening for trisomy 21 since. Numerous studies have reported that its use as a component of the “combined test” detects up to 91 percent of cases of trisomy 21 in singleton pregnancies in the first trimester, with a fixed false-positive rate of 5 percent. Now, the increasing availability of cell free fetal DNA screening, which detects over 99 percent of fetuses with trisomy 21 and 98 to 99 percent of those with trisomies 18 and 13, with an overall screen-positive rate of 0.13 percent, has led to a decline in the use of the combined test [3].

While offering all pregnant women combined screening for aneuploidy or cell free fetal DNA screening or diagnostic testing is a routine part of prenatal care, ultrasound findings in the first trimester (enlarged NT, cystic hygroma, absent nasal bone, megacystis, first-trimester growth delay or structural anomalies) provide additional information for individuals to consider when deciding whether to undergo genetic screening 4 and the choice of screening test or whether to go directly to diagnostic testing.

Benefits of prenatal diagnosis are confirmation to the family who is at increased risk that the finding is physiological, information about risk for couples who do not want to move on with pregnancy and allow couples to prepare for the birth of a child with an anomaly [5]. Unfortunately, the broad use of cell free DNA testing lately often exclude combined biochemical testing along with the 1st trimester ultrasound scan leading to lack of valuable information about fetal anatomy and gestational age which we are intended to discuss.

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DA LI SE ANALIZA OPŠTIH FETALNIH POKRETA MOŽE KORISTITI KAO PREDIKCIJA OŠTEĆENJA CNS-A FETUSA?

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Još od pionirskog rada Heinza Prechtla iz osamdesetih i devedesetih godina, sve je jasnije da analiza kvaliteta i kvantiteta fetalnih pokreta i obrazaca fetalnog ponašanja ima značajnu ulogu u ranom otkrivanju oštećenog neurološkog razvoja. Fetalno ponašanje predstavlja aktivnosti fetusa koje se mogu posmatrati ili snimiti ultrazvukom. Obrasci fetalnog ponašanja i način na koji se oni menjaju tokom trudnoće pokazuju razvoj i zrelost centralnog nervnog sistema fetusa. Savremeni pristup vođenju trudnoće korišćenjem savremenih ultrasonografskih aparata (2D, 3D i 4D modaliteta) omogućilo je razumevanje normalnih obrazaca prenatalnog ponašanja i na taj način je omogućeno njihovo prepoznavanje i razlikovanje od patoloških obrazaca koji mogu biti znak prenatalnog neurološkog oštećenja kod fetusa.

Repertoar fetalnih aktivnosti i funkcija tokom trudnoće povećava se tokom razvoja CNS-a. Poznavanje fetalnog neuromotornog razvoja omogućuje procenu integriteta CNS-a fetusa, a odstupanja od normalnog fetalnog ponašanja u pojedinom periodu gestacije mogu upućivati na prisutnost različitih neuroloških poremećaja, kao i poremećaja drugih organskih sistema.

Razvoj obrazaca kretanja opisan je kao veliki proces sazrevanja i predstavlja osetljiv pokazatelj neurobihejvioralne organizacije i budućeg kognitivnog statusa.

Fetalno ponašanje se može definisati i kao skup fetalnih aktivnosti primećenih ili snimljenih u stvarnom vremenu ultrazvučnom opremom. Takođe, fetalno ponašanje može se definisati i kao primećena i prepoznata akcija ili reakcija fetusa na spoljašnji nadražaj.

Repertoar fetalnih pokreta sastoji se isključivo od motornih obrazaca koji se mogu posmatrati i postnatalno. Svi obrasci fetalnih pokreta nisu vidljivi direktno po rođenju, neki se pojavljuju tek nakon nekoliko nedelja. Obrnuti smer uočavanja i prepoznavanja obrasca fetalnih pokreta nije moguć. Nisu svi postnatalni motorni obrasci pokreta obavezno prethodno viđeni kod fetusa. Spontani pokreti primećuju se kod fetusa starog 9 nedelja gestacije i odojčad bez neuroloških oštećenja nastavlja pokazivati sličan obrazac spontanih pokreta sve do kraja drugog meseca posttermanskog perioda, nakon čega sledi postupno pojavljivanje novog obrasca spontano generisanih pokreta.

Einspieler i sar. smatraju da pitanje „Jesu li pojedini spontani pokreti složeni, tečni i raznoliki, drugim rječima, jesu li normalni ili pak odsutstvo ili nedostatak složenosti i raznolikosti ukazuje na abnormalni kvalitet?“ treba biti prvi korak u prepoznavanju normalnog od abnormalnog pokreta. Abnormalnost bi trebala biti klasifikovana u pojmovima „siromašan repertoar“, „grčevito-sinhronizovan repertoar“, „haotičan repertoar“, „abnormalan repertoar“ ili „odsutan repertoar“.

Opšti pokreti fetusa

Opšti pokreti fetusa najčešći su obrazac fetalnog ponašanja i prvi složeni pokreti koji ukazuju na početak supraspinalne kontrole motoričke aktivnosti. Istraživanja sprovedena pomoću 4D ultrasonografskog pregleda pokazala su da se ovi pokreti pojavljuju između 8. i 9. nedelje gestacije i da su najčešći obrazac ponašanja u prvom tromesečju trudnoće.

Analiziranjem fetalnih pokreta 2D ultrasonografskim pregledom opšti pokreti su spori, veliki pokreti koji uključuju celo telo, a traju od nekoliko sekundi do jedne minute. Intenzitet, snaga i brzina opštih pokreta



varira, a redosled pokreta glave, vrata, trupa i ekstremiteta je neodređen. Analiziraju se nakon ultrazvučnog snimanja, a opisuje se njihova složenost, različitost i fluentnost, dakle naglasak je na njihovim kvalitativnim karakteristikama.

Nadalje, ukupna procena opštih pokreta, Gestalt percepcija, takođe je deo njihove analize. Njihova prediktivna vrednost pokazala se značajnom za detekciju neurorazvojnih poremećaja poput cerebralne paralize.

Kako će se manifestovati oštećenja?

Razvoj ljudskog mozga odvija se kroz nekoliko faza:

1. primarna neurulacija - 3-4 nedelje gestacije
2. prozencefalični razvoj - 2-3 mesec gestacije
3. proliferacija neurona - 3-4 mesec gestacije
4. migracija neurona - 3-5 mesec gestacije
5. organizacija - od 5 meseca do iza porođaja
6. mijelinizacija- od rođenja tokom godinu dana

Oštećenja u razvoju mozga mogu nastati u svim fazama gestacije. Vreme teratogenog događaja je kritično. Oštećenja nastala u ranoj trudnoći, kada se uspostavlja osnovna struktura nervnog sistema, imaju poguban uticaj na strukturu i funkciju centralnog nervnog sistema. Kasnije u gestaciji, najvažniji razvojni događaji uključuju organizacione procese u kori i mijelinizaciju aksona. Cerebralno oštećenje pre 20. nedelje gestacije ima za posledicu deficit migracije neurona. Oštećenje izmedju 26. i 34. nedelje ima za posledicu periventrikularnu leukomalaciju, a oštećenje izmedju 34. i 40. nedelje ima za posledicu fokalno ili multifokalno cerebralno oštećenje. Oštećenje mozga uzrokovano vaskularnom insuficijencijom zavisi od brojnih faktora u vreme oštećenja, uključujući vaskularnu distribuciju u mozgu, efikasnost cerebralnog protoka krvi, regulacije protoka, kao i biohemijskog odgovora moždanog tkiva na smanjenje oksigenacije. Izmenjen razvoj tokom ovog perioda će dovesti do poremećaja cerebralne kortikalne funkcije što u najmanje pogođenim slučajevima može biti uzrok rađanja dece sa poremećajima učenja ili drugom suptilnom neurološkom disfunkcijom. U tom pogledu, događaji neuronskog razvoja protežu se kroz dugotrajan period, tokom kojeg nervni sistem može biti podložan raznim oštećenjima. Utvrđeno je da je ljudski mozak podložan velikom broju genetskih, razvojnih i stečenih abnormalnosti i oštećenja. Ova oštećenja mozga mogu se javiti prenatalno, perinatalno, neonatalno ili postnatalno. Spekter neuroloških poremećaja proteže se od poremećaja ponašanja i učenja do teške cerebralne paralize.

Šta je drugačije kod fetusa?

Ono što se pokazalo drugačijim kod fetusa, novorođenčadi i prevremeno rođene dece sa neuralnom disfunkcijom je kvalitet njihovih opštih pokreta. Opšta kretanja su izabrana zbog njihovog složenog karaktera i učestalosti. Fetusi sa prenatalno stečenom leukomalacijom, što je nakon rođenja dokumentovano cističnim abnormalnostima njihovog mozga koje su se morale dogoditi najmanje 10 dana ranije, pokazali su abnormalne obrasce opštih pokreta pre rođenja. U studijama o odnosu motoričkog ponašanja fetusa i razvoja centralnog nervnog sistema opšti pokreti su se pokazali od velikog značaja zbog njihovog ranog pojavljivanja, čestih pojava i složenosti. S obzirom na to da je oštećenje mozga fetusa relativno retko stanje sa incidencijom 2-4/1000 rođenih, potrebno je definisati ciljnu populaciju kako bi se otkrio maksimalan broj slučajeva. Trenutni podaci ukazuju na to da je 60 do 70 % neurorazvojnih teškoća nastalo kao posledica teratogenog delovanja tokom prenatalnog perioda. Napori za sprečavanje cerebralne paralize zahtevaju fokusiranje na faktore i događaje tokom trudnoće. Identifikacija promena u obrascima kretanja tokom trudnoće i postnatalno može pomoći u objašnjavanju uloge nekih od ovih faktora i događaja. Kada upoređujemo fetalne i neonatalne obrasce kretanja, uvek treba imati na umu da se plod kreće u amnionskoj



tečnosti, u vrlo precizno definisanom i ograničenom okruženju stabilne temperature i sastava. Proces rođenja se smatra velikim stresom ili izazovom za nezreli nervni sistem odojčadi, a faktori porođaja igraju značajnu ulogu u oblikovanju ponašanja odojčadi tokom prvih dana života.

Hipertenzija se oduvek smatra potencijalnim faktorom rizika neadekvatnog psihomotornog razvoja, kao i različitih oblika neuroloških deficita kod male dece. Maternalni patofiziološki mehanizmi utiču na fetalne fiziološke mehanizme preko posteljice. Okidači fetalnog inflamatornog odgovora nisu u potpunosti jasni. Literatura daje kontradiktorne dokaze. Sa jedne strane se smatra da fetalni odgovor nastaje kao posledica direktnog prelaska majčinih citokina preko posteljice, dok se sa druge strane smatra da je fetalni inflamatorni odgovor indirektno trigerovan. Bez obzira na mehanizam nastanka, smatra se da je fetalni mozak koji se intenzivno razvija veoma osetljiv na delovanje navedenih imunoloških činilaca što može da dovede do izmenjenog neurološkog fenotipa. Kao poseban entitet koji značajno utiče na neurološki razvoj izdvaja se preeklampsija. Studije koje su obuhvatile trudnice sa preeklampsijom su pokazale da su povišene vrednosti IL6 u majčinom serumu povezane sa slabijom memorijom kod dece. Takođe su studije pokazale da bilo koje stanje majke koje dovodi do povišenja proinflamatornih faktora u serumu, uključujući i metabolička oboljenja, utiče na fetalni mozak u razvoju. Jedna randomizovana norveška studija je obuhvatila oko 28 hiljada dece iz trudnoća komplikovanih preeklampsijom. Istraživanje je pokazalo da je preeklampsija statistički značajan faktor rizika za lošiji dugoročni neurološki razvoj koji podrazumeva hiperaktivni poremećaj deficita pažnje, različite oblike autizma, epilepsiju i intelektualni deficit.

Dijabetes u trudnoći ima dugoročne posledice u smislu povećanog rizika za razvoj metaboličkih bolesti kako kod majke, tako i kod deteta. Osim toga, samtra se da u trudnoćama komplikovanim dijabetesom postoji veliki rizik za narušen neurološki razvoj kod deteta. Veliki broj studija pokazao je da odojčad iz trudnoća komplikovanih dijabetesom pokazuju niže psihomotorne i mentalne razvojne indekse u poređenju sa fiziološkim trudnoćama. U uzrastu dece od godinu i po dana do tri godine pokazalo se da deca iz trudnoća komplikovanih dijabetesom imaju narušen govorni razvoj. U grupi dece od osam godina i starijoj pokazali su se problemi u učenju, kao i noži IQ skorovi.

Smatra se da je jedan od najznačajnijih faktora u narušenom razvoju mozga u trudnoćama komplikovanim hipertenzijom i dijabetesom, kao i drugim metaboličkim bolestima neadekvatan metabolizam omega-3 masnih kiselina. Kao posledica, dolazi do smanjenog transplacentarnog prenosa omega-3 masnih kiselina i njihove niske koncentracije u umbilikalnim krvnim sudovima. Kako omega-3 masne kiseline čine oko 60 % suve moždane mase, njihov nedostatak u značajnoj meri može da naruši psihomotorni i neurološki razvoj.

Poznavanjem fetalnog neuromotornog razvoja uz analizu komorbiditeta majke, omogućuje procenu integriteta CNS-a fetusa, a odstupanja od normalnog fetalnog ponašanja u pojedinom periodu gestacije mogu upućivati na prisutnost različitih neuroloških poremećaja, kao i poremećaja drugih organskih sistema

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POREMEĆAJI SRČANOG RITMA FETUSA

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Anatomija sprovodnog sistema srca

Sino-atrijalni (SA) čvor smešten u desnoj predkomori u blizini uliva gornje šuplje vene povezan je sa atrio-ventrikularnim (AV) čvorom koji se nalazi na interatrijalnom septumu, od koga potiču Hisov snop i Purkinjeova vlakna. Srce predstavlja funkcionalni sincicijum, tj. propagacija impulsa odvija se u svim pravcima.

U embrionalnom razvoju, sprovodni sistem se diferentuje od srčanog mišića. SA čvor nastaje u 5. nedelji u desnom zidu sinus venosusa i inkorporira se u zid desnog atrijuma. AV čvor i Hisov snop nastaju iz interatrijalnog septuma.

Srčani ritam

Normalna frekvencija srčanog ritma fetusa iznosi 120/min do 160/min. Frekvencija srčanog ritma fetusa se menja tokom gestacijske dobi. U 6 nedelja iznosi 90/min, sa 9 nedelja 160-180/min, sa 20 nedelja 140 ± 20 /min, da bi u terminu najčešće bila 130 ± 20 /min.

Fetalna aritmija

Fetalna aritmija se definiše kao postojanje iregularnog ritma i/ili bazalne frekvence van fiziološkog opsega (100–160/min).

Tahikardija se definiše kod postojanja frekvencije preko 180/min. Tahikardija se može uočiti i u okviru normalnih akceleracija srčanog ritma <200 /min. Patološka tahikardija se definiše ukoliko je bazalna frekvencija veća od 200/min. Tahikardija može biti pokazatelj obstetričkih stanja (PPROM; infekcija; febrilnost majke). Bradikardija se definiše kao srčana frekvencija ispod 100/min, a može se javiti fiziološki kod supinog hipotenzivnog sindroma ili kao tranzitorni događaj.

Evaluacija srčanog ritma fetusa

U evaluaciji srčanog ritma fetusa koriste se:

- EKG koji je tehnički teško izvodljiv kod fetusa,
- M-mod kod koga se kursor plasira istovremeno na pretkomoru i komoru, i određuje vreme i odnos kontrakcije pretkomora i komora i
- Pulsni Doppler kod koga se kursor plasira u levu komoru blizu mitralne valvule i izlaznog trakta u četvorošupljinskom preseku.

Poremećaji srčanog ritma fetusa

Poremećaji srčanog ritma u 15% slučajeva nastaju iz fetalnih kardiovaskularnih centara za patološki ritam. Poremećaji srčanog ritma se javljaju u vidu izolovanih ekstrasistola, tahiaritmija ili bradiaritmija.

Klasifikacija srčanog ritma:

- Izolovane ekstrasistole
- Tahiaritmija
 - sinus tahikardija
 - supraventrikularna tahikardija
 - atrijalni flater i fibrilacija

4. ventrikularna tahikardija
- III. Bradiaritmija
1. sinus bradikardija
 2. perzistentna atrijalna bigeminija/trigeminija
 3. AV blok

I - Izolovane ekstrasistole

Javljaju se usled prevremene atrijalne ili ventrikularne kontrakcije. Najčešće se javljaju kao supraventrikularne ekstrasistole. Imaju benignu prirodu i dobru prognozu, najčešće nestaju spontano pred porođaj ili nakon rođenja. Dijagnoza se postavlja Doppler pregledom i M-modom. U oko 0.4% slučajeva može se razviti supraventrikularna tahikardija. Po dijagnostikovanju ekstrasistola kontrola se planira nedeljno ili na 2 nedelje zbog moguće progresije u SVT. Savetuje se higijensko-dijetetski režim (prestanak pušenja, konzumiranja kafe i β -mimetika).

Izolovane ekstrasistole predstavljaju benignu pojavu i ne zahtevaju primenu terapije.

II - Tahiaritmija

Supraventrikularna tahikardija nastaje usled postojanja fokusa između Hisovog snopa i sinus čvora, reentrant signala u kome postoji cirkularni tok električnog signala od AV spoja, a može se javiti i u obliku atrijalnog flatera/fibrilacije. Najčešća je od svih tahikardija fetusa (70–90%). Karakteriše je frekvencija komora 220–260/min. Ne postoji razlika u varijabilnosti predkomora i komora (AV provodljivost = 1:1).

Atrijalni flater/fibrilacija predstavlja srčanu frekvenciju preko 300/min i kod oko 80% slučajeva je praćena AV blokom. U 30% slučajeva se razvija hidrops fetusa.

Ventrikularna tahikardija je izuzetno retka, a karakteriše je velika varijabilnost srčane frekvencije 170 – 400/min. Frekvencija predkomora je uglavnom normalna. Nastaje zbog reentrant mehanizma ili ishemije / infarkta mikoarda. U diferencijalnoj dijagnozi potrebno je razlikovati je od supraventrikularne tahikardije.

U monitoringu stanja ploda kod postojanja tahikardije koristi se Kardiovaskularni profil skor (10/10). Ukoliko je $\leq 5/10$ mortalitet je visok. Kod postojanja hidropsa mortalitet iznosi 10%. Iznenadna smrt ploda se može desiti u bilo kom trenutku (sa/bez konverzije ritma).

Terapija tahikardije podrazumeva konverziju ritma i razmatra se kod evidentnog kardiovaskularnog kompromisa ili postojanja rizika od kardiovaskularnog kompromisa.

Primarna terapija je transplacentna. Nakon isključivanja oboljenja srca majke, daju se antiaritmici majci. Moguće je terapiju dati i direktno fetusu transumbilikalno ili intramuskularno. Porođaj je elektivan po dostizanju zrelosti, a u odluci učestvuju perinatolog, neonatolog i kardiolog. Zbog problema intrapartalnog monitoringa češći je carski rez. Ukoliko se postigne konverzija u sinus ritam porođaj se planira u terminu, a kod neadekvatne kontrole u obzir dolazi pretermijski porođaj. Nakon porođaja u slučaju potrebe nastavlja se primena antiaritmika uz prevođenje u intenzivnu negu. Dete je neophodno kontrolisati najmanje 6 do 12 meseci.

III – Bradiaritmija

Označava srčanu frekvenciju manju od 100/min. Najčešće su tranzitne epizode benigne prirode i modu nastati kao posledica stimulacije vagusa, na primer pritiskom ultrazvučne sonde.

Sinus bradikardija je uglavnom fiziološka (supini hipotenzivni sindrom). Može se sresti i kod patoloških stanja kao što su: acidemija, disfunkcija sinus čvora, kongenitalni produženi QT interval (poremećaj Na i K kanala) ili kod kongenitalnih anomalija.

Perzistentna atrijska bigeminija/trigeminija je porekla blokiranih prevremenih kontrakcija. Benigne je prirode i uglavnom nestaju sa pojačanom aktivnosti fetusa.

Ukoliko se javi bradiaritmija sa srčanom frekvencijom manjom od 60/min dijagnostikuje se kompletni AV blok. AV blok se javlja sa incidencom od 1 : 20.000 živorođenih. Može se javiti kod urođenih srčanih mana koje zahvataju centralni deo srca ili usled prisustva antitela na ribonuklein (normalna anatomija srca). Antitela na ribonuklein se javljaju kod SLE i Sjörgen; prolaze placentnu barijeru i oštećuju His-Purkinjeovih vlakana na sprovodnom sistemu. Prognoza kompletnog AV bloka je relativno dobra kod prisustva antitela na ribonuklein. Postojanje fetalnog hidropsa predstavlja loš prognostički znak. Kod postojanja antitela na ribonuklein moguće je sprovesti prevenciju dugotrajnom primenom kortikosteroida tokom cele trudnoće.

Porodaj se u odsustvu hidropsa i znakova popuštanja srca može sprovesti u terminu (36 – 38 nedelja). Zbog nemogućnosti intrapartalnog monitoringa najčešći izbor je carski rez. Ukoliko se planira vaginalni porodaj, monitoring treba sprovoditi intrapartalnim ultrazvučnim pregledima.

Ukoliko su prisutni hidrops i znaci popuštanja srca indikovani je elektivni pretermijski porodaj.

Definitivni tretman kompletnog AV bloka sprovodi se nakon porođaja primenom pejsmejкера.

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GENETIC ASPECTS OF PREECLAMPSIA

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The aetiology of preeclampsia (PE) is poorly understood, however, defect placentation with impaired utero-placental flow plays an essential role. Disturbances in placental growth factors and regulators of angiogenesis, and reduced immune tolerance to “non-self” tissue in the placenta and the foetus are additional suggested mechanisms for preeclampsia. Clustering of preeclampsia cases within families suggests a genetic etiological component from maternal, foetal, and/or paternal genes. Several pedigree analyses in different populations reveal clear heritability, which is estimated between 31% and 54%. Women with an affected first relative are at three to five-fold increased risk of developing preeclampsia themselves and within some families, preeclampsia seems to follow Mendelian patterns for disease inheritance of rare deleterious genetic variants. However, for the majority of preeclampsia cases, the genetic contribution seems more complex and likely polygenic. This was supported by twin studies showing discordance in preeclampsia phenotype in monozygotic twin pairs, suggesting only minor genetic contribution. Therefore, it is considered that preeclampsia is the consequence of complex interactions between two or more maternal and fetal genes, in addition to the environment. In preeclampsia 35% of the variation can be attributed to maternal genetics, 20% to fetal genetics, 13% to paternal genetics, and 32% to environmental factors.

In order to elucidate genetic background of preeclampsia several association studies have been developed, including the study of candidate genes, genome-wide association studies (GWAS), and linkage to identify susceptibility genes. Genome-wide linkage screens (GWLS) of pre-eclampsia have revealed significant linkage on chromosomes 2p13, 2p25, and 9p13. Suggestive linkage has been identified at other loci on chromosomes 2q, 9p, 10q, 11q and 22q. Family studies based on large cohorts of affected women and relatives have suggested that variation in activin A receptor type 2A (*ACVR2*), storkhead box 1 (*STOX1*), endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidase 1 (*ERAP1*), and endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidase 2 (*ERAP2*) genes are associated with preeclampsia. *ACVR2* gene encodes a receptor that mediates the functions of activins, which are members of the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily involved in diverse biological processes. Activin receptors are expressed in the endometrium, placental tissue, vascular endothelial cells and trophoblasts from early on in pregnancy involved in extra villous trophoblasts invasion in the decidua and the spiral arteries as well as in remodeling of the spiral arteries. *STOX1* gene encodes a winged helix protein that is both structurally and functionally related to the Forkhead (*FOX*) multi-gen family, expressed in the early placenta and showing maternal transmission of the preeclampsia susceptibility allele. The *ERAP1* and *ERAP2* genes encode enzymes that play roles in blood pressure regulation via involvement of the renin-angiotensin system in addition to the innate immune system. Candidate gene studies have compared the frequency of genetic variations between cases and controls to determine genetic associations. These genes have been selected based on the current understanding of PE pathology, such as genes involved in endothelial functions and related with blood pressure regulation and key genes involved in the regulation of blood pressure (*sVEGFR-1*, *TGF-β*, *Eng*, *RAS*, *AGT*, *ACE*, *AGTR1* and *eNOS*), genes that regulate lipid metabolism and oxidative stress (*EPHX1*, *GST*, *NOX1*, *SOD2*, *APOE*, *LPL*, and *ROS*) and thrombophilic genes involved in coagulation (*F5*, *F2*, and *MTHFR*). Studies suggest that PE is an immune maladaptation due to the defective interaction between fetal antigens and maternal immune cells, limiting the establishment of immune tolerance to normal placentation. The genes *TNFα*, *IFN-γ*, *IL-1*, *IL-4*, *IL-10*, *IL-27*, *HLA-G*, *TGF-β*, *E*, *HLA-C2*, and *KIR* are involved in this immune response. Investigations found that *IL-1R1*, *IL-5RA*, *IL-6R*, and *TNFSF11* were associated with the risk of preeclampsia. Although the



significant associations observed for preeclampsia overall were mainly seen for late-onset preeclampsia and severe preeclampsia, *IL-6R* and several *TNFSF11* polymorphisms were associated with the risk of early-onset preeclampsia. Some different *TNFSF11* polymorphisms were associated with risk of mild preeclampsia. Recent study suggests a genetic association between polymorphisms in CXC chemokine receptor 2 (*CXCR2*) gene and increased risk of preeclampsia. *CXCR2* affects immune tolerance at the maternal fetal interface and decidual spiral artery remodeling, and therefore may contribute to preeclampsia and miscarriage. Furthermore, a previous investigations demonstrated that the decreased *CXCR2* in preeclamptic placentas may contribute to the development of preeclampsia through impairing trophoblast invasion by down-regulating matrix metalloproteinases (MMP-2 and MMP-9) via the Akt signaling pathway. Studies have shown that genes involved in activin/inhibin signaling (*ACVR1*, *ACVR1C*, *ACVR2A*, *INHA*, *INHBB*), structural components (*COL4A1*, *COL4A2*), and aminopeptidases (*ERAP1*, *ERAP2*, and *LNPEP*) were differentially expressed in the maternal-fetal interface of PE pregnant women. Contrary to what was expected, in a whole-exome sequencing study, the controls carried a slightly higher frequency of variants in a higher number of genes compared to preeclampsia cases (cases carried fewer variants in biological processes and signaling pathways than controls). Finding that preeclampsia cases were less genetically diverse might be suggestive of a protective role of genetic diversity. It was also found that deleterious variants in the *MTHFR* (Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase), *IPTR1* (Inositol 1,4,5-Trisphosphate Receptor Type 1), *DLG2* (Discs Large MAGUK Scaffold Protein 2), *SI* (Sucrase-Isomaltase) and *ATXN1* (Ataxin 1) genes were more frequent in cases compared to controls. *F5* (Coagulation Factor V), *MTHFR* and *VEGFA* (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A) genes have been widely studied in association with preeclampsia. The products of these genes play a crucial role in the mechanism required for the normal development and functioning of the placenta. The functional genetic variations in the genes affect the thrombogenic and angiogenic properties which lead to abnormalities of the placenta and result in preeclampsia. The *IPTR1* gene has been reported to be involved in maintenance of normal blood pressure through IP₃R1-mediated regulation of eNOS. The *DLG2* gene is previously reported differentially expressed in transcripts of decidua basalis in preeclampsia. For the *ATXN1* gene has been suggested to participate in the highly conserved Notch signaling pathway with regulatory importance for embryonic development. Previous GWA studies of cardiovascular diseases strongly implied that the established blood pressure loci modify predisposition to hypertension also during pregnancy, plausibly via the same mechanisms. In addition, the well-established epidemiological evidence of the shared risk factors between preeclampsia and cardiovascular diseases, as well as the increased incidence of cardiovascular diseases after preeclampsia further support the existence of the shared genetic risk factors for these conditions. This findings support the idea of pregnancy as a window to future cardiovascular health: the increased genetic susceptibility to cardiovascular disease might become evident for the first time during pregnancy.

Investigations of epigenetic mechanisms, which represent inherited changes in gene expression that are not accompanied by a change in the DNA sequence, revealed different expression of DNA methylation, miRNA expression, histone change and gene imprinting in women with preeclampsia.

However, a limitation of these studies is that they are mainly focused on analyzing the mother, even though it is a disease involving genetic factors of both parents. The need to assess both the maternal and the fetal genotype is clear. The role of the placenta in the primary pathogenesis of the disorder indisputably indicates a fetal contribution to susceptibility to the disorder. Reports of severe, very early-onset preeclampsia in cases of fetal chromosomal abnormalities such as diandric hydatidiform moles of entirely paternal genetic origin are consistent with a role for paternally inherited fetal genes in the determination of clinical phenotype. This is supported by epidemiological studies reporting a higher rate of pre-eclampsia in pregnancies fathered by men who were themselves born of pre-eclamptic pregnancies. Variants present in

the father, more precisely in the vascular endothelial growth factor (*VEGF*), placental growth factor (*PLGF*), and glutathione S-transferase P1 (*GSTP1*) genes, can double the risk of PE.

A large genome-wide association study (GWAS) identified a single association signal close to the *FLT1* (Fms-like tyrosine kinase 1) gene, on chromosome 13. *FLT1* encodes sFLT1, a splice variant of the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptor that exerts antiangiogenic activity by inhibiting signaling of proangiogenic factors. The FLT1 pathway is central in preeclampsia pathogenesis, as excess circulating sFLT1 in the maternal plasma leads to the hallmark clinical features of preeclampsia, including hypertension and proteinuria. In this gene, the variant rs4769613 is a preeclampsia-specific risk factor, when present in the placenta genome but not directly in the parental genotype. However, the placental genotype for rs4769613 combined with clinical parameters may contribute to early identification of high-risk women and may provide insight into how altered expression relates to the pathophysiology of preeclampsia and its subtypes. In the clinic, recent evidence supports the utility of the sFLT1 and PIGF for predicting adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes for preterm patients, for ruling out preeclampsia in patients with suspected disease, and for predicting which high-risk patients are at low risk for severe adverse outcomes. Weeks before development of clinical symptoms of PE, serum concentrations of s-Flt-1 are increased, whereas PIGF concentrations are decreased, resulting in an increased s-Flt-1/PIGF ratio. Particularly, determination of sFLT-1/PIGF ratio becomes a valuable auxiliary means for PE diagnosis in the medical insurance system of France; a low ratio is regarded as a highly negative predictive value of PE, and unnecessary hospitalization and premature delivery can be avoided. Numerous studies analyzed the different critical values of the sFLT-1/PIGF ratio, thereby suggesting the ratio as an effective predictor for PE and PE-related complications.

Gene Expression Network Analysis provided evidence that the up-regulated differential genes *SASH1*, *PIK3CB* and *FLT-1* may affect the progression of PE through MAPK signaling pathway and Rap1 signaling pathway. The expression levels of *SASH1* in placental tissues were increased in patients with PE compared with healthy pregnancy, suggesting that *SASH1* gene might play a role in placental dysplasia in patients with preeclampsia. Based on the relationship between the differential expression patterns of *SASH1* and the specific clinical features in PE, the clinical significance of *SASH1* can be evaluated, including the potential as a biomarker for early diagnosis and as the target for novel PE therapy. Among the PIK3 protein family, *PIK3CBBCL-2* is considered the core regulatory gene of decidua in eclampsia. Aberrant expression of *PIK3CBBCL-2* causes abnormal decidual apoptosis related to the pathogenesis of eclampsia.

The molecular mechanisms underlying poor placentation remain largely unknown, although increasing research studies have applied RNA sequencing and other analytical approaches to explore placenta development. Some studies are sorting out the relationship between PE subtypes and specific genes. Analyzing the RNA profiles researchers demonstrated that elevated serum levels of follistatin-like 3 (FSTL3) in pregnant women were predictive of subsequent PE and fetal growth restriction (FGR). Moreover, reported by recent studies, plasma cell-free RNA (cfRNA) could exhibit specific patterns to indicate normal pregnancy progression and serve as the biomarker to detect the risk of PE months before clinical manifestations. While the blood sample collection only requires venipuncture for once, cfRNA signatures can track pregnancy progression at the placental level, on the maternal or fetal sides, and can effectively predict the occurrence of PE, with a sensitivity of 75% and a positive predictive value of 32.3%. The lack of contribution to cfRNA profiles from clinical factors (maternal BMI, age and race) highlights the generalizability of these profiles to diverse populations.

MiRNAs are small noncoding RNA of 18-22 nucleotides which are involved in post-transcriptional regulation and have been described in numerous biological processes, such as proliferation, cell growth and embryogenesis. miRNAs can induce mRNA destabilization and/or inhibition of translation. miRNAs play an

important role in cellular life, as it has been demonstrated that the loss of miRNA biogenesis is lethal during embryonic development. previous study found that the expression of miR-518b increased significantly in the preeclamptic placentas. The data indicate that miR-518b can promote trophoblast cell proliferation via Rap1b–Ras–MAPK pathway, and the aberrant upregulation of miR-518b in preeclamptic placenta may contribute to the excessive trophoblast proliferation. Circulating, placenta-specific miR-518b could serve as a potential biomarker for discriminating preeclampsia and healthy pregnancy.

Current investigations are focused on gene therapy as the potential treatment strategy. Studies demonstrated RNAi-based extra-hepatic modulation of gene expression with non-formulated short interfering RNAs (siRNAs) in rodents and non-human primates and established a path toward a new treatment paradigm for patients with preterm PE. In the nonhuman primates, a single dose of siRNAs suppressed sFLT1 overexpression and clinical signs of PE. Reduction of maternal hepatic angiotensinogen (AGT), a renin-angiotensin system component, using RNA interference (RNAi) ameliorated the preeclamptic phenotype, reduced blood pressure and improved intrauterine growth restriction in rodents.

Understanding how genes are involved in preeclampsia will enable us to identify women at high risk and thus target specialized antenatal care to this group. Identification of novel pharmaceutical targets and additional therapies may be additionally aided by knowing the genetic component of preeclampsia.

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NIPT VS. COMBINED FIRST TRIMESTER PRENATAL SCREENING: CURRENT PERSPECTIVES

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Fetal aneuploidies are among the most common causes of miscarriages, perinatal mortality and neurodevelopmental impairment. The scientific community spent the last 50 years trying to identify non-invasive screening tests to select women at increased risk of fetal aneuploidies in order to limit the use of invasive tests. In the 1960s, the main indication for an invasive procedure was advanced maternal age; however, the use of maternal age as an index by itself has a very low sensitivity (around 30%) and a very high false-positive rate (FPR) (15%) [1-8]. Although it is true that increasing maternal age raises the risk for trisomy 21, 13 and 18 (T21, T13 and T18), it does not represent a risk factor for other aneuploidies, like sex chromosome aneuploidies or triploidy. Subsequently, identification of biochemical markers of fetal aneuploidies [9-13] gave birth to two different screening tests: the triple test and the quadruple test, with a detection rate (DR) of around 60% and 65%, respectively, and an FPR of 5% [8]. Nuchal translucency (NT) and the combined screening test were introduced in the 1990s, and represented a real revolution in prenatal screening. [14,15] A first trimester combined screening test for trisomies 21, 18 and 13 is performed combining maternal age, nuchal translucency (NT), fetal heart rate (FHR) and the multiples of median (MoMs) of circulating free β -hCG and PAPP-A [14,15]. Ultrasonographic markers, such as ductus venosus (PI) pulsation index, nasal bone, and tricuspid regurgitation, added to combined first trimester screening, improve test performance [16-18]. The study by Santorum et al., revising more than 108,000 combined screening tests, stated that at an FPR of 4% has a DR of 90%, 97% and 92% for T21, T18 and T13, respectively [19]. Despite the presence of a blood-placental barrier, approximately 50 years ago, it was shown that it is possible to detect cells with a fetal nucleus in the mother's circulation [20]. The first to find fetal cell-free DNA (cff-DNA) in maternal plasma and serum were in 1997, Lo et al. [21] In the field of prenatal diagnosis, this has represented a huge advance, the discovery that fetal cells can be obtained during pregnancy and analyzed for screening for genetic disorders. They demonstrated that its concentration in maternal blood increases with gestational age and it is suitable for pregnancy tests due to the fast clearance after the end of the pregnancy [22]. In 2008, Fan et al. [25] and Chiu et al. [26] demonstrated how it was possible to screen for T21 by sequencing cff-DNA in maternal plasma with a very low FPR. Cff-DNA can be analyzed with a simple blood sam-pling from the pregnant woman and this has been called the non-invasive prenatal test (NIPT) [27-33].

Cff-DNA can be detected in maternal plasma after 5-7 weeks [34, 35]. It increases during gestation, from 0.1% per week between the 10th and 21st week of gestation, to 1% per week after the 21st week of gestation [35], to achieve sufficient FF, NIPT should not be performed before 10 weeks [36]. Fetal fraction (FF) is known to be directly related to crown and tail length (CRL), PAPP-A, and free B-hCG MoM, and is higher in smokers; on the other hand, it decreases with increasing maternal age and body mass index (BMI), is lower in twin pregnancies, and in IVF pregnancies, as well as in women with high PI of uterine arteries on scan in the first trimester [37,38]. FF is lower in twins compared to singletons and dichorionic compared to monochorionic twins [38]. The Cff-DNA being analyzed is derived from chorionic villi cytotrophoblasts, and the mosaicism detected can be restricted to the placenta and cause a false-positive test result. This is one of the main reasons for inconsistent results between NIPT and invasive tests [39-42]. Other major factors contributing to false-positive (FP) and false-negative (FN) outcomes are low FF, maternal chromosome aberrations [43], fetal mosaicism [41,44], and pathogenic copy number (CNV) variants. . 44] and the disappearing twin [45, 46]. The latter condition may also be responsible for the sex of the fetus with Rhesus-D (RhD)

status mismatch [47]. A false positive result may also be the result of an unknown maternal cancer [48]. According to meta-analysis from 2017, DR and FPR in singleton pregnancies are 99.7% and 0.04% for T21, 97.9% and 0.04% for T18 and 99.0% and 0.04% for T13, respectively [49]. In twin pregnancies, DR and FPR for T21 are comparable to singleton, while data are insufficient to confirm the same for T18 and T13 [38]. As for sex chromosomes, the majority of reported evidence is related to monosomy X. For this aneuploidy, the DR and FPR in singletons have been reported as 95.8% and 0.14%, respectively [49]. Sex chromosome aneuploidies, included monosomy X (Turner syndrome), Klinefelter syndrome (47,XXY o 48,XXYY), triple X syndrome (47,XXX) and 47,XYY, taken together, have an overall prevalence of 1:500, and are therefore more common than major trisomies [50]. Although many cases of sex chromosome aneuploidy are characterized by a mild phenotype, with no neurological or cognitive impairment, others show a typical phenotype with physical abnormalities, intellectual retardation, and infertility [50]. In these cases, it is necessary to talk at the genetic counseling, in order to provide an informed choice about pregnancy and the prognosis of the offspring. High-risk results for aneuploidies should be confirmed by invasive diagnostic – amniocentesis [50]. For patients with ultrasound-measured thickened NT or diagnosed cystic hygroma or initial hydrops in the first trimester, it is advisable to perform an invasive test (CVS or amniocentesis) rather than cff-DNA analysis. [51]

There are two options for introducing NIPT into clinical practice, for both twin and singleton pregnancies: the first is to do a 12 wks ultrasound with combined first trimester screening, if it is low or intermediate risk, it can be supplemented with NIPT test. Invasive diagnostic is indicated in patients at high risk or low FF (<4%) on the NIPT test. In the case of ultrasound-diagnosed fetal anomalies in the first trimester (megacystis, holoprosencephaly, gastroschisis and / or omphalocele), the NIPT test is not recommended, but an immediately diagnostic invasive procedure due to the association of these anomalies with aneuploidies [27, 52, 53]. Despite the fact that the NIPT for aneuploidy is still considered a screening test, the possibility of diagnosing several monogenic diseases is actually a real opportunity. The most common clinical applications of non-invasive prenatal diagnosis include determination of fetal RhD status in the case of RhD negative mothers, sex determination in the case of risk of sexually related disorders and pregnancy with risk of de novo, dominant or recessive conditions.

There are three main limitations to the introduction of a cff-DNA test into clinical practice: the first one is the cost, which is still higher when compared to other screening tests and more or less similar to invasive tests with karyotype analysis [54].

The second limit comes from failed results, which can cause a challenge in the management of these cases [55]. And another limit was the time to wait for the results, which was quite long, since not many laboratories were performing such an analysis, and therefore it could have led to a slide of the diagnosis from the first to the second trimester, losing the advantages obtained from the prenatal screening history in the last 30 years. However, it must be acknowledged that, now, at least for the three main chromosomal abnormalities, the waiting time is one week maximum on average.

Conclusions

NIPT is a very reliable screening test for t 21, 18, 13. The highest efficiency of NIPT tests was achieved after ultrasound examination in the 12th week of gestation, when fetal abnormalities were excluded. The main indications for NIPT, as well as for other aneuploidy screening tests, remain the advanced age of the mother, a previous child with chromosomal changes and / or the presence of fetal abnormalities on ultrasound only if the parents do not want an invasive diagnosis. Due to technical problems, the NIPT remains a screening test and confirmation of invasive diagnostic methods for high-risk outcomes is necessary.

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ANALYSIS OF THE CESAREAN SECTION RATES IN CLINICAL CENTER OF MONTENEGRO USING ROBSON CLASSIFICATION

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Introduction

Progressive increase in the rate of deliveries by cesarean section (C-section) became a significant health concern worldwide, especially if considering World health organization (WHO) recommendation from 1985. that cesarean section rate more than 10-15% is not justified. The use of C-section has steadily increased worldwide and will continue increasing over the current decade where both unmet needs and overuse are expected to coexist. Latest available data (2010-2018) from 154 countries covering 94.5% of world live births shows that 21.1% of women gave birth by cesarean worldwide, averages ranging from 5% in sub-Saharan Africa to 42.8% in Latin America and the Caribbean.

There has been an increase in C-section rates in our country over the last decades as well. According to WHO data in 1997. there was around 9% C-section rate in Montenegro, but in 2002. C-section rate increased to 230/1000 live births and in 2012. to 260/1000. Over time, C-section rate in our Labour and Delivery Room also increased and for 2021. It was calculated to be 28.5%.

In 2015. WHO proposed the Robson classification system as a global standard for assessing, monitoring and comparing C-section rates within healthcare facilities over time, and between facilities. Robson classification was introduced in efforts to find means of reducing C-section rates and also determining the ideal rate of deliveries by C-section since the suggested rate of 10-15% was challenged by many researchers. Some of the possible reasons for increased rate of CS are rising use of non-medically indicated C-sections, lower threshold for medically indicated C-sections, previous C-section, concern about neurological complications related to vaginal delivery with possible medico-legal implications, personal preference of women especially in private health care settings etc.

The Robson classification system classifies all women admitted for delivery into one of 10 groups that are mutually exclusive and totally inclusive. The 10 groups are based on six basic obstetric variables: parity, previous S-section, onset of labor, number of fetuses, gestational age and fetal lie and presentation.

Aim

The aim of the study was using Robson classification on the sample of 1000 women that gave birth in Labour and Delivery Room of Clinical Center of Montenegro, to identify and analyze the groups that are contributing the most to overall C-section rate and through discussion, propose some strategies that could optimize the C-section rate.

Materials and methods

By retrospective analysis, 1000 women that gave birth in Labour and Delivery Room of the Clinical Center of Montenegro were analyzed starting with period of 01.01.2022 and classified in the 10 groups according to Robson classification system (Table 1.) The data was collected from hospital records-Labour and Delivery protocols and medical records. For the purpose of this study women who delivered preterm infants with birth weight less than 1000 g were excluded.

Table 1. Common subdivisions for the 10 groups Group Obstetric population

1 Nulliparous women with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥ 37 weeks gestation in spontaneous labour
2 Nulliparous women with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥ 37 weeks gestation who had labour induced or were delivered by CS before labour
2a Labour induced
2b Pre-labour CS
3 Multiparous women without a previous CS, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥ 37 weeks gestation in spontaneous labour
4 Multiparous women without a previous CS, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥ 37 weeks gestation who had labour induced or were delivered by CS before labour
4a Labour induced
4b Pre-labour CS
5 All multiparous women with at least one previous CS, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥ 37 weeks gestation
5.1 With one previous CS
5.2 With two or more previous CSs
6 All nulliparous women with a single breech pregnancy
7 All multiparous women with a single breech pregnancy including women with previous CS(s)
8 All women with multiple pregnancies including women with previous CS(s)
9 All women with a single pregnancy with a transverse or oblique lie, including women with previous CS(s)
10 All women with a single cephalic pregnancy < 37 weeks gestation, including women with previous CS(s)

Results

After assigning every woman to one of the ten groups, as suggested by WHO experts, the Robson classification Report table was made (Table2.)

Table 2. The Robson Classification Report Table

Group	Number of CS in group	Number of women in group	Group size (%)	Group CS rate (100%)	Absolute group contribution to overall CS rate (100%)	Relative contribution of group to overall CS rate (100%)
1	34	297	29.7	11.44	3.4	11.56
2	65	68	6.8	95.58	6.5	22.10
2a	9	12	1.2	75.00	0.9	3.06
2b	56	56	5.6	100.00	5.6	19.04
3	4	389	38.9	1.02	0.4	1.36
4	8	16	1.6	50.00	0.8	2.72
4a	1	9	0.9	11.11	0.1	0.34
4b	7	7	0.7	100.0	0.7	2.38
5	123	129	12.9	95.34	12.3	41.83
5.1	91	97	9.7	93.81	9.1	30.95
5.2.	32	32	3.2	100.00	3.2	10.88
6	13	14	1.4	92.85	1.3	4.42
7	8	10	1.0	80.00	0.8	2.72
8	11	16	1.6	68.75	1.1	3.74
9	5	5	0.5	100.00	0.5	1.70
10	23	56	5.6	41.07	2.3	7.82

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Total	Total number SC	Total number women delivered	100 %	Overall SC rate	Overall SC rate	100%
	294	1000		29.4	29.4	

Out of 1000 women that gave birth, C-section was performed in 294 women resulting in an overall C-section rate of 29.4%. Sizes of each of ten groups of women are shown in Table 2. The table also shows the C-section rate in each of ten groups as well as the absolute and relative contribution of each group to the overall C-section rate. The largest contributor to the overall C-section rate were women with previous C-section (group 5) with 12.3% absolute contribution and 95.34% group C-section rate. The second largest contributor were Groups 1 and 2 combined, the singleton nulliparous women with cephalic presentation at term. These two groups comprised 36.5% of the analyzed sample of women and accounted for 9.9% of the overall C-section rate of 29.4%. The Group 3 and 4 combined, singleton multiparous women with cephalic presentation at term are the largest group of women in the sample with the size of 40.5%. SC rate in group 3 is low (0.4%) that indicates that we are dealing with a low risk population of multiparous women.

Discussion

The sizes of groups 1+2 are in accordance with Robson guidelines (36.5%), and the sizes of groups 3+4 (40.5%) are showing that there is a high proportion of women with more than only one child delivering in our institution. Size of group 10 of 5.6% is indicative that our hospital is a tertiary center.

Group 5 was the largest contributor to the overall C-section rate (12.3% of 29.4%). Several studies across different settings also identified Group 5 as the leading contributor to the C-section rate. Even though vaginal birth after one C-section has been advocated as a safe option, the number of women who attempt VBAC has declined over years due to fear of uterine rupture. Number of women that delivered vaginally after one previous C-section was only 6 out of 97 women in our research.

Women in Group 1 who went into spontaneous labour had a C-section rate of 11.44% as opposed to similar women whose labour was induced, group 2a (75%). Also, pre-labour C-section (group 2b) absolutely contributed with 5.6% to the overall C-section rate. Any reduction in C-section rate in this group would affect the C-section rate in the total group of nulliparous women with a potential for vaginal birth and would also reduce number of women in Group 5 in the years to come. Careful revision of indications for labour induction, especially adequate pregnancy dating is necessary. There should be clear hospital protocols for induction indications and also medical procedures that are used to induce the labour. The second issue is to address one of the two commonest indications for a primary C-section; failure to progress and fetal heart rate concern. A large study on singleton, cephalic term pregnancies in spontaneous labour concluded that active labour with cervical dilatation of 0.5 to 1 cm per hour only begins after 6 cm dilatation and it may take longer than currently expected normal time frame for many women to reach 6 cm cervical dilatation. Good strategy would be a more thorough review of all emergency cases in the previous 24 h to critically evaluate an indication.

Increasing C-section rate among women with breech presentation is a common phenomenon particularly since the term breech trial, and our hospital is not an exception. Groups 6 and 7 consist of women with breech presentation and showed high C-section rates (92.85% for group 6 and 80.00% for group 7). Even though this group is relatively small (2.4%), we should however be more proactive in offering vaginal breech delivery with clear guidelines for suitable women.

Conclusion

We presented our data to further encourage, first ourselves to adopt this classification and then the others, and incorporate it in our routine perinatal data collection system. C-section rates for each of the 10 groups

can then be compared with other obstetric units as well after a certain period of time within our institution. Secondly, by identifying groups that contribute most to the C-section rate in our unit, so the quality improvement activity could be initiated to modify the C-section rate in a particular group. Regarding our institution, the efforts should be directed in decreasing the number of primary C-sections so in the future that would decrease the size of group 5. This is not an easy task considering the fact that we are a tertiary referral center and also, there is a global trend of increasing C-section rates that also influences decisions regarding operative delivery.

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The background features a complex geometric design. A large, dark purple triangle is positioned in the top-left corner. A light purple trapezoidal shape is located in the middle-right section. A dark blue triangle is situated in the bottom-right corner. A thin yellow line and a thin pink line are scattered across the composition, intersecting the various shapes. The overall aesthetic is modern and minimalist.

OBSTETRICS

PRIRODNI POROĐAJ - ETIČKE DILEME

Prim. dr Vojislav Miketić

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Šta je prirodni porođaj? Podrazumijeva porođaj zdrave trudnice sa iznešenom trudnoćom, koji je započeo spontano i spontano se završio. Sva saznanja o porođaju predstavljaju ga fiziološkim procesom – šta ga i da li ga nešto čini drugačijim od svih drugih fizioloških procesa u organizmu?

Zašto postoji neopravdano uplitanje u prirodni porođaj upotrebom medicinskih sredstava i akušerskih vještina? Razmišljamo li o kratkoročnim i dugoročnim posljedicama? Postoji li nasilje u porođaju? Da li je porođaj samo medicinski događaj?

Radimo li dovoljno na podizanju samopouzdanja trudnica, učimo li ih njihovim pravima u porođaju? Razmišljamo li o našoj profesiji filozofski, etički, logički...?

Prirodni porođaj je moralni i etički imperativ!

CESAREAN SECTION TECHNIQUE AS A PREVENTABLE FACTOR FOR PLACENTA ACCRETA SPECTRUM

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Diczfalusy Foundation

The repair of the uterus is the most important step of cesarean section. Main complications in the post cesarean pregnancies occur at the site of the uterine scar. Although the principle of making uterine sutures so that they penetrate the full thickness of the myometrium without penetrating the decidua is well known and strongly recommended, still many surgeons suture the uterine wall through all the layers. This can cause eversion of the cut margins, iatrogenic adenomyosis and compromise healing process which will lead to thinning of the scarred uterine wall and creating locus minoris resistentiae for uterine rupture and even more serious conditions- scar pregnancies and placenta accreta spectrum (PAS). Another assumed reason for this is that in the existing techniques of uterine closure prolonged approximation of the incisional surfaces is not guaranteed due to the involution process. New problems induced new requests and ideas – to make smaller scar of the uterus and to preserve thickness and the structure of the uterine wall. Following these ideas Vejnović modification of the cesarean section was created. First time it was performed in year 2000 at the Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in Novi Sad. After the comparative prospective study was done, description of the technique was published first in Serbian 2008 and then in English 2012. In 2017, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Serbia approved the implementation of the Modification of cesarean section operative technique by Vejnović as scientifically proven and tested new health technology. This technique includes innovations in each step of the operation. However, technique of the uterus repair carries the greatest value and clinical impact of Vejnović modification. Main principle of the Vejnović modification is that performing the cesarean section should be the imitation of the vaginal delivery – its factors and mechanism. However, it also has to be synchronized with the physiological changes in puerperium. The new hypothesis is that operative technique has an impact in frequency of placenta accreta spectrum. Until 2019 around 10.000 cesarean sections – modification Vejnović were done. Preliminary results showed that there were no cases of PAS among the patients who were delivered only using Vejnović modified technique in previous pregnancies, which could be a significant result. Imperative for obtaining relevant data and conclusion is to standardize technique and reduce inter surgeon variability. With this aim we developed educational 3D animation according to Vejnovic modification of the cesarean section technique. This project should help trainees to better understand all details of the technique and can perform it in the same way as originally conceived. Only in this conditions trustworthy multicentric studies can be performed and make conclusions that represent reality, all with the aim to help our patients and make caesarean section a safer procedure.

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MASSIVE POSTPARTUM HAEMORRHAGE – ANYTHING TO ADD?

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Postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) continues to be the leading cause of maternal morbidity and mortality in most countries around the world. Despite multiple collaborative efforts at all levels, there is still a lack of implementation or adherence to the recommendations for management of PPH when faced with this obstetric emergency. Postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) is an obstetric emergency complicating 1%–10% of all deliveries. It continues to be the leading obstetric cause of maternal death. In 2015, it was reported to be responsible for more than 80 000 maternal deaths worldwide [1]. Its distribution varies across regions, with the highest prevalence of 5.1%–25.7% reported in Africa, followed by North America at 4.3%–13% and Asia at 1.9%– 8% [2].

While there exist several identifiable risk factors for PPH, most cases occur unexpectedly. An easy way to remember the most common etiologies is to remember the four T's [3]:

- Tone: uterine atony (accounts for 70% of PPH cases).
- Trauma: genital tract trauma.
- Tissue: retained products of conception.
- Thrombin: coagulopathy.

Multimodal strategies have been implemented in high-income countries to control pathologies with high mortality rates such as PPH. These initiatives that involve multiple intervention points and actors have been called “bundles” or intervention packages, which consist of the implementation of a group of interventions as well as multi-disciplinary programs that standardize and comprehensively address the management of pathologies. Bundles represent a selection of existing guidelines and recommendations in a form that aids systematic implementation and a consistency of practice.

Shock refers to a reduction in tissue perfusion, which is insufficient to meet the metabolic requirements of tissues and organs. Insufficient blood flow may be clinically identified as the development of one or more of the following: lactic acidosis, altered mental status, oliguria, and tachycardia. Vital signs monitoring is key to hemodynamic assessment and prompt intervention [1].

Although the use of conventional individual vital signs (pulse and systolic blood pressure) may lack accuracy in the assessment of hypotension, a simple combination of both may transform routine clinical parameters into a more accurate indicator of hypovolemia, such as the shock index (SI). SI is defined as the ratio of heart rate to systolic blood pressure [4,5]. The SI may improve the predictive capability of individual clinical signs, which aids early identification of women at risk of hypovolemia as the result of obstetric causes [6]. Moreover, the SI has been proposed as a reliable indicator of adverse maternal outcomes, and its values have been set to indicate clinical management [7,8].

Guidelines are defined as systematically developed statements that assist practitioners to take decisions about appropriate health care in specific clinical circumstances [9]. Over the past decades, many national and international PPH guidelines have been developed and become part of obstetric clinical practice around the world. PPH guidelines usually address similar topics (e.g. diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of PPH) but may differ in their recommendations [10, 11, 12]. These differences are because most of the recommendations are based on observational studies, clinical judgment, and expert opinion. There are few randomized controlled trials available to produce strong recommendations

for the management of PPH due to the emergency of the condition that hinders this type of study. In the absence of randomized trials, guidelines gather the best available evidence.

Tranexamic acid (TXA) is a synthetic analogue of the amino acid lysine that inhibits fibrinolysis by reducing the binding of plasminogen and tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) to fibrin [13]. Labeled indications of this medication are cyclic heavy menstrual bleeding, and oral procedures in patients with hemophilia. An antifibrinolytic drug is useful because hyperfibrinolysis and fibrinogen depletion are common in the early stages of major postpartum bleeding, and although existing medical and surgical interventions can be used to treat postpartum bleeding, TXA offers an alternative way to support hemostasis. Administration of TXA is recommended as soon as the diagnosis of PPH is made if the diagnosis is made within 3 h of delivery. TXA, as a management strategy, in addition to uterotonics reduced the risk of PPH in randomized trials.

Hemorrhagic shock is the most frequent type of shock in obstetric patients [14]. Blood loss exceeding 40% of total blood volume leads to global hypoxia and metabolic acidosis [15]. These metabolic complications, accompanied by organ hypoperfusion, trigger an irreversible state of coagulopathy, bolstering hemorrhage and inducing multiple organ dysfunction and death [16]. The concept of damage control resuscitation (DCR) was first reported by trauma surgeons and its applicability has spread in traumatic and nontraumatic scenarios in general surgery, orthopedics, and obstetrics [17]. DCR consists of a series of strategies to minimize hemorrhage, prevent the deadly triad (coagulopathy, acidosis, and hypothermia), and maximize tissue oxygenation. This is achieved by a staged surgical approach that minimizes operative time, counteracting life-threatening conditions and deferring the definitive surgical procedures until normal physiology is restored at the intensive care unit (ICU).

Once the shock has occurred in PPH, it is estimated that the mortality of patients will increase dramatically [18, 19, 20]. To mitigate metabolic complications, strategies such as hypotensive fluid resuscitation and transfusion protocols have been studied for hemostatic reanimation. There are two strategies for fluid resuscitation in patients with hemorrhage: the aggressive approach and the hypotensive resuscitation approach. Aggressive resuscitation refers to the traditionally used strategy in which the key principle is restoring the effective circulating blood volume, and rapid normalizing of blood pressure with administration of large amounts of crystalloids. Hypotensive resuscitation, also called permissive hypotension, consists of restrictive crystalloid resuscitation during the early stages of a hemorrhagic shock to maintain lower than normal systolic or mean blood pressure, sustaining organ perfusion until control of the bleeding occurs [19].

Resuscitation in hemorrhage was classically focused only on the administration of fluids and PRBC. The use of FFP, PLT, and cryo-precipitate was delayed until coagulopathy was demonstrated in paraclinics [21]. Hemostatic resuscitation limits the use of crystalloids and involves early administration of blood products (not only PRBC), making massive transfusion protocols the cornerstone of resuscitation.

In hemostatic resuscitation, PRBC, FFP, and PLT are applied in a 1:1:1 ratio due to the resemblance with whole blood and because a "high ratio" is related to fewer complications and better patient survival outcomes [21, 22, 23, 24]. If PRBC is not available, then whole blood can be used instead in case of massive hemorrhage.

In hemorrhages, fibrinogen is the first clotting factor to diminish its concentrations to critical levels, with values of <200 mg/dl considered an indication for component replacement [21]. Achieving specific fibrinogen levels is an important target during massive transfusion (at least 150–200 mg/dl in PPH).



As the underlying physiological imbalance and clinical course in trauma seem similar to severe PPH, massive transfusion protocols with high ratios utilized for trauma may be useful for PPH [25, 26]. Recommendations for ratios 1:1–1:2 for transfusions are different from previously proposed protocols with ratios of 6:4:1 or 4:4:1, as in the CMQCC Obstetric Hemorrhage Toolkit and from other obstetrics societies [27]. ACOG recommends administration of blood products in 1:1:1 ratio, mimicking whole blood replacement [28]. Massive transfusion means requirements of ≥ 4 PRBC units (some articles considered ≥ 10 PRBC within 24 h), replacement of total blood volume within 24 h, or replacement of 50% of blood volume within 3 h [23]. The protocol for massive transfusion is specific at each institution, but some schemes have been suggested in the literature. Typical rounds consist of 6 units PRBC, 6 units FFP, 6 units PLT or 1 platelet apheresis, and 10 units of cryoprecipitate (Table 1) [21, 29, 30]. Unless inactivated, the blood bank will prepare and send the products for rounds 2–4 successively, and if the patient continues bleeding the protocol will start again from round 1.

Tabela 1. Massive transfusion protocol in obstetrics" [21]

	PRBCs	FFP	Platelets	Cryoprecipitate
Round 1	6 U	6 U	6 U	10 U
Round 2	6 U	6 U	6 U	10 U
Round 3	Tranexamic acid 1 g intravenously over 10 min			
Round 4	6 U	6 U	6 U	

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FIBROIDS IN PREGNANCY

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Uterine fibroids, a common finding in women of reproductive age. The data in the literature are conflicting, but most women with fibroids are considered to have high risk pregnancies, complicated with an increased rate of spontaneous miscarriage, preterm labor, placenta abruption, malpresentation, labor dystocia, cesarean delivery, and postpartum hemorrhage. Management considerations, as risk assessment and modes of delivery are analyzed as well an interesting case report.

Key words: Fibroids, High Risk Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Preterm labor, Placenta abruption, Cesarean section, Fetal anomalies, Myomectomy

Fibroids (leiomyomas) are benign smooth muscle cell tumors of the uterus. Although they are extremely common, with an overall incidence of 40% to 60% by age 35 and 70% to 80% by age 50, the precise etiology of uterine fibroids remains unclear.

Before planned pregnancy, myomectomy can be considered in women with unexplained infertility or recurrent pregnancy loss, although whether this intervention improves fertility rates and perinatal outcome remains unclear.

The diagnosis of fibroids in pregnancy is not straightforward. Only 42% of large fibroids (> 5 cm) and 12.5% of smaller fibroids (3–5 cm) can be diagnosed on physical examination. The ability of ultrasound to detect fibroids in pregnancy is even more limited, due to the difficulty of differentiating fibroids from physiologic thickening of the myometrium. The prevalence of uterine fibroids during pregnancy is underestimated.

Prospective studies using ultrasound to follow the size of uterine fibroids throughout pregnancy showed that the growth was limited almost exclusively to the first trimester. The maximum growth was only 25% of the initial volume.

Most fibroids are asymptomatic. However, severe localized abdominal pain can occur if a fibroid undergoes so-called “red degeneration,” torsion, or impaction. Pain is the most common complication of fibroids in pregnancy, and is seen most often in women with large fibroids (> 5 cm) during the second and third trimesters of pregnancy. Spontaneous miscarriage rates are greatly increased in pregnant women with fibroids compared with control subjects without fibroids. Early miscarriage is more common in women with fibroids located in the uterine corpus than in the lower uterine segment.

The location of the fibroid determines the risk for bleeding. Bleeding in early pregnancy is significantly more common if the placenta implants close to the fibroid .

Pregnant women with fibroids are significantly more likely to develop preterm labor and to deliver preterm than women without fibroids.

Although reports are conflicting, pooled cumulative data suggest that the risk of placental abruption is increased 3-fold in women with fibroids. Fibroids are associated with a 2-fold increased risk of placenta previa

Fetal growth does not appear to be affected by the presence of uterine fibroids. A number of fetal anomalies have been reported in women with large submucosal fibroids, including dolichocephaly and torticollis. Large fibroids, multiple fibroids, and fibroids in the lower uterine segment have all been reported as independent

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risk factors for malpresentation. Numerous studies have shown that uterine fibroids are a risk factor for cesarean delivery (3.7-fold increased risk), an increase in labor dystocia.

Fibroids may distort the uterine architecture and interfere with myometrial contractions leading to uterine atony and postpartum hemorrhage. This same mechanism may also explain why women with fibroids are at increased risk of puerperal hysterectomy.

Retained placenta was more common in women with fibroids, but only if the fibroid was located in the lower uterine segment. Uterine rupture after abdominal myomectomy is extremely rare. Recent data suggest that such uterine ruptures occur prior to the onset of labor at the site of the prior laparoscopic myomectomy.

We presented a case report of very large intramural fibroid in first pregnancy, with uneventful pregnancy course, initiated with spontaneous vaginal labour; dystocia indicated a cesarean section; six months after delivery she underwent myomectomy.

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The background features a complex geometric design. A large, dark purple triangle is positioned in the top-left corner. A light purple trapezoidal shape is located in the middle-right section. A dark blue triangle is situated in the bottom-right corner. A thin yellow line and a thin pink line are drawn diagonally across the composition. The word "GYNECOLOGY" is centered at the bottom in a bold, pink, sans-serif font.

GYNECOLOGY

GESTACIJSKE TROFOBLASTNE BOLESTI

Vesna Ećim-Zlojutro

Klinika za ginekologiju i akušerstvo , UKC Republike Srpske

Uvod

Prvi opisi gestacijske trofoblastne bolesti datiraju još u 4. vijeku p.n.e. koji opisuju hidatiformnu molu (HM), kao vodenu bolest materice. Njen nastanak pripisan je nezdravoj vodi. U 6. vijeku, Ecije iz Amida, prvi je upotrebio izraz hydatid.

Prema klasifikaciji Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije, gestacijska trofoblastična bolest (GTB) uključuje širok spektar malignih novotvorina i premalignih promjena koje prethode njihovom nastanku.

Dijele se na :

- dobroćudne GTB
 1. parcijalna hidatiformna mola- GTB u kojoj dolazi do potpune ili djelomične transformacije posteljičnih resica i abnormalnog rasta trofoblasta koje zadebljaju bujaju i cistično se promijene. Zbog karakterističnog izgleda posteljice koja je građena od puno mjehurića nalik na zrna grožđa, ova promjena naziva se i grozdasta mola.
 2. kompletna hidatiformna mola- je posljedica abnormalne oplodnje, odnosno isključivo očevo doprinosa genetičkom sadržaju zigote zbog čega ne dolazi do razvoja zametka (ili propada vrlo rano) nego samo do abnormalnog bujanja trofoblasta oko promijenjenih posteljičnih resica.
- zloćudne GTN
 1. invazivna hidatiformna mola- nastaje kada dodje do invazije miometrija ,a rijetko može dati i metastaze
 2. gestacijski horiokarcinom- predstavlja maligno oboljenje
 3. tumor placentnog ležišta
 4. epiteliodni trofoblastni tumor [1]

Svaki oblik trofoblastne bolesti u onkologiji se smatra jednim etiopatogenetskim procesom. Među mogućim uzrocima trofoblastne bolesti etnička pripadnost, starost majke, nedostatak vitamina A, ali nije isključen utjecaj virusa gripe na trofoblast, posebna svojstva jajašca, imunološki razlozi, hromosomske aberacije, nedostatak proteina, povećana aktivnost hijaluronidaze.

Najviše je u upotrebi histopatološka klasifikacija gestacijskih trofoblastnih bolesti, mada je sa onkologije značajnija klasifikacija Međunarodne federacije ginekologije i akušerstva (FIGO), a sa aspekta ginekologa-praktičara klinička klasifikacija [2].

GTB je povezana sa povećanim mortalitetom i morbiditetom kod žena u reproduktivnom dobu, ako se liječi na suboptimalan način, ako se ne liječi ili dijagnostikuje nakon razvoja ekstenzivnih metastaza.

Sproveden je opisni pregled smjernica Kraljevskog koledža akušera i ginekologa, Međunarodne federacije ginekologije i akušerstva, Evropskog društva za medicinsku onkologiju i Kraljevskog australijskog i novozelandskog koledža akušera i ginekologa o GTB.

Sve smjernice se slažu da je evakuacija sukcijom optimalna terapija za hidatidiformnu molarnu trudnoću i da je hemioterapija, bilo sa jednim agensom (za nizak rizik) ili sa više agenasa (za visok rizik), preferirani modalitet liječenja horiokarcinoma. Takođe postoji konsenzus da treba izbjegavati buduću trudnoću tokom praćenja; stoga treba koristiti efikasan metod kontracepcije.

Sva medicinska društva preporučuju registraciju ovakvih pacijenata u GTD skrining centre, podržavaju upotrebu sistema bodovanja Međunarodne federacije ginekologije i akušerstva 2000 i napominju da dijagnoza gestacijske trofoblastne neoplazije (GTN) treba da se zasniva na kliničkoj prezentaciji (iz genitalnog trakta i metastatskih mesta) i procena humanog horionskog gonadotropina [3].

Preporuka je hiruško liječenje trofoblastičnih tumora placentе ili epitelioidnih trofoblastičnih tumora, pošto je hemioterapija u ovim slučajevima manje efikasna.

Postoje kontroverze u vezi sa odgovarajućim praćenjem nakon tretmana, primjenom anti-D imunoglobulina, vremenom infuzije oksitocina i režimima spasavanja koji se mogu koristiti u slučajevima rezistentne ili rekurentne GTN [4].

Klinička slika

Simptomi molarne trudnoće ne moraju se ni po čemu razlikovati od simptoma koji prate normalnu trudnoću, međutim oni su ponekad intenzivniji (krvarenje iz vagine tokom prvog tromjesečja trudnoće, bol u području trbuha, izražena jutarnja mučnina i povraćanje, veći trbuh nego što se to očekuje kod normalne trudnoće, nepostojanje pokreta/srčane akcije ploda, ispadanje grozdastog tkiva) [4].

Dijagnoza

Dijagnoza se postavlja na osnovu ginekološke anamneze, krvnih laboratorijskih pretraga, ginekološkog te ultrazvučnog pregleda koji ujedno predstavlja i dijagnostičku metodu izbora [5,6].

Terapija

Hidatiformna mola se liječi odstranjenjem tkiva posteljice kiretažom i histopatološkom verifikacijom. Potpuno uklanjanje maternice ili histerektomija je terapijska opcija za žene u poodmakloj dobi te žene koje ne planiraju ponovno zatrudnjeti. Nakon provedenog zahvata, potrebno je pratiti vrijednosti humanog korionskog gonadotropina u krvi koje, ako ostanu povišene ili dalje rastu, mogu ukazivati na postojanje zaostalog posteljičnog tkiva ili rjeđe, invazivnog horiokarcinoma koji zahtijeva hemioterapiju.

Nakon normalizacije nalaza, preporuka je pričekati šest mjeseci do godinu dana prije odluke o sljedećoj trudnoći. Savremenim dijagnostičkim i terapijskim postupcima postiže se optimalan učinak liječenja i velik broj žena ima zdravu i uspješnu trudnoću/e u budućnosti. [7,8]

Prikaz slučaja

Pacijentkinja T.G.1988.godište ,P1 ab 1 missed prije trudnoće i drugi missed poslije trudnoće januar 2021.

Anamnestički: tegobe počele u januaru mjesecu kada je imala spontani pobačaj. U aprilu ove godine hospitalizovana u KGA Banjaluka zbog sumnje na vanmateričnu trudnoću, kada je započeta terapija Metrotreksatom. Laparoskopski odstranjen lijevi jajovod i dio

desnog cistično izmijenjenog jajnika, uz kontinuirani porast beta HCG, potom je uradjena kiretaža (PHD/ endometriji u sekrecionoj fazi). Laboratorijski nalazi :

Beta HCG :

20.04.2021. **586.5**... 610.4... 670.1... 824.1... 701.7... 478.2... 415.5... 550.3... 529... 540.4... 674.6... 912.8... 903... 943.4... 20.05.2021. **1387.5**

21.04.2021. god.: AST 19 ALT 18 urea 4 kreatinin 66 CRP <1 Er 4,26 Hgb 139 Htc0.40 Le 6.49 TR 251

17.05.2021. god. Progesteron 0.93 ng/mL, Estradiol 53.22 pg/mL

20.05.2021.god. AST 13 ALT 10 urea 5.2 kreatinin 72 CRP 0.5



Upućena u Beograd u GAK Narodni Front gdje je uradjena laparoskopija, histeroskopija (odstranjen endocervikalni polip i učinjena biopsija endometrijuma, PH bez prisustva tkiva trofoblasta), RTG glave i vrata (sella turcica) i RTG grudnog koša, te CT male karlice.

Vrijednosti BHCG se održavaju. Nakon toga se pacijentkinja optušta kući uz preporuku za upotrebu OKT i ako vrijednosti BHCG ne budu padali da se ponovno detaljno ispita CT grudnog koša i abdomena. CT-om abdomena i male karlice se ne registruje patologija. Kolonoskopija negativna. CT-om grudnog koša se registruje promjena u prednjem medijastinumu, u prvom redu teratom. Indikovano je dijagnostički-terapijski VATS.

CT toraksa preoperativno 23.06.2021.: U prednjem gornjem medijastinumu uz luk aorte, ispred luka aorte i truncus coeliacus uočava se mekotkivna heterogena tumorska masa dijametra 3,5 x 3,4 x 2,8 cm, heterogenog postkontrastnog prebojavanja koja u prvom redu može odgovarati tumorskoj masi porijekla timusa, teratomu ddg druga etiologija. U plućnom parenhimu nema patoloških promjena. Nema uvećanih medijastinalnih niti aksilarnih limfatika. Nema pleuralnih izliva ni pneumotoraksa. Srce u fiziološkim granicama, nema perikardnog izliva.

CT endokranijuma 23.06.2021. bez vidljivih patoloških promjena.

MR abdomena i male karlice 23.06.2021. U viđenom parenhimu pluća nema konsolidacije ni infiltrata, nema pleuralnog izliva. Jetra je normalnog oblika i veličine, homogenog parenhima bez fokalnih lezija. Prehepatično uočava se manji limfatik dijametra od 5 mm prisutan i na ranijem pregledu bez izmjene. Žučna kesa je distendirana, bez znakova kalkuloze i bez razvoja patološkog procesa. Intra i ekstrahepatični žučni putevi su u fiziološkim granicama. Pankreas je uobičajenog oblika, položaja i veličine, homogenog parenhima bez dilatacije intrapankreatičnog kanala. Slezina bez patoloških promjena. Nadbubrežne žlijezde su u fiziološkim granicama. Oba bubrega su očuvanog parenhima bez dilatacije sabirnog sistema. Nema uvećanja intra niti retroperitonealnih limfatika. Nema slobodne tečnosti u peritoneumu. U maloj karlici postoperativni status- stanje nakon laparoskopije i odstranjenja lijevog jajovoda. Desni jajnik je dijametra do 2,6 x 2,2 cm sa manjim folikularnim cistama do 5mm. Lijevi jajnik je voluminozniji dijametra do 4,5 x 3 cm sa vidljivom folikularnom cistom od 3,7 cm i okolnim manjim folikularnim cistama. Uterus voluminozniji sa znacima gušćeg, hemoragičnog sadržaja u kavumu u okviru aktivne faze menstrualnog ciklusa bez MR detektabilnih patoloških promjena.

U cervikalnom kanalu i vagini bez patoloških promjena. Manja količina slobodne tečnosti u maloj karlici. Ne uočavam signifikantno uvećane limfatike niti drugih patoloških promjena. Na koštanim strukturama abdomena i male karlice bez patoloških promjena.

Preoperativno određene vrijednosti AFP: 1.2 IU/mL i BHCG (s) 13284.3 IU/L. Dana 01.07.2021. godine nakon kompletne preoperativne pripreme i sprovedene tromboprofilakse uradi se gore navedeni operativni zahvat. Definitivni patohistološki nalaz u radu. Postoperativni tok protekao uredno. Postoperativne vrijednosti HCG (s) 7506.6...4143,9 IU/L. Kontrolna radiografija pluća pokazala je uredan intratorakalni status, bez sigurnih znakova likvidopneumotoraksa. Bez sekrecije na torakalni dren i bez prisustva "air leak-a", te se isti odstrani prvog postoperativnog dana. Tokom hospitalizacije tretirana antibiotikom, analgeticima, inhibitorom protonske pumpe. Pacijentkinja se dobrog opšteg stanja, eupnoična, eukardna, afebrilna, kardiopulmonalno kompenzovana, otpušta kući sa preporukama za kontrolu i dalje liječenje.

Preoperativno beta HCG 13 284 01.07.2021 u 6h postoperativno beta HCG 7506 01.07.2021. 18h, tj 12h nakon operacije....

02.07.2021. beta HCG 4143 (24h nakon operacije), beta HCG 09.07.2021. 310 beta HCG 56,58 16.07.2021. (napomena da se radi o drugoj laboratoriji). Tumorski markeri od 17.06.2021. Ca 19-9 11,5, CEA 0,5, Ca 125 27,0, AFP 1,4, NSE 5,9, CYFRA 21 -11,5.

PH/1.7.2021. CHORIOCARCINOMA. Tumorsko tkivo probija kapsulu timusa u isječcima uzorkovanim iz najvećeg dostavljenog čvora i tumor se nalazi na resekcionom rubu na mjestima proboja kapsule timusa. Najveći dijametar tumora u analiziranom uzorku 4 cm. Rubovi resekcije: tumor prisutan na rubu resekcije u najvećem uzorku čije histološke karakteristika odgovaraju timusu.

Revizija PHD (u Beo lab)- anamnestički potvrđena gore navedena dijagnoza.

PET CT 24.11.2021. Obostrano simetrično u području vrata i toraksa prisutni multipli fokusi pojačanog nakupljanja 18F-FDG - fiziološko nakupljanje u mrkom masnom tkivu i simpatičkim ganglijama. Prisutno stanje nakon ekscizije tumorske mase medijastinuma, lijeve salpingektomije i resekcije desnog jajnika. U komparaciji sa PET/CT pregledom od 30.07.2021. uočava se progresija bolesti.

Na današnjem pregledu, u prednjem medijastinumu ne uočavaju se patološke promjene.

U plućnom parenhimu desno uočavaju se nodusi sa umjerenim nakupljanjem 18F-FDG, u S2 dijametra 17 mm (SUVmax 1,6) i u S10 nodus dijametra 10 mm (SUVmax 2,6) - najvjerovatnije sekundarni depoziti, de novo. Retroperitonealno aortokavalno limfatik dijametra do 12 mm, te paraaortalno obostrano pojedinačni infracentimetarni.

Nalaz prof. Kovčin 13.12.2021.g - Pacijentkinja ima prijedlog ljekara iz Acibadema za HD hemioterapiju uz transplantaciju matičnih ćelija.

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LEKARSKA GREŠKA U GINEKOLOGIJI I AKUŠERSTVU

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Savremena medicina je poslednjih decenija značajno napredovala i omogućila ne samo produžavanje života, već je dovela i do poboljšanja kvaliteta života. U svetlu ovakvih postignuća i svakodnevnih saznanja dogodile su se značajne promene koje za posledicu imaju porast ne samo broja pravnih problema, već i ukupnog pravnog značaja medicinskih postupaka.

Principi medicine zasnovane na dokazima, kao i promena odnosa između lekara i pacijenta, koji nije više samo zasnovan na znanju, iskustvu, veštini i poštovanju lekara, već je ravnopravan, partnerski, u kome se informisanom pacijentu predlažu i obrazlažu terapijski planovi, moguće komplikacije i alternative lečenja, sa mogućnošću i njihovog neprihvatanja, suočili su lekare sa ogromnom stručnom, moralnom, materijalnom pa i krivičnom odgovornošću.

Procenjuje se da od 2000. godine porast broja sudskih postupaka koji se vode protiv zdravstvenih radnika iznosi i do 1200 % u odnosu na broj tokom ranijih godina.

Nesumnjivo da je sa porastom broja sudskih postupaka porasla i zainteresovanost javnosti za njihove ishode. Ovome su značajno doprineli i mediji preko kojih najšira javnost najčešće saznaje o problematičnim situacijama u zdravstvu. Neprimereno, senzacionalističko izveštavanje u formi afera neretko, a posebno kada se radi o tragičnim ishodima lečenja, stvara pogrešnu i lošu sliku o lekarskoj profesiji, kompromituje zdravstvenu struku i na kraju ugrožava ne samo interese lekara i zdravstvenih radnika, već i interese i prava pacijenata.

Temeljna stručna obrazovanost i stručna osposobljenost, poznavanje i poštovanje pravila struke, ali i zakonskih i pravnih normi i propisa, kao i nivoa lekarske odgovornosti osnova su što kvalitetnije zdravstvene zaštite, smanjivanje rizika od propusta i eliminisanja neosnovanih provera i sumnji.

Ginekologija i akušerstvo su sasvim izuzetna specijalnost, specijalnost visokog rizika, hitnih, nepredvidljivih, nekada nepreventabilnih i neočekivanih stanja, koja za posledicu mogu imati kako neposredne, tako i udaljene nepovoljne efekte, a koje su uzrok često dugotrajnih, mučnih i teških pravnih postupaka, sa ozbiljnim stručnim, materijalnim, pa i psihološkim sekvelama.

Prema jednoj od statičkih analiza američkih autora, ginekolozi-akušeri se, uz ostale hiruške grane sa 16 % zastupljenosti, nalaze u samom vrhu pravno zanimljivih područja.

Osetljivost i složenost problema vezanih za reproduktivnu funkciju žena, trudnoću i porođaj, u okolnostima poimanja savremene medicine kao svemoćne, ponekad bez sistematske analize i ishitreno, izaziva negativnu reakciju na svaki ishod koji odstupa od očekivanog i najboljeg.

U skladu sa obavezom da svoju profesionalnu delatnost obavljaju prema stručnim standardima, vodičima dobre prakse, protokolima lečenja i kodeksom profesionalne etike, lekari i zdravstveni radnici preuzimaju stručnu, građansko-pravnu i krivičnu odgovornost. Nivoi odgovornosti se preklapaju i dokumenti i zakonska regulativa koji ih definišu istovremeno služe i kao osnov za pokretanje procesa provere lekarske odgovornosti.



Hipokratova zakletva, Ženevska deklaracija, međunarodni kodeks međunarodne etike i brojni drugi dokumenti određuju opšte dužnosti lekara, dužnosti lekara prema bolesnom, kao i međusobne dužnosti i međusobni odnos lekara i zdravstvenih radnika. U isto vreme, odgovornost i (ne)postojanje lekarske greške se utvrđuje i u zavisnosti od okolnosti i tumači različito kao građansko-pravna i krivična na osnovu Zakona o zdravstvenoj zaštiti (Sl. glasnik RD, br. 25/2019), Zakona o pravima pacijenata (Sl. glasnik, br.45/2013 i 25/2019) i Kodeksa profesionalne etike Lekarske komore Srbije, kao i Pravilnika o obrascima i sadržaju obrazaca za vođenje zdravstvene dokumentacije, evidencija, izveštaja, registara i elektronskog medicinskog dosijea (Sl. glasnik RS, br.20/2019). Ovi zakoni definišu stručnu, etičku i disciplinsku odgovornost i garantuju da sve medicinske aktivnosti budu komplementarne sa pravima pacijenata.

Zakon o obligacionim odnosima (Sl. Glasnik RS, br.18/2020) i Zakon o parničnom postupku (odluka US 55/2014, 87/2019 i 18/2020) su dva zakona koja pre svega definišu građansko-pravnu i materijalnu odgovornost, dok krivična odgovornost predstavljan vrlo osetljivu temu i kao krajnje sredstvo se u okolnostima dokazanih najtežih neodgovarajućih postupaka koji su uzročno-posledično povezani sa nepovoljnim ishodom lečenja, procenjuje prema Krivičnom zakoniku (Sl. glasnik RS, br.35/2019) i to samo za tačno definisana dela: kada lekar primeni očigledno nepodobno sredstvo, primeni očigledno nepodoban način lečenja, ne primeni odgovarajuće higijenske mere ili uopšte nesavesno postupa, kada čini ili ne čini potrebne stručne radnje što sve dovodi do oštećenja zdravlja pacijenta (i u krajnjem smrtnog ishoda).

Kao što je već navedeno, nivoi lekarske odgovornosti se preklapaju i postupci provere mogu da se izvode istovremeno kroz rad stručnih tela na nivou Republike Srbije (Zdravstveni Savet, Etičkii Odbor, Republičke stručne komisije) u postupku redovne i vanredne provere kvaliteta stručnog rada zdravstvenih radnika, u disciplinskom postupku pred nadležnim organom lekarske komore ili u drugim postupcima, pa tako npr. u slučaju potvrđivanja krivice, Lekraska komora ustanovljava etički prekršaj i privremeno oduzima licencu.

Glavni nesporazum između prava i lekarske struke je što pravna struka izjednačava pojam komplikacije i greške.

Zakon o zdravstvenoj zaštiti (čl. 197, čl. 186) definiše lekarsku grešku kao „nesavesno obavljanje zdravstvene delatnosti u vidu zanemarivanja profesionalne dužnosti u pružanju zdravstvene zaštite, nepažnje ili propuštanja, odnosno nepridržavanja utvđenih pravila struke i profesionalnih veština u pružanju zdravstvene zaštite koje dovodi do povrede, oštećenja, pogoršavanja zdravlja ili gubitaka delova tela pacijenta“.

Savremena medicina pojam lekarske greške definiše kao objektivnu povredu standarda lečenja, a to je lečenje prema savremenim saznanjima, protokolima, procedurama.

Sa druge strane, komplikacija (neželjeni, neočekivani ishod) je stručni pojam, koji može biti posledica neodgovarajućeg, ali i odgovarajućeg medicinskog postupka, pa čak i prirodnog toka bolesti, komorbiditeta, životnog doba, organizacionih problema, čak i stručne zablude u koju lekar može biti doveden pogrešnim informisanjem od samog pacijenta, koji takođe imaju zakonski regulisanu odgovornost.

Pravna struka, sa druge strane smatra da je komplikacija greška i da je neodvojiva od lekarskih postupaka.

Moguće je da posledično, bar jednim delom zbog neujednačenih kriterijuma, i u javnosti pojmovi lekarske odgovornosti, greške, nepovoljnog ili neočekivanog ishoda lečenja, imaju isto značenje, loše se tumače i kao takvi nailaze na osudu, na osnovu koje se traži i najteža, krivična odgovornost. Svakako, pravni organi u postupku utvrđivanja odgovornosti lekara iz različitih razloga koriste usluge sudskih veštaka, njihovog stručnog znanja, kojima sud ne raspolaže, a veštaci prema svom dugogodišnjem, najboljem znanju i iskustvu, na osnovu činjenica savesno i objektivno iznose zaključak i mišljenje.

Sagledavanje lekarske odgovornosti i utvrđivanje lekarske greške je nesumnjivo odgovoran i naporan posao, nekada i vrlo komplikovan, te ga u kompleksnijim slučajevima obavlja Sudsko medicinski odbor

(SMO), stručno telo Medicinskog fakulteta sastavljeno od 5 stalnih članova, lekara različitih specijalnosti sa dugogodišnjim iskustvom i najvišim akademskim zvanjima koje bira Savet fakulteta.

Prema rezultatima rada SMO Medicinskog Fakulteta u Beogradu (rezultati dobijeni ljubaznošću predsednika SMO Prof. dr Tatjane Atanasijević), u petogodišnjem periodu, od 65 slučajeva (od ukupno 248 upućenih predmeta) u kojima je utvrđen različit stepen i vrsta odgovornosti, u 21. slučaju radilo se o ginekolozima-akušerima, u 35 slučajeva o hirurzima (19 opšta hirurgija, 5 dečija hirurgija, 3 urologija, 3 ortopedija sa traumatologijom i ostali), u 8 o anesteziolozima, u 6 o internistima, u 6 o otorinolaringolozima, u 6 o lekarima opšte prakse, u 4 o pedijatricima i u 4 o radiolozima.

Prema težini posledice, odgovornost lekara ginekologa-akušera ustanovljena je u slučaju smrti porodilje zbog iskrvarenja, infekcije, neprepoznatog oboljenja, zatim smrti novorođenčeta (u toku porođaja ili posle), kao i zbog neodgovarajućih indikacija za (ne)vršenje carskog reza.

Danas je porođaj sigurniji nego ikada i stopa smrtnosti majke i novorođenčadi, broj traumatskih porođaja i povreda novorođenčadi značajno je smanjen, ali preostali neminovni i neizbežni rizik i za majku i za dete, koji može da dovede do neželjenih događaja, ponekad je dovoljan za pokretanje pravnog procesa.

Najčešći razlog za pokretanje sudskih postupaka u perinatalnoj medicini i akušerstvu je fetalna hipoksija odn. asfiksija, posledična mrtvorodenost i različiti stepeni neuroloških oštećenja novorođenčadi. Navedeni razlozi se, po pravilu prvenstveno analiziraju u svetlu neadekvatnih intrapartalnih odluka o vremenu i načinu završavanja porođaja, odn. indikacija za carski rez.

Kardiotokografija (CTG), fetalna i neonatalna pehametrija (kad god i gde god je moguće), kao i ocena vitalnosti novorođenčeta po Apgarovoj (Apgar ocena) su standardne metode koje se koriste za otkrivanje fetalne hipoksije i na osnovu kojih se procenjuje kvalitet sprovedenog perinatalnog nadzora i praćenja.

Sa sudsko-medicinskog aspekta, kardiotokografija ima najvažnije mesto. Uprkos niskoj specifičnosti, CTG je svima dostupan, široko se upotrebljava, omogućava kontinuirano praćenje srčane radnje ploda i kontrakcija materice, može se čuvati i kasnije koristiti za tumačenje tokom sudskih postupaka.

CTG-om se beleži svaki akutni ili hronični poremećaj oksigenacije ploda, i kao takav može biti relativna indikacija za ubrzano završavanje porođaja, pre svega donošenje odluke o sprovođenju carskog reza, što je jedna od najčešćih situacija u veštačenjima. Otuda je CTG, iako nezamenljiva, ali donekle i kontraverzna metoda, uz odgovarajući opis porođaja (partogram i dekurzus), ključni dokument za objektivnu retrogradnu analizu toka porođaja, a konačno i ishoda porođaja.

Na drugom mestu po učestalosti povoda za pokretanje forenzičke analize je trauma novorođenčeta: kefalhematom, povreda brahijalnog plexusa ili ređe facijalnog nerva, intrakranijalna krvarenja, laceracije kao posledica instrumentalnog završavanja porođaja, zastoja ramena, manipulacije pri rađanju sa karličnom prezentacijom ili tokom carskog reza. Povrede deteta u porođaju su deo spektra komplikacija koje se mogu predvideti i sprečiti, ali u meri u kojoj svaki porođaj nosi sa sobom rizik za njihov nastanak i ne mogu se eliminisati.

Na trećem mestu je porođajna trauma majke, kao i njene neposredne i udaljene posledice, a zatim slede greške (najčešće nedijagnostikovane anomalije) u prenatalnoj dijagnostici (invazivnoj, neinvazivnoj, ultrazvučnoj). U savremenom vođenju trudnoće postoje smernice i uputstva strukovnih, nacionalnih i tzv. krovnih udruženja za perinatalnu medicinu, koja su zasnovana na naučnim dostignućima i osnovama dobre kliničke prakse, koje iako ne predstavljaju zakonsku regulativu, omogućavaju bitno smanjenje rizika od mogućih propusta.

U spektru ginekoloških oboljenja, najčešća stanja koja su predmet sudskih sporova su neblagovremena i/ili netačno postavljena dijagnoza, koja onda za posledicu ima i neadekvatan izbor terapije. Intraoperativni



problemi (najčešće intraoperativno oštećenje bešike i/ili mokraćovoda, sa ili bez kasnijeg formiranja fistule), kao i intraoperativno proširenje operativnog zahvata bez prethodnog informisanja i saglasnosti pacijentkinje, su takođe neretko razlog provere medicinskog postupanja.

U laparoskopskoj hirurgiji najfrekventniji su procesi posle neželjenih događaja vezanih za povredu okolnih tkiva direktnim kontaktom sa instrumentom pri ulasku u truh ili izvorom energije tokom intraabdominalnih manipulacija, kao i dugoročne sekvele u vezi sa izborom hiruške metode, a koje dovode u sumnju hirušku kompetentnost.

Jedna od najčešće izvođenih ginekoloških operacija – histerektomija – koja se uglavnom izvodi kao elektivna procedura, posle odgovarajuće preoperativne pripreme kojom se rizici od komplikacija značajno redukuju, predstavlja takođe jedan od čestih razloga za pokretanje postupka. Svaki nepovoljan ishod (lezija mokraćne bešike, uretera, krvarenje, infekcija rane), uprkos prethodnoj obaveštenosti i postignutoj saglasnosti, može biti povod nezadovoljstva. Pravovremeno prepoznavanje i rešavanje problema koje sprečava dalji razvoj težih posledica (peritonitisa, fistula) doprinosi ne samo smanjivanju broja sudskih postupaka, već i lakšoj kvalifikaciji neželjenog događaja.

Uroginekologija, kao grana ginekološke hirurgije, kojom se koriguju defekti karličnog dna, u dužem vremenskom periodu je bila „pošteđena“ u forenzičkom smislu. Međutim, sa početkom primene ugradnog materijala (mrežica i tračica) porasla su i očekivanja pacijentkinja u ovoj oblasti elektivne, rekonstruktivne hirurgije. Svaka perioperativna komplikacija (ekstruzija mrežice, dispareunija, crevna opstrukcija) može biti razlog neispunjenih očekivanja i rezultovati sudskim postupkom.

Najmanje sudskih postupaka pokrenuto je u vezi sa lečenjem pacijentkinja obolelih od malignih bolesti ženskih genitalnih organa. Ginekološka onkologija je izuzetna supspecijalnost u kojoj je mogućnost nastanka komplikacija i/ili grešaka prisutna na svakom koraku – tokom dijagnostičkih postupaka, lečenja, praćenja. Poštovanjem i primenom brojnih protokola i smernica, preporučenih metoda, broja pregleda, terapijskih modaliteta, učestalost nepovoljnih ishoda značajno se smanjuje.

Temelj visokog kvaliteta zdravstvene zaštite života i zdravlja, posebno u oblasti ginekologije i akušerstva, koji obezbeđuje profesionalnu sigurnost, i za zdravstvene radnike, i za pacijentkinje je u dobroj komunikaciji, međusobnom poverenju, ne samo između lekara i pacijentkinja, već i u komunikaciji i saradnji lekara i svih zdravstvenih radnika, dobroj informisanosti pacijentkinja, primeni savremenih postupaka lečenja, uredno vođenoj dokumentaciji i kontinuiranoj edukaciji zdravstvenih radnika.

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SCREENING PROGRAMS AND THEIR IMPACT ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

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INTRODUCTION AND AIM: The current situation, especially the one we have been experiencing for the past three years, certainly leaves numerous repercussions on women's health. Especially the situation related to the Covid 19 virus pandemic, poses numerous challenges to the entire health system and society. Along with numerous diseases, changes and consequences of the pandemic itself, a large number of health, social, economic, social, cultural, as well as numerous other aspects stand out. In addition to the above, the incidence and mortality from malignant diseases is of great importance, in this case - the female reproductive system, which is of great importance.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: In the Republic of Croatia, three national screening programs are currently being implemented by the Ministry of Health. The first screening program is the Early Breast Cancer Detection Program - "Mamma", which has been implemented since 2006. In addition to the mentioned screening program, an early detection program for cervical cancer and an early detection program for colorectal cancer are also being implemented.

RESULTS: It is certain that the most profitable investment in the health care system is one that is focused on screening programs. Based on the above, the goal of all of us, from health professionals, patients, the health system and society as a whole, is to detect malignant disease at an early stage. If the screening programs work well, then the results are far better, compared to systems where there is no screening program.

CONCLUSIONS: Screening programs aimed at women's health save many lives in the first place. In addition to the above, a large number of women discover malignant innovations of the female reproductive system in the earliest stages, when the chances of cure are extremely high. In addition to screening programs related to women's health, and in the territory of the Republic of Croatia these are screening programs for breast and cervical cancer, we must point out a number of positive results. It is certain that by stabilizing the global situation related to the Covid 19 virus pandemic, screening programs will recapture the routine, and will continue to improve, with the goal of saving lives and improving women's health.

INTRODUCTION

The issue of the screening program has been relevant for a long time. Prevention of diseases, especially malignant diseases of the female reproductive system, should certainly be our priority. The pandemic that burdens our lives really has repercussions in many areas. Likewise, the current situation, especially the one we have been experiencing for the last three years, certainly has numerous repercussions on women's health. In the aforementioned context, the current situation related to the Covid 19 virus pandemic poses numerous challenges to the entire healthcare system and society. It is indisputable that in addition to numerous diseases, changes and consequences of the pandemic itself, a large number of health, social, economic, social, cultural, as well as numerous other aspects that affect health stand out. In the mentioned

context, in addition to the above, the occurrence and mortality of malignant diseases, in this case – of the female reproductive system, is of great importance [1].

Katičić et al. state that colon cancer was the second leading cause of cancer mortality in men ($n = 1,063$, $49.77/100,000$) and women ($n = 803$, $34.89/100,000$) in Croatia in 2009 . years [2]. The colon cancer screening program was established by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Croatia. The implementation of the screening program began in September 2007. In doing so, coordinators are engaged in each county public health institute with the obligation to enable the participants to analyze feces for occult bleeding, and then they are also provided with a colonoscopy in all positive cases. Colorectal cancer was identified by screening in 472 patients (5.5% colonoscoped, 3.8% FOBT-positive and 0.26% of all examined persons). The mentioned results are in the expected range according to EU guidelines. The characteristics of the Croatian National Colorectal Cancer Screening Program were as follows: a relatively low percentage of returned FOBTs, a larger number of FOBT-positive individuals, but still within the range for population programs, and a larger number of pathological findings (polyps and cancers). Based on the mentioned results, there is a need for intervention strategies that include organizational changes and educational activities to improve awareness of the usefulness of CRC screening and increase participation rates.

The experiences of cervical cancer screening programs have very good results in the world. Screening programs significantly contribute to their public health effects on the health of the population. Along with the example of Croatian experiences, we highlight the latest cervical cancer screening program that began to be implemented in Germany, and which Hrgović and colleagues write about [3]. At the same time, Germany approached the mentioned cervical cancer screening program very studiously. In order to improve screening results, new guidelines for cervical cancer screening are in force in Germany. Authors used descriptive-analytical method to describe advantages and disadvantages of newly adopted Guidelines for screening program according to experiences of used previous program in Germany. These guidelines have been adopted and approved by the competent Federal Committee for the implementation of cervical cancer screening in Germany. The committee is under the independent management of doctors and health insurance companies. The Committee is also under the legal control of the German Federal Ministry of Health. Conclusion: New Guidelines for Cervical Cancer Screening in Germany has an unchanged part relating to cervical cytodiagnosics. In addition, HPV typing has been integrated in the new screening guidelines to further improve the quality of cervical cancer screening in Germany.

In their work, Poljak et al present an overview of the current practice of cervical cancer screening, the status of vaccination against human papillomavirus (HPV) and available data on the burden of HPV infection and HPV type-specific distribution in 16 countries of Central and Eastern Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia [4]. Since there was relatively little published data, two detailed surveys were conducted during August–October 2011 and January 2013 in order to obtain relevant and updated information. The average prevalence of HPV infection in 8610 women with normal cervical cytology from the region was 12.6%, with HPV16 being the most common type of HPV. The overall prevalence of HPV DNA in women with high-grade cervical lesions was 78.1%. HPV DNA was found in 86.6% of cervical cancer cases; the combined prevalence of HPV16/18 among HPV positive cases was 87.5%. The overall prevalence of HPV DNA in genital warts and laryngeal papillomas was 94.8% and 95.2%, respectively, with HPV6 and HPV11 being the most common types. Opportunistic and organized cervical screening, mainly based on conventional cytology, is carried out in nine and seven countries in the region, with a suggested starting age of screening from 20 to 30 years, and an estimated coverage of a few percent to over 70%. At least one of the current prophylactic vaccines against HPV is registered in all countries of Central and Eastern Europe except Montenegro. Only Bulgaria,

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the Czech Republic, FYR Macedonia, Latvia, Romania and Slovenia have integrated HPV vaccination into their national vaccination program and currently provide free routine vaccination to the primary target population. The key reasons for the lack of implementation of vaccination programs against the HPV virus in many countries were the high price of the vaccine and the negative perception of the public. In the Republic of Croatia, vaccination against the HPV virus is free and available for girls and boys, but it is still not included in the mandatory vaccination calendar.

It is certain that the greatest interest of the screening program is in the area of breast cancer screening. It was mentioned and understandable, given that breast cancer is the first cancer in terms of frequency and mortality in women. Considering the above, for many years there was a need to implement a screening program for breast cancer in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, which resulted in the current screening program [5].

DISCUSSION

Prevention programs are a priority of the entire healthcare system, so the medical profession has always been very interested in their implementation. However, their implementation is often neither simple nor cheap. Regardless of the aforementioned, the long-term and short-term results of the aforementioned screening programs are very encouraging. In 2007, Pajtler et al wrote visionarily about the aforementioned, announcing the cervical cancer screening program in the Republic of Croatia [6].

Analyzing the screening programs in the Republic of Croatia, it is certain that the screening programs for breast cancer, cervical cancer and colorectal cancer are of great public health importance. The aforementioned screening programs largely prevent advanced stages of cancer, and are responsible for the detection of numerous cancer cells in the early stages, when the possibilities of cure, treatment, monitoring and prognosis are much better. The long-term results that we inherit today from three national cancer screening programs in the Republic of Croatia, organized by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, have already justified their existence, and represent our orientation for further public health activities [6,7,8].

CONCLUSION

After studious preparation and implementation, three national screening programs have been implemented in the territory of the Republic of Croatia for several years under the patronage of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia. These are the breast cancer early detection program - "Mamma", which has been implemented since 2006. In addition to the aforementioned screening program, the cervical cancer early detection program and the colon cancer early detection program are also implemented. It is indisputable that the most profitable investment in the health system is the one focused on screening programs. The goal of the entire health care system, and the very essence of the screening program, is to detect a malignant disease at an early stage. As long as the screening programs themselves work well, then the results are far better compared to systems where there is no screening program. Screening programs are focused on women's health and their main goal is to save human lives and detect malignant diseases in the earliest stages. In particular, we reiterate that the main purpose of the screening program is to detect malignant neoplasms of the female reproductive system in the earliest stages, when the chances of cure are extremely high. It is undeniable that almost three years of the Covid 19 virus pandemic in the entire world have left deep and lasting consequences related to the increase in incidence and mortality from numerous cancers. We are still fighting new series and waves of the Covid 19 virus pandemic. But, despite everything, we have to prepare for the time that will come after the pandemic itself. In doing so, we must look ahead, and count on the fact that with the stabilization of the global situation related to the Covid 19 virus pandemic, screening programs will once again enter the routine, and will continue to be improved,

with the aim of saving lives and improving the state of the public health system. This is the goal of the entire society, the health system, the Ministry of Health, but also all health workers as well as each individual.

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TRETMAN POSTOPERATIVNIH RANA – RANO U ODNOSU NA ODGOĐENO SKIDANJE ZAVOJA

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Uvod

Zarastanje rane je jedan od ključnih procesa u svim oblastima hirurgije. Napretkom asepse i antiseptičke izučavanjem lokalnih faktora poboljšana je proces zarastanja rana, a time i brzina oporavka operisanih pacijenata.

Zarastanje rane ovisi o više faktora: vrsti, veličini i lokalizaciji rane, dužini trajanja operativnog zahvata, stanju sistemskog i lokalnog krvotoka, infekciji, životnoj dobi pacijenta, komorbiditeta – kardiovaskularna oboljenja, diabetes mellitus i gojaznosti. CDC sistem klasifikacije hirurških rana: čista hirurška rana, čista kontaminirana, kontaminirana, prljava hirurška rana.

CDC klasifikacija rana govori o stepenu kontaminacije rane ovisno o vrsti hirurškog zahvata i učestalosti infekcije u takvoj vrsti zahvata:

- Čista hirurška rana – ne pokazuje znake infekcije ili upale; učestalost poslijeoperativnih infekcija ne prelazi 1,5%;
- Čista kontaminirana rana – iako ne pokazuje znake infekcije povećan je rizik za infekciju zbog lokalizacije; Učestalost postoperativnog nastanka infekcije je 7,7%;
- Kontaminirana rana – učestalost infekcije oko 15%;
- Prljava – uključuje rane izložene fekalnom materijalu ili postoji apsces i učestalost postoperativne infekcije je do 40%.

Zarastanje rane

Zarastanje rane je odgovor organizma na povredu. Cilj procesa cijeljenja rane je nadomjestiti oštećeno tkivo vitalnim te ponovo dovesti do restauracije i kontinuiteta tkiva. Proces zarastanja:

- Faza hemostaze
- Inflamatorna faza (0-3 dana)
- faza granulacije i proliferacije (od 3-12 dana post.op.)
- faza remodeliranja (od 3 dana do 6 mjeseci)

Prekrivanje primarno zašivene hirurške rane odmah nakon njenog zatvaranja sterilnim zavojem je rutina. Preporuke CDC-a za prevenciju kontrole infekcija je da se primarno zatvoreni hirurški rez prekrije sterilnim zavojem tokom 24 do 48 sati.

Cilj

Prikazati postoperativni tretman pacijentkinja, prednost i rizik ranog skidanja zavoja nakon 48 sati od operacije sa čiste hirurške rane i čiste kontaminirane rane u odnosu na odgođeno skidanje zavoja.

Materijal i metode

Retrospektivna analiza zarastanja postoperativne rane pacijentkinja kod kojih je učinjena laparotomija (skidanje zavoja nakon 48 sati, a vađenje konca 8. do 10. dana) i pacijentkinja sa odgođenim skidanjem zavoja (previjanje i vađenje konca 5. dan, a skidanje zavoja 8 do 10. dana), u periodu od 01.01.2019. do

30.06.2022. na Ginekološkom odjeljenju u Prijedoru. Pacijentkinje su praćene do 30 dana po otpustu iz bolnice.

Rezultati

Tokom 2019. je urađeno 187 laparotomija (*Joel Cohen*). Kod 50 pacijentkinja je skinut zavoj nakon 48 sati, vađenje konca 8. do 10. dana i nije zabilježen ni jedan slučaj infekcije, dok je kod 137 pacijentkinja vršeno odgođeno skidanje zavoja i kod 23 je evidentirana infekcija rane (16,8%).

Tokom 2020. godine je urađeno 170 laparotomija. Rano skidanje zavoja je izvršeno kod 49 pacijentkinja, kod 1 pacijentkinje je došlo do infekcije rane (2,0%), dok je odgođeno skidanje zavoja urađeno kod 121 pacijentkinje, infekcija je evidentirana kod 14 (11,6%). U 2021. i 2022. godini kod svih operisanih pacijentkinja je izvršeno rano skidanje zavoja. U 2021. godini je evidentirana postoperativna infekcija kod 18 pacijentkinja (8,9%) od ukupno 202 operisanih, dok je u prvih 6 mjeseci 2022. rano skidanje zavoja izvršeno kod 101 pacijentkinje, a infekcija je evidentirana kod 9 (8,9%).

Učestalost površne infekcije poslije carskog reza kod odgođenog skidanja zavoja u posmatranom periodu je bila 13,8%, dok je učestalost površinske infekcije kože poslije carskog reza kod ranog skidanja zavoja bila 6,6%.

Zaključak

U posmatranom periodu rano skidanje zavoja je izvršeno kod 402 operisane pacijentkinje i učestalost postoperativne infekcije je 6,97%. Kod 258 laparotomiranih pacijentkinja je vršeno odgođeno skidanje zavoja i učestalost infekcije u ovoj grupi iznosi 14,34%.

Rano skidanje zavoja značajno smanjuje učestalost površinske infekcije kod čiste i čiste kontaminirane rane u odnosu na odgođeno skidanje zavoja. U obe grupe su površinske infekcije i nisu zahtijevale produženu hospitalizaciju.

Rano uklanjanje zavoja skraćuje vrijeme za potpuno zarastanje postoperativne rane i smanjuje upotrebu antibiotika.

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MOGUĆNOSTI TRANSVAGINALNE ULTRASONOGRAFIJE VS HISTEROSKOPIJE U DIJAGNOSTICI ENDOMETRIJALNIH POLIPA

Ass. dr Slađana Mihajlović

Transvaginalna ultrasonografija (TVUS) i histeroskopija predstavljaju komplementarne metode u postavljanju dijagnoze patoloških promena u kavumu uterusa. Oba pristupa imaju svoje prednosti, ali i ograničenja u pogledu dijagnostičkih performansi. TVUS predstavlja neinvazivnu dijagnostičku metodu kojom se mogu dijagnostikovati gotovo sva patološka stanja koja se dešavaju u materičnoj šupljini, ali je egzaktnost ovih pregleda ograničena pre svega iskustvom sonografera, što i predstavlja glavno ograničenje njene pouzdanosti. [1,2]

Histeroskopija je invazivna dijagnostička procedura kojom se istovremeno mogu sprovoditi i terapijski postupci. Ona omogućava neposrednu vizualizaciju materične šupljine i istovremeno uzorkovanje bioptata i njegovo slanje na dalju pato-histološku evaluaciju. Glavna ograničenja upotrebe histeroskopije u odnosu na TVUS odnose se na troškove koji se odnose na intrahospitalni boravak pacijentkinja, pripremu za intervenciju, kao i eventualno nastale komplikacije anestezije i same procedure. [3]

Rastuća učestalost pojave endometrijalnih polipa beleži se među pacijentkinjama svih starosnih grupa, a naročito kod žena u perimenopausalnom periodu života [4,5]. Procene su da se u zemljama razvijenog sveta endometrijalni polipi javljaju sa učestalošću od čak 30%. [6]

Endometrijalni polipi najčešće dovode do nastanka abnormalnih materičnih krvarenja i bola u abdomenu i maloj karlici, neretko predstavljaju i uzročnike infertiliteta kod žena, a mogu se dijagnostikovati i kao uzgredni nalazi kod pacijentkinja koje nemaju nikakve simptome ginekološkog oboljenja [7]. Pored starosne životne dobi, kao drugi najčešći faktori rizika za nastanak endometrijalnih polipa navode se kasnije nastupanje menopauze, arterijska hipertenzija, gojaznost, kao i upotreba hormonske terapije tokom života [8].

Histeroskopija predstavlja zlatni standard u procesu evaluacije materične šupljine kod pacijentkinja kod kojih je dijagnostikovano zadebljanje endometrijuma, bilo da se radi o pacijentkinjama koje imaju iregularna vaginalna krvarenja ili o asimptomatskim pacijentkinjama. Ovom metodom moguće je pod kontrolom optike vizualizovati suspektne promene i u potpunosti ih ukloniti u cilju dalje pato-histološke analize [9]. Preporuke različitih udruženja su da prilikom histeroskopije uvek treba uzeti uzorak za biopsiju kod pacijentkinja u perimenopausalnom periodu kada je ultrazvučno procenjena debljine endometrijuma veća od 5mm, ali i u svim slučajevima sumnje na malignitet [10]. Prema rezultatima istraživanja pojedinih autora, senzitivnost histeroskopije kao superiorne dijagnostičke procedure naročito dolazi do izražaja u evaluaciji endometrijalnih polipa promera manjih od 1cm u odnosu na TVUS [11].

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VITAMIN D AS A LINK BETWEEN CARDIOVASCULAR AND REPRODUCTIVE WOMEN'S HEALTH

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Vitamin D deficiency is becoming the universal problem, present even in equatorial regions of Earth. Vitamin D deficiency is a widespread condition, cutting across all ethnicities and among all age groups, and occurring in about 30%-50% of the population. Vitamin D deficiency shares some resemblances with cardiovascular disease (CVD) and infertility. They are all becoming global epidemics and to some extent the consequences of contemporary lifestyle, related with obesity, indoor sedentary practices, extended human life span. Modern trends to delay childbirth until the age at which female fecundity or reproductive capacity is low have increased the prevalence of age-related infertility. Vitamin D deficiency is frequent in acute myocardial infarction (AMI). Trials demonstrated positive correlation between vitamin D deficiency and adverse outcomes in AMI, attributable to the higher number of affected coronary arteries, and cardiac remodelling. The existence of vitamin D receptors in the human ovaries and uterus suggests its role in reproductive physiology. In vitro fertilization (IVF) symbolizes a precious model for evaluating the influence of vitamin D on fertility. IVF enables appraisal of each stage of the reproductive process, from sperm function, folliculogenesis, to embryo implantation. Follicular vitamin D levels are being considered as potential markers of the oocyte and embryo quality and predictors of IVF outcome. Fertile women have higher serum vitamin D levels than infertile women with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Women with endometriosis have unbalanced, higher and lower levels of vitamin D. Cross-sectional study correlated vitamin D in sera and follicular fluid of women with unexplained infertility mutually and with IVF outcomes. Positive correlation between follicular vitamin D and both serum vitamin D levels and the percentage of embryo fragmentation have been revealed. Presented facts emphasize vitamin D deficiency related adverse outcomes in CVD and unexplained and PCOS and endometriosis related infertility.

RISK OF RECURRENT STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE AFTER SUBURETHRAL SLING EXPLANTATION

Snežana Buzadžić

Slavica Akšam, Ivana Vuković, Branislav Milošević, Aleksandra Beleslin, Olga Mihaljević

Introduction: The global prevalence of stress urinary incontinence after age 18 years in Europe is 31% and the prevalence increases continuously with age. Suburethral sling implantation is the gold standard treatment for stress urinary incontinence in women after failure of conservative therapy. Both retropubic and transobturator suburethral slings can be used with good results. The incidence of pelvic pain after placement of a suburethral sling for incontinence ranges between 0% and 30%. Reoperation for mesh revision or removal is low (1.1% at 9 years). It has been shown previously that revision of suburethral sling for pelvic or perineal pain could lead to 50% reduction of pain in 63.3% of cases post-operatively, but it was associated with a 51% risk of recurrent stress urinary incontinence (SUI). Other studies have reported similar recurrence rates of SUI, ranging from 50% to 71%, after laparoscopic removal of a retropubic suburethral sling and 36% to 42% after vaginal removal.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed medical records for all women who underwent placement and removal of suburethral sling between January 2011 and December 2020 in a single tertiary referral center –Clinic for gynecology and obstetrics University Clinical Center of Serbia. Sling explantation was done for post-operative pain or vaginal mucose erosion with tape exposition, and in one case due to urine retention. All patients who had removal of suburethral tape were previously unsuccessfully conservatively treated. TOT slings were removed via the transvaginal approach.

Results: Median follow-up was 60 months [18–132]. We had total 163 patients and suburethral sling was removed in 8 patients (4.9%). Median time of sling removal was around 22 months, except in urine retention case when it was removed 6 days after sling application. SUI recurrence occurred in 2 of 8 cases (25%) who underwent total removal of sling.

Conclusion: Suburethral sling placement is safe procedure with low risk of complications and need for explantation. Literature data showed low incidence for suburethral sling removal of around 2%. Our data also reported 4.9% of suburethral sling removal. After sling revision for chronic pelvic pain or tape exposition, post-operative stress urinary incontinence occurred in 25% of patients. These patients can be managed with replacement of suburethral sling or conservative measures only, but also there is still a need for studies and new methods for treating urinary incontinence.

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The background features a complex geometric design. A dark blue triangle is in the top-left corner. A light purple trapezoid is in the top-right. A large, light purple trapezoid is in the middle. A dark blue triangle is in the bottom-left. A large, light purple trapezoid is in the bottom-right. A thin yellow line and a thin pink line are also present, both slanted upwards from left to right.

ONCOLOGY

IS THERE STILL A PLACE FOR LAPAROSCOPIC RADICAL HYSTERECTOMY OR LAPAROSCOPIC ASSISTED RADICAL HYSTERECTOMY?

Kobal Borut

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Background

In this paper we discuss if there is still a place for Laparoscopic Radical Hysterectomy (LRH) in treatment of early-stage cervical cancer after the papers in 2018. We also present our own analysis of overall survival and disease-free survival between the open and minimal invasive radical hysterectomy.

Method: Women diagnosed with FIGO (2009) stage IA2, 1B1, and IIA treated with radical surgery between January 2007, and December 2016 were included in the study. The primary goal was to evaluate overall survival and disease-free survival, which were assessed using the Kaplan–Meier model and multivariable regression analysis.

Results: A total of 183 patients were included in the study. One hundred thirty-one women were in the abdominal radical hysterectomy group and 52 in laparoscopic radical hysterectomy. A total of 21 (11,4%) recurrences were observed. 13 (9,9%) were in the abdominal, and 8 (15,4%) were in the laparoscopic group, with a 5,5% percentage difference. At 60 months, a total of 12 (6,6%) deaths were observed, 8 (6,1%) in the abdominal and 4 (7,8%) in the laparoscopic group. A subgroup analysis in the laparoscopic arm showed no difference in regard to the use of uterine manipulator or between two surgical techniques, which were used; laparoscopic-assisted radical hysterectomy and total laparoscopic radical hysterectomy.

Conclusion: Our study suggests a non-significant trend of worse outcomes for minimally invasive techniques.

Keywords: early-stage cervical carcinoma, abdominal radical hysterectomy, laparoscopic radical hysterectomy, recurrence.

Introduction

Early-stage cervical cancer, stage IA2 and IB1 up to 4 cm, is in most cases treated with abdominal radical hysterectomy (ARH) and pelvic lymphadenectomy, traditionally as an open surgery. With introduction of minimal invasive surgery in the field of gynaecologic cancers, laparoscopic radical hysterectomy (LRH) became recognised in 1990. as potential surgical approach in treatment. Retrospective studies from that period reported equivalent disease-free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS) between ARH and LRH [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]. In 2018 two studies showed significantly worse long-term outcomes in DFS and OS following LRH [8,9]. The results of these two studies opened a great debate in academic circles. The majority, but not all, of retrospective and prospective studies that followed confirmed worse outcomes in LRH [10,11,12,13,14]. Possible reasons for adverse events in LRH have been seriously discussed and the conclusions of SUCCOR study were that avoiding use of uterine manipulator and avoiding tumor spread at the time of colpotomy in LRH were associated with similar outcomes to open surgery [16]. A study by Köhler et al. showed equivalent DFS and OS results of laparoscopic-assisted radical hysterectomy with open surgery [17].

As many others oncologic centres, we analysed our outcomes of surgical treatment, since the two techniques are performed in single institution by well trained surgeons in both techniques.

Methods

A retrospective, observational study of a single tertiary level centre between January 2007 and December 2016. Data was gathered from the Cancer Registry of Republic of Slovenia (CRS). Clinical data were gathered from the Division of Gynaecology and Obstetrics archive, University Medical Centre Ljubljana. Seven hundred forty-four women diagnosed with cervical cancer were treated at our centre between January 2007 and December 2016. The study protocol was reviewed by the National Ethics Committee of Republic of Slovenia (No. 0120-615/2019/7).

Exclusion criteria involved:

- advanced-stage cervical carcinoma or FIGO stage IA1,
- non-radical or fertility-sparing surgical technique, and
- rare histological subtypes.

Data of 183 women were included in the final analysis, following inclusion criteria:

- histological diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, or adenosquamous carcinoma of the cervix,
- International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) 2009 clinical-stage IA2, IB1 or IIA,
- abdominal radical hysterectomy or minimally invasive laparoscopic radical hysterectomy.

Data collected contained demographic data, preoperative imaging and diagnostic procedures, data regarding surgical technique, pathologist reports, partial adjuvant treatment details, complications, hospitalization time, and follow-up.

A separate subgroup analysis was performed in the laparoscopic arm in regard to two surgical techniques; laparoscopic assisted radical hysterectomy (LAVRH) and total laparoscopic radical hysterectomy (TLRH) and also the use of uterine manipulator.

Follow-up data, including recurrence time and recurrence site, was gathered from the archive of the outpatient clinic. The CRS provided survival status and time of death. The last update on the critical status was done on the 5th of July, 2021.

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software (version 23.0; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, United States). Student's t-tests and Mann-Whitney U tests compared continuous variables. Pearson's Chi-squared tests and Fisher's exact tests were used to compare categorical variables. The survival analysis was performed using Kaplan-Meier curves and the log-rank test. Each factor related to survival outcomes was individually evaluated using a Cox regression model in a univariate analysis. The association was assessed by hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). All statistical significance was set at $P < 0.050$.

Results

In the cohort, 131 were treated with abdominal radical hysterectomy and 52 with laparoscopic radical hysterectomy; both groups had a systematic pelvic lymphadenectomy. Women were followed up for at least 60 months. Women's clinical characteristics in both groups were similar, with no difference in age and BMI. In both groups, most women had stage IB1 disease (94% vs. 96%). Surgically, there were no conversions from LRH to ARH. Histological results showed a similar distribution of histological types and tumour grade and LVSI, parametrial, and lymph node involvement. There was also no difference in tumour size (17.5 vs.

20.0 mm). Histologically, there was a significantly higher rate of uterine isthmus invasion in the ARH (15.4% vs. 3.8%).

Survival outcomes

In the follow-up of 60 months, 21 (11,4%) recurrences were observed. Of those, 13 (9,9%) were in ARH group and 8 (15,4%) in LRH, with a 5,5% percentage difference. In the follow-up period of 60 months, there were 12 (6,6%) deaths, 8 (6,1%) in the ARH group and 4 (7,8%) in the LRH group, all of which were related to recurrences. All other women were alive and disease-free at 60 months. After 60 months of follow-up, additional analysis of survival showed an additional nine recurrences, out of those 8 in the ARH group and 1 in the LRH group. Additional 14 deaths were observed in that period, 8 of which could be attributed to recurrences.

The survival outcomes did not differ statistically between groups. The mean OS time was 153,99 months (CI 95%: 146.90-161.1) for the ARH group and 141,63 months (CI 95%: 133.73-149.53) for the LRH group (log-rank test = 0.348). The mean DFS time was 148.05 months (CI 95%: 139.67-156.44) for the ARH group and 128.33 months (CI 95%: 115.37-141.29) for the LRH group (log-rank test: 0.226). There were no significant differences in the OS or DFS between the groups. The OS hazard ratio was 1.186 (CI 95%: 0.381 –3.692), and the disease-free hazard ratio was 0.689 (CI 95%: 0.301- 1.581).

Subgroup analysis of LRH

Subgroup analysis in the laparoscopic arm comprised of 52 women. In thirty-two cases LAVRH was performed and TLHR in twenty cases. There were no differences between the groups in regard to patient characteristics or operative complications.

The subgroup analysis found that a uterine manipulator was used in 20 women out of 52. In both groups, four recurrences occurred (20% vs. 12,5%). A Cox-Mantel regression model showed no differences (p 0.206).

There was also no statistically significant difference in regard to OS and DFS between LAVRH and TLRH. In the follow-up of 60 months, 8 (15,4%) recurrences were observed. Of those, 4 (12,5%) were in LAVRH group and 4 (25,0%) in TLRH. In the follow-up period of 60 months, there were 4 (7,7%) deaths, 2 (6,3%) in the LAVRH group and 2 (10,0%) in the TLRH group, all of which were related to recurrences.

The mean OS time was 142.88 months (CI 95%: 133.3-152.5) for the LAVRH group and 87.45 months (CI 95%: 81.4-93.5) for the TLRH group (log-rank test = 0.640). The mean DFS time was 130.12 months (CI 95%: 113.97-146.26) for the LAVRH group and 79.25 months (CI 95%: 67.84-90.66) for the TLRH group (log-rank test: 0.698). There were no significant differences in the OS or DFS between the subgroups.

Discussion

Surgery represents a gold standard in the treatment of early-stage cervical cancer. A study by Ramirez et al. and other follow-up studies showed limitations to laparoscopic radical hysterectomy in regards to DFS and OS [9]. Results in our study showed 5.5% higher DFS at 60 months in ARH (9.9% vs 15.4%). However, that difference was not reflected in the statistical models and hazard ratio. The recurrence rate of 15.4% in the LRH group was similar to the reported rate by Ramirez et al., with 14.0% recurrences (9). A large European retrospective Succor study by Chiva et al. reported an even higher rate of recurrences after LRH, at 20.6% (16). Other retrospective studies by Dai et al., Chen et al., and Qin et al. showed recurrence rates of 5.9%, 8.0%, and 4.1% in the LRH Group (13-15). One of the lowest recurrence rates in a prospective observational trial was reported by Köhler et al., with a DFS of 95.8% (20). Interestingly, studies by Dai et al. and Qin et al. showed higher recurrence rates in the ARH with 12.5% and 10.7%, respectively [13, 14].

The surprising results of the LACC trial also led to a search for possible reasons for higher rates of recurrences. One of the potential factors described is the use of uterine manipulators. Our results did not show statistically significant differences. Additional, subgroup analysis of two minimally invasive techniques also failed to show any difference. However, our data included a small number of only 52 patients.

Interestingly, we observed additional nine recurrences (5%) in the next five years, the last occurring ten years following primary treatment. In the paper by Köhler et al., six recurrences occurred after five years of follow-up [17]. A 2005 study by Goto et al. showed that approximately 1.6% of all recurrences occur after five years of follow-up [18]. This happened more frequently in women who received adjuvant treatment with radiotherapy. In our study, 5 out of 8 late recurrences received adjuvant radiotherapy.

The main strength of our study is that it represents data from a single center with a standardised surgical technique, which allowed for a more homogenous cohort. Women were operated by an experienced team with experience in gynecological oncology. Data also consisted of all patients that were treated at our center. Following more than 60 months, long-term survival was available due to the Cancer Registry of Republic of Slovenia and its link to the Central Register of Population, which allowed us to discover additional events in both groups.

The study also had several limitations. It is a retrospective observational study with a limited number of included women and an uneven distribution in the subgroups. Additionally, since the observed period was ten years, there have been changes in the surgical and preoperative approach. The main issue would be the standardized use of MRI in all cases, which was fully implemented around 2014 at our institution. Changes in the FIGO classification, which changed three times during the observed period, also affected the clinical and pathological evaluation of the tumors.

In conclusion, our study could not reproduce the same results as previous studies. However, a non-significant trend of worse outcomes for LRH was observed. Therefore minimal invasive approach in early stage cervical cancer might be reserved for prognostically favourable tumours after precise preoperative evaluation and following all precautions regarding uterine manipulator and colpotomy.

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BEZBEDNOST PREZERVACIJE FERTILITETA KOD PACIJENTKINJA SA KARCINOMOM DOJKE

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“Primum non nocere” je prva misao kada razmišljamo o prezervaciji fertiliteta kod mladih pacijentkinja sa malignim bolestima, bez obzira da li se radi o ginekološkim tumorima koji direktno utiču na reproduktivnu sposobnost ili se radi o malignim bolestima drugih sistema i organa čija onkološka terapija ugrožava fertilitet žene.

Karcinom dojke je najčešći karcinom kod žena ispod 50. godine života. Dvadeset tri posto od ukupnog broja maligniteta kod žena čini karcinom dojke i odgovoran je za 14% svih smrtnih ishoda zbog maligniteta (Fredriksson et al, 2021). Kod žena ispod 40. godina se javlja u 7–10%. Veliki broj ovih pacijentkinja nisu završile sa reprodukcijom, a najveći broj nije ostvario nijednu trudnoću. Novi terapijski pristupi su doveli do povećanja 5-godišnjeg preživljavanja kod karcinoma dojke (Siegel et al, 2014). Prema podacima iz 2013. godine 5-godišnje preživljavanje je poraslo sa 53% u ranim sedamdesetim na 87% u 2013. godini (Copson et al). U nordijskim zemljama se taj procenat popeo na 91–94% prema podacima NORDCAN (baza podataka za nordijske zemlje /7 zemalja/ sa statističkim podacima za maligne bolesti) iz 2020. godine.

Najefikasnija metoda za očuvanje plodnosti kod mladih žena jeste krioprezervacija jajnih ćelija ili embriona. Zbog mogućih nepredviđenih životnih promena u ovom osetljivom periodu i za muškarca i za ženu, savetuje se zamrzavanje jajnih ćelija i na taj način izbegavanje mogućih emotivnih, etičkih i pravnih komplikacija.

Karcinom dojke je takođe jedan od najčešćih maligniteta tokom trudnoće. Prema podacima u literaturi 0,2–3,8% karcinoma dojke se javlja vezano za trudnoću. Karcinom dojke koji se javlja pre ili tokom trudnoće ima nižu stopu preživljavanja i veću verovatnoću za smrtni ishod, dok trudnoća koja nastane posle dijagnoze karcinoma dojke smanjuje rizik od smrtnog ishoda (Hartman et al, 2016).

Za uspešno očuvanje plodnosti je potrebno i poželjno zamrzavanje većeg broja jajnih ćelija koje će omogućiti postizanje jedne uspešne trudnoće. Broj potrebnih ćelija je zavisao od starosti pacijentkinje, i značajno se povećava sa godinama žene. Nijedan broj jajnih ćelija ne garantuje uspešnu trudnoću. Da bismo ostvarili ovaj cilj potrebna je stimulacija ovulacije jajnika gonadotropinima koja će obezbediti maksimalan broj jajnih ćelija za zamrzavanje i time povećati šansu za trudnoću, ali zahteva određeno vreme i utiče na koncentraciju hormona kod žene.

Dva su ključna pitanja koja se postavljaju kod prezervacije plodnosti: odlaganje započinjanja onkološke terapije i povišene vrednosti estrogena tokom stimulacije ovulacije.

Vreme od postavljanja dijagnoze do početka lečenja je jedan od ključnih parametara za prognozu bolesti. Potvrđeno je da odlaganje adjuvantne terapije pogoršava morbiditet i mortalitet kod karcinoma dojke (Lohrisch et al, 2006). Odloženo vreme je potrebno za konsultaciju, donošenje odluke i izvođenje procedure – aproksimativno 2 nedelje.

Sve češća primena neo-adjuvantne terapije je skratila dostupno vreme za procedure prezervacije fertiliteta u odnosu na primarno operativno lečenje i potom primenu adjuvantne terapije. Neoadjuvantna terapija se često preporučuje mladim ženama jer se pokazalo da je mlađe životno doba nezavisan faktor rizika za loš ishod bolesti (Partridge et al, 2016). Rizik od recidiva bolesti kod karcinoma dojke zavisi dominantno od stadijuma bolesti i njegovih histoloških i bioloških karakteristika (Nordenskjold et al, 2019).

S druge strane, random-start protokol je omogućio brzo započinjanje procedure prezervacije fertiliteta, odmah po načinjenoj konsultaciji sa reproduktivnim ginekologom i odluci pacijentkinje da očuva fertilitet.

Studija iz 2021.godine (Greer i saradnici) je potvrdila prisutan stepen odlaganja početka terapije: 10 dana kod primene neo-adjuvantne terapije i 8 dana kod započinjanja adjuvantne terapije. Pacijentkinje koje su odbile prezervaciju su počinjale terapiju 6 dana od postavljenja dijagnoze. Manjkavost studije je nedostatak datuma poslednje menstruacije i nemogućnost razdvajanja random-start od konvencionalnog započinjanja tretmana.

Drugi problem kod prezervacije fertiliteta kod onkoloških pacijentkinja sa karcinomom dojke su povišene vrednosti estrogena. Izmerene srednje vrednosti su više nego dvostruko veće u odnosu na vrednosti kod nestimuliranih ciklusa, bez obzira na primenu inhibitora aromataze (Letrozola) koji snižavaju vrednosti estrogena u stimulisanim ciklusima. I sama trudnoća je praćena povišenim vrednostima estrogena.

Prema studiji Greer et al, 2021.godine uprkos pomeranju početka onkološke terapije i povišenih nivoa estrogena ne postoji statistički značajna razlika u stopi recidiva bolesti ili stopi preživljavanja. Rezultati studije se slažu sa podacima velike švedske studije, koja je bazirana na podacima iz nacionalnog registra, da je smrtnost smanjena kod žena koje su prošle procedure očuvanja fertiliteta i stimulaciju jajnika u odnosu na grupu žena koje su to odbile (kumulativna smrtnost za 5 godina: 5,3% vs 11,1%, i za 10 godina: 13,8% vs 23,2%). Petogodišnja stopa živorođenosti u ovoj studiji iznosi 29,4% vs 19% u korist žena koje su prihvatile procedure očuvanja fertiliteta, a posle 10.godina iznosi 41% vs 16%. Prezervacija plodnosti omogućava ženi da posle završenog onkološkog tretmana karcinoma dojke ima svoje biološko potomstvo, što je iskonska potreba većine mladih pacijentkinja. Ne postoji prihvatljivo objašnjenje za pozitivan, zdrav efekat prezervacije fertiliteta. Jedno od mogućih psiholoških objašnjenja jeste da pacijentkinje koje se odluče za očuvanje fertiliteta doživljavaju svoju bolest kao prolaznu za razliku od žena koje su odbile ovu mogućnost i koje doživljavaju svoju bolest kao trajno, neizlečivo stanje.

Do sada najveća objavljena studija o rezultatima prezervacije fertiliteta kod mladih pacijentkinja sa karcinomom dojke je studija iz Mastrihta iz 2020. godine na 118 pacijentkinja koja je pokazala stopu živorođenosti u 5-godišnjem periodu od 29,4% vs 19% u korist žena koje su prošle procedure očuvanja plodnosti u odnosu na žene koje su proceduru odbile (Marklund et al, 2020.).

Meta-analiza iz Australije je pokazala na preko 1800 pacijentkinja da je rizik od smrti niži kod žena kod kojih je došlo do trudnoće posle dijagnoze i tretmana karcinoma dojke (Hartman and Eslik, 2016). Zaključak je potvrdilo nekoliko narednih studija (Iqbal et al, 2017).

Negativan uticaj ovarijalne stimulacije kod karcinoma dojke koji zabrinjava kliničare i rizik od relapsa bolesti se intenzivno ispituju.

Za sada postoji mali broj studija i potrebne su dalje potvrde bezbednosti hormonske stimulacije jajnika kod karcinoma dojke. Do sada objavljeni rezultati nekolicine retrospektivnih studija su ohrabrujući i pokazuju da ne postoje dokazi da ovarijalna stimulacija povećava rizik od recidiva (Azim et al, 2008; Kim et al, 2016).

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THE CURRENT ROLE OF ULTRASOUND IN THE DIAGNOSTICS OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER

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1. Introduction

The approach to diagnostics of women with suspected endometrial cancer has evolved significantly in the last decade. This is in part a consequence of better access to high quality imaging modalities and better diagnostic tools available today. On the other hand, the introduction of molecular classification of endometrial cancer is also changing our perception of the disease and is generating new possibilities of disease characterisation.

Transvaginal ultrasound examination is today the fundamental non-invasive tool in the process of diagnostics and should be the first tool used in the assessment of endometrium. This allows for reliable exclusion of endometrial cancer or as a guide to further more invasive methods to obtain an endometrial biopsy. On the other hand, ultrasound is also of significant value in preoperative assessment of women with endometrial cancer in predicting local spread of the disease. It has been shown that ultrasound-based risk models can reliably predict the risk of lymph-node metastasis. In recent years, data is also emerging suggesting possible use of computer aided analysis of ultrasound images and deep learning technologies to identifying high-risk disease in the group of women with endometrial cancer. To properly assess all aspects related to tumour evaluation in women with endometrial cancer, a high-end ultrasound system should preferentially be used, with a two-dimensional or three dimensional 3–5 to 9–10 MHz transvaginal transducer. In some women with endometrial cancer, the image quality is simply too poor for any assessment, even for a skilled examiner using high-end ultrasound equipment. Poor image quality is often related to adiposity, which is a common finding in women with endometrial cancer. The examination should preferentially be carried out transvaginally complemented by transabdominal examination in the case of a large uterus, when extrauterine disease is suspected, or both.

The advantages of ultrasound are wide availability, low cost, short examination time, no ionising radiation, and no need for intravenous contrast. As with all other imaging techniques, the examination is dependent on the examiner, the patient, and the equipment. First, the skill of the examiner is important. A high constant rate of examinations on women with endometrial cancer is necessary to maintain skill, as well as regular follow up of histological results, to obtain feedback.

2. How to differentiate a malignant tumour from benign lesions of the endometrium?

Endometrial cancer (EC) is found in approximately 9% of women with postmenopausal bleeding (PMB)(1). Measurement of endometrial thickness (ET) can be used to triage women into low-risk or high risk-groups of malignancy(2,3). However, the specificity of ET in the range of thresholds $ET \geq 3-5$ mm considered to indicate a high-risk predicting EC is poor, and women with malignancy therefore cannot be prioritized effectively for histological assessment. Some studies have assessed whether the diagnostic accuracy of ultrasound for EC can be improved by assessing endometrial morphological features and vascular pattern on Doppler ultrasound(4–6). However, it is difficult to draw conclusions from these, as different terminologies were used to describe the ultrasound findings. Therefore, the International Endometrial Tumor Analysis (IETA) group published a consensus opinion in 2010 on the terms, definitions and measurements of the endometrium(7). Using the IETA terminology, the most commonly reported features



of EC are endometrium with heterogeneous echogenicity, irregular or ill-defined endometrial-myometrial junction and multiple vessels with focal or multifocal origin on Doppler ultrasound(8–10). Assessment of the presence of these ultrasound features, in addition to measurement of ET, may improve the diagnosis of EC. After the publication of IETA terminology there have been several statistical models developed that should contribute to easier distinction between malignant and benign lesions of the endometrium(11,12). One of these recently published models used Doppler evaluation of lesion vascularity and evaluation of interrupted endometrial-myometrial junctional zone in addition to endometrial thickness(13). In case of endometrial thickness higher than 8 mm, a sensitivity of 92% and sensitivity of 84% for identifying endometrial cancer / atypical endometrial hyperplasia could be achieved.

Subjective pattern recognition refers to the identification of these ultrasound features in order to predict the presence or absence of EC. Recently, Dueholm et al reported that up to three-quarters of cases of EC in women with PMB could potentially be identified by subjective pattern recognition and thereby fast-tracked for histological confirmation(14). On the other hand, the reproducibility of this approach may be poor and its usefulness limited to expert sonographers(15). This may be true, since inter-rater reliability of subjective ultrasound pattern recognition and its diagnostic accuracy may be poorer when performed by less-experienced operators(16). Furthermore, the intra- and inter-rater reliabilities when using IETA terminology to describe ultrasound images of the endometrium were also found to be poor(17). However, it has been suggested that more time should be invested in proper ultrasound training and limit the use of different terminology in order to increase the reproducibility. A recent study comparing subjective pattern recognition of endometrial cancer between examiners of different expert levels has shown that there is good inter-rater agreement in diagnosis(18).

3. How to assess local tumour extension?

After confirming the diagnosis of endometrial cancer, imaging methods are important in assessing the risk of the disease and guiding further treatment. There are several methods to classify endometrial cancer into high/low risk and these are changing in the era of molecular classification implementation. By using IETA terminology, Epstein et al have shown that “high-risk” tumours, compared with low-risk tumours, are less likely to have regular endometrial-myometrial junction, are larger and are more likely to have non-uniform echogenicity, a multiple, multifocal vessel pattern and a moderate or high colour score (10). The current guidelines suggest that it is mandatory to perform either pelvic MRI or transvaginal ultrasound by an experienced examiner after confirming diagnosis of endometrial cancer in order to assess the local spread of the disease(19,20). Since most endometrial cancer cases are diagnosed in the early stages, this step is crucial in planning appropriate treatment. There are several techniques available to perform local assessment of tumours. These include conventional 2-D grayscale imaging or 3-D ultrasound. The measurements can be based on objective definitions or by subjective assessment of tumour extension.

The size and extension of the tumour can be expressed by measuring the tumour. This can be expressed as tumour size in three dimensions: tumour–uterine anteroposterior diameter ratio, and minimal tumour free margin. No consensus has been reached on how best to assess myometrial invasion by subjective evaluation or by objective measurements. Several studies have been published on the accuracy of subjective assessment in the detection of deep myometrial invasion, with sensitivities ranging from 68–100% and specificities ranging from 71–90%. Some studies have also reported on the accuracy of cervical stromal invasion, with sensitivities ranging from 19–100% and specificities ranging from 86–99%(21,22). When comparing subjective assessments of local tumour spread with objective measurements, subjective assessment was confirmed as the most reliable method to assess myometrial invasion (sensitivity 79.3%, specificity 73.2%). Deepest invasion/normal myometrium (Gordon’s) ratio (cut-off 0.5) reached 69.6% sensitivity, 65.9% specificity, and 67.3% overall accuracy. Tumour/uterine anteroposterior diameter

(Karlsson's) ratio with the same cut-off reached 56.3% sensitivity, 76.4% specificity. The subjective ultrasound evaluation of myometrial invasion performed better than objective methods in nearly all measures but showed statistically significantly better outcomes only in case of sensitivity(23).

4. Implications of molecular classification and a glance to the future

In the era of molecular classification, the approach to risk stratification in endometrial cancer is changing. Currently, this has especially importance in planning possible postoperative adjuvant treatments or in treating recurrent endometrial cancer. However, there is less data available on how this can be used preoperatively to assess the possible use of recurrence. Very recently, it has been shown that combination of demographic factors, sonographic variables (tumour size and extension) can be used in conjunction with molecular classifiers to better preoperatively predict the risk of tumour recurrence compared to standard risk classification. Especially in cases of p53 negative tumours that were smaller than 2 cm, there was a very small risk of recurrence(24). Further studies are needed to better understand the importance of sonographic tumour evaluation in the context of molecular risk stratification.

In addition, molecular cancer characterisation has opened new minimally invasive possibilities in diagnostics. Using liquid-based cytology to upgrade conventional cytological analysis with genomic examination of endometrial cytology specimens, thus preserving high-quality DNA in the samples, could allow for rapid diagnosis and molecular classification of endometrial cancer. Liquid biopsy options, specifically, circulating cell-free DNA (cfDNA) analysis could provide means of early diagnostics for endometrial cancer or monitoring for tumour recurrence following management. In the future, validation of these techniques is needed to prove their true value and improve the management of women with suspected endometrial cancer.

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HPV NEGATIVNI KARCINOMI GRLIĆA MATERICE - KLINIČKI ZNAČAJ

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Više od dve decenije se govori i dokazuje da je karcinom grlića materice izazvan perzistentnom infekcijom onkogenim tipovima HPV. Nobelova nagrada prof. Zur Hausena 2008. godine definitivno potvrđuje značaj HPV u cervikalnoj karcinogenezi .

Ono što ostaje i dalje nepoznanica je: koliki je procenat karcinoma koji je HPV negativan i da li nedetektovana HPV dokazuje da karcinom nije izazvan HPV infekcijom?

Procenat HPV negativnih karcinoma koji se citira u literaturi varira iz godine u godinu. Sa razvojem novih tehnoloških mogućnosti (sekvencioniranje DNK) imunohistohemije i testova novije generacije, smanjuje se broj lažno negativnih HPV karcinoma.

Jedna veća meta-analiza opisuje konstantni pad procenata HPV negativnih karcinoma: u periodu od 1990. - 1999. bilo je 14%, a u narednih 10 godina se ovaj procenat smanjio na 12%, da bi do 2010. spao na 7%. [1]

Prema najnovijim istraživanjima približno je 5,5-11 % HPV negativnih karcinoma grlića materice. Međutim u ovaj procenat ulaze i lažno HPV negativni karcinomi.

Najveća razlika u procentu HPV negativnosti je u vezi sa histološkim tipom karcinoma. 75-90% karcinoma grlića materice je skvamoznog histološkog tipa dok je preostalih 10-25% adeno i adenoskvamoznog tipa, kao i retke forme karcinoma: melanom, limfom, sarkom, neuroendokrini tumor. [2]

U odnosu na histološki tip smatra se da su gotovo svi skvamozni karcinomi HPV pozitivni, a da adenokarcinomi u većem procentu pokazuju HPV negativnost. U globalu se ipak navodi da je 12% skvamoznih i između 15-38% adenokarcinoma HPV negativno. [3]

Moguće razlozi koji objašnjavaju zbog čega karcinom grlića materice može da bude HPV negativan su:

1. greške u HPV testiranju
2. cervikalni karcinom koji posle inicijalne infekcije gubi HPV ekspresiju
3. karcinom izazvan benignim tipovima HPV virusa
4. greške u histološkoj interpretaciji nalaza
5. metastatski karcinomi grlića materice
6. histološki tipovi HPV negativnog adenokarcinoma
7. cervikalni karcinom nezavistan od HPV infekcije.

1. Ponovno analiziranje karcinoma sa negativnim HPV testom koje uključuje ponovnu genotipizaciju, ali ne samo na L1 fragment nego i na E6 i 7, kao i uključivanje imunohistohemije (p16, p53, citokeratin...), kao i odbacivanjem neadekvatnih uzoraka smanjuje za više od 50% procenat HPV negativnih karcinoma grlića materice. [4]

HPV L1 fragment, na čijoj se detekciji bazira najveći broj HPV testova, a koji se smatra da je genetski najpostojaniji i najspecifičniji za svaki tip virusa može u toku virusne integracije da izgubi svoju ekspresiju. Prilikom integracije virusa dolazi često do gubitka fregmenata i razbijanje E1, E2 i L1, L2 fragmenta. Iz tih razloga se može objasniti veća senzitivnost testova koji se baziraju na detekciji E6 i 7 fragmenta. Mada se pojavljuju radovi koji pokazuju da izvestan broj tumora tokom karcinogeneze više ne ekspresira HPV E6, 7 onkogen – takozvani HPV neaktivni karcinomi. [5]

Jedna od većih studija je nakon retestiranja smanjila procenat HPV negativnih karcinoma sa 15 na 7%. U radu Valbsomera i koautora je ovaj procenat kod skvamoznih karcinoma smanjen sa 7 na 0,3%. U radu Tjalma, retestiranje E6, 7 testovima smanjuje procenat lažno negativnih nalaza dobijenih L1 HPV testovima za 8,3% kada je u pitanja HPV 16 odnosno za 27% za HPV 18 tip.) [6, 7]

Nedavne studije koje su koristile precizno nukleotidno sekvencioniranje novije generacije su potvrdile procenat od oko 5% HPV negativnih karcinoma grlića materice. [8]

Sem tehnike uzorkovanja, lažnu negativnost mogu da daju i greške u uzorkovanju, neadekvatna celularnost (zbog nekroze, hiperkeratoze, krvarenje, zapaljenje, fiksacija, stari uzorci, nepuferovani formalin, uzorci kod starijih osoba). Ovi uticaji su posebno značajni kod adeno tipova karcinoma koji već zbog tankoće epitela i malog broja replicirane virusne DNK u epizomalnom stanju i malog broja kopija integrisane HPV DNK i inače imaju slabiju virusnu opterećenost. Tako je HPV pozitivnost kod adenokarcinoma u svežoj biopsiji veća za 14,3%. [9]

Korišćenje validiranih testova kao i njihova standardizacija u uzorkovanju uz poznavanje njihovih mogućih ograničenja, mogli bi da budu značajni faktor u prevazilaženju ovih ograničenja u detekciji HPV.

Kada govorimo o validiranim HPV testovima važno je da kažemo da je Američka agencija za hranu i lekove FDA je odobrila 5 HPV testova za skrining karcinoma grlića materice Hibrid capture HC, Cervista HPV HR, Cervista HPV 16, 18 Cobas, Aptima HPV i BD HPV test.

2. Gubitak inicijalne HPV ekspresije kao mogući uzrok lažne negativnosti može nastati iz više razloga. Pacijentkinje sa kompetentnim imunološkim nadzorom mogu da eliminišu HPV efikasno, ali inicijalna infekcija do pokretanja imunološkog odgovora kod jako virulentnih tipova može da dovede do mutacije gena promotera karcinoma čineći ćelije i dalje replikacije abnormalnih sub klonova nezavisne od HPV infekcije koji postaju HPV negativni tumori. [10]

Ova teorija gubljenja HPV ekspresije nakon inicijalnog delovanja je takođe poznata kao teorija udari i beži – “hit and run theory”.

Gubitak inicijalne detekcije HPV može biti i posledica dugotrajne latence virusa. Prirodna infekcija HPV ima period latence kada je replikacija virusa suprimirana imunološkom kontrolom. U ovom stanju virus ima malo opterećenje koje se ne može detektovati standardnim HPV testovima. [11]

3. Benigni tipovi HPV. Većina standardnih HPV testova detektuje samo onkogene tipove virusa. Međutim postoje podaci iz literature da u retkim slučajevima i ovi tipovi virusa 6, 11, 42, 44, 45 mogu da izazovu karcinom. Navodi se da je oko 2 % karcinoma izazvano HPV infekcijom niskog rizika. [12]

4. 5. Što se tiče pogrešne histološke klasifikacije i metastatskih karcinoma, studije su pokazale da je preko 68% HPV negativnih karcinoma upravo iz ove grupe. Poseban problem u diferencijalnoj dijagnozi predstavljaju adenokarcinomi grlića i karcinom endometrija. U nekim radovima se tako navodi da u oko 50% slučajeva bez imunohistohemije kod ovih adenokarcinoma nije moguće odrediti tačnu HP dijagnozu. Difuzna prebojenost na p16, CD 34 i HPV pozitivnost uz negativnost na estrogenske i progesteronske receptore govore u prilog adenokarcinoma grlića materice. [9]

Sem markera, i godine života su važan parametar u diferencijalnoj dijagnozi. Kombinacija HPV negativnost, starija starosna dob i neskvamozni karcinom, idu u prilog dijagnozi karcinoma tela materice, a ne grlića materice.

Što se tiče metastatskih HPV negativnih karcinoma grlića materice u literature se navodi da iako retko zbog same anatomije grlić može biti mesto metastatskih tumora u oko 3,7% slučajeva, oni takođe mogu uticati na procenat HPV negativnosti karcinoma grlića materice. [13]



6. Adenokarcinom histološki tip kao mogući razlog HPV negativnosti. Najveći procenat HPV negativnih karcinoma je histološkog tipa adenokarcinoma. SZO je dala i zvaničnu podelu adenokarcinoma grlića materice koja je vrlo slična podeli vulvarnih karcinoma na HPV pozitivne i negativne.

Tabela 1. Klasifikacija adenokarcinoma grlića materice SZO

WHO 2014	IECC 2018/WHO 2020
Endocervical adenocarcinoma, usual type	HPV-associated endocervical adenocarcinoma
Mucinous carcinoma NOS	Usual type
Mucinous carcinoma, gastric type	Mucinous (NOS, intestinal, signet ring cell, ISMC)
Mucinous carcinoma, intestinal type	Adenocarcinoma NOS
Mucinous carcinoma, signet-ring cell type	HPV-independent endocervical adenocarcinoma
Villoglandular carcinoma	Gastric type
Mesonephric carcinoma	Mesonephric type
Serous carcinoma	Endometrioid type
Clear cell carcinoma	Clear cell type
Endometrioid carcinoma	Adenocarcinoma NOS

U nekim patološkim klasifikacijama se posebno odvajaju endometrioidni karcinomi koji se dodatno subklasifikuju u zavisnosti od lokalizacije na endometrioidne karcinome koji su na skvamokolumnarnoj granici i koji su HPV pozitivni i endometrioidni karcinomi koji su u višim delovima endocerviksa, odnosno donjim segmentima uterusa i koji su HPV negativni.

Uobičajeni tipovi adenokarcinoma grlića materice su HPV pozitivni i tu spadaju intestinalni, signet ring cell, endometrioidni iz područja prelazne zone, villoglandularni (kao dobro diferentovani endometrioidni i intestinalni). Podtipovi koji su HPV negativni su serozni, svetloćelijski, mezonefrični, endometrioidni iz gornjeg dela endocerviksa odnosno donjeg uterusa, i gastrični, kao novi entitet od 2014.

Upoređivanje patogenetskih mehanizama, biohemijskih i genetskih parametara je pokazalo da ako se isključe lažno negativni HPV karcinomi, karcinomi koji izgube ekspresiju HPV nakon inicijalne infekcije u osnovi etiopatogeneze ove vrste karcinoma su somatske mutacije gena i mutacije promotera karcinogeneze i protoonkogeni. Za gastrični tip koji ima i najgoru prognozu se smatra da je povezan sa mutacijama somatskih i zametnih ćelija Peuz Jeghersovim sindromom.

HPV negativni tumori imaju nesinonimne somatske mutacije posebno usmerene na TP53, PI3K, VNT put. Kod mezonefričnog karcinoma mutacija usmerena na RAS put (IV, 30). Sa druge strane somatske mutacije kod HPV pozitivnih karcinoma su retke. Profili ekspresije gena se takođe razlikuju. HPV pozitivni tumori tako povećavaju E2F gene i povećavaju AKT/MTOP signalizaciju, a HPV negativni povećavaju signalizaciju BNT/katenina. Tumor supresorski gen PTE_n je češće mutiran kod HPV negativnih karcinoma. Takođe je primećen veći procenat metilacije DNK u celom genomu kod HPV pozitivnih u odnosu na HPV negativne karcinome. Međutim HPV negativni karcinomi su pokazali hipermetilaciju gena za inflamatorni odgovor i njihovu smanjenju ekspresiju. HPV aktivni tumori imaju aktivni inflamatorni odgovor povezan sa interferonom. [14]

Upravo zbog ove razlike u mutaciji gena i metilaciji pokazala se neophodnost različitog pristupa u imuno terapiji ova dva tipa karcinoma. Na primer Nefitinib kao inhibitor EGF receptora može biti efksaniji u lečenju HPV pozitivnih karcinoma nego Dasatinib. [15]

Što se tiče prognoze, podaci u literaturi pokazuju da su pacijenti sa HPV negativnim karcinomom bili u proseku 9 godina stariji pri postavljanju dijagnoze, a da su umirali u proseku za 6 godina ranije u odnosu na

one sa HPV pozitivnim karcinomom. Rizik od relapsa je bio 2,6 puta veći, rizik od metastaza 4,5 puta veći, a stopa dvogodišnjeg preživljavanja manja (40:77 %)

U odnosu na stadijum bolesti jedna veća multicentrična studija je pokazala da je 62,5% HPV negativnih karcinoma bilo stadijuma II i više dok je 83,7% HPV pozitivnih karcinoma bilo I stadijuma. [16]

Činjenica da su skoro 100% sve prekancerozne intraepitelne lezije HPV pozitivne, može dodatno da ide u prilog teoriji agresivnosti HPV negativnih karcinoma za koje ne postoje prekanceroze ili one i ako se jave kratko traju pa ih je nemoguće dijagnostikovati.

U terapijskom smislu za sada ne postoje posebne preporuke za lečenje HPV negativnih karcinoma. Ipak neki radovi pokazuju da je stopa preživljavanja kod primene hemioradijacije nakon operacije imala veći pozitivan efekat na preživljavanje u grupi pacijentkinja sa HPV negativnim karcinomom. [16]

Na kraju možemo da kažemo da je potrebno sprovesti jednu veću multicentričnu studiju kako bi se razjasnila patogeneza HPV negativnih karcinoma. Kada kliničar dobije rezultat da se radi o HPV negativnom karcinomu grlića materice, mora da razmišlja u pravcu da se možda radi o pogrešnoj dijagnozi uzrokovanoj sekundarnim malignitetom nastalog direktnim rastom ili metastaziranjem i da u tom smislu razmisli o drugoj vrsti dodatnog testa. Skoro 68% HPV negativnih karcinoma je pogrešno histološki dijagnostikovano. [17]

O HPV negativnim karcinomima grlića materice kliničar treba da razmišlja kad je u pitanju skrining karcinoma grlića materice, ali to svakako ne bi trebalo da smanji i utiče na promociju HPV testiranja i vakcinacije.

Lečenje pacijentkinja sa HPV negativnim karcinomom grlića materice s obzirom na specifičnu patogenezu i agresivnost će u budućnosti zahtevati poseban pristup. Jedino će personalizovana onkološka terapija u budućnosti omogućiti terapiju prilagođenu genskim karakteristikama tumora pojedinca sa najboljim konačnim ishodom .

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MULTIDISCIPLINARNI PRISTUP LEČENJU TUMORA VULVE - ULOGA REKONSTRUKTIVNE HIRURGIJE

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Tumori vulve su retki i zastupljeni su u 3-5% svih ginekoloških maligniteta i 1% svih maligniteta u ženskoj populaciji, a hirurgija predstavlja zlatan standard lečenja uz zračnu terapiju ukoliko je indikovana. (Judson et al., 2006; Carramaschi et al., 1999) Najčešći maligniteti vulvarne regije su u oko 90% slučajeva planocelularni karcinomi. (Del Pino et al., 2013; Lazzaro et al., 2010) Najčešće se javljaju je u populaciji žena starosne dobi od 60 do 75 godina starosti, sa tendencijom rasta broja pacijentkinja naročito u razvijenim zemljama sveta. Prema statističkim podacima iz literature karcinom vulve je dijagnostikovao u 39% slučajeva u stadijumu III ili IV bolesti. (Di Donati et al., 2017) Nakon radikalnih ekscizija zapuštenih tumora zaostaju ekstenzivni mekotkivni defekti, čija rekonstrukcija doprinosi boljem kvalitetu života pacijentkinja. Lokalni recidivi su češći od pojave metastaza kod pacijentkinja sa većim tumorima. (Carramaschi et al., 1999) Brojne hirurgije recidiva, zračne terapije i široke ekscizije tumora dovode do nastanka ekstenzivnih mekotkivnih defekata, koji odlažu zarastanje rana i povećavaju postoperativni morbiditet, što sve negativno utiče na kvalitet života pacijentkinja. Rekonstrukcije postresekcionih defekata mekih tkiva vulvo-perinealne regije doprinose smanjenju morbiditeta i poboljšanju kvaliteta života. (Chen et al., 1995) Kod većih tumora, lokalni recidivi su učestaliji od udaljenih metastaza i mogu se uspešno lečiti hirurgijom i zračnom terapijom.

Karcinomi vulve se najčešće tretiraju en block vulvektomijom, zbog visokog procenta recidiva. Defekti mekih tkiva vulvo-perinealne regije se mogu rekonstruisati širokom paletom rekonstruktivnih hirurških procedura, od slobodnih kožnih transplantata, preko lokalnih i regionalnih faciokutanih i miokutanih režnjeva, kao i udaljenim režnjevima. (Carramaschi et al., 1999, Lin et al., 1992) Poslednjih godina, učestala je primena mišićnih i mišićno-kožnih režnjeva kod pacijentkinja sa ginekološkim malignitetima. (Confalonieri et al., 2017; Conri et al., 2016) Primena mišićnih i slobodnih režnjeva produžava vreme operacije, i povećava mogućnost nastanka komplikacija poput parcijalne ili totalne nekroze režnja, usled kompromitovane cirkulacije u režnju. (Carramaschi et al., 1999; McCraw et al., 1976; Chen et al., 1995)

Česte postoperativne komplikacije kod direktne aproksimacije nategnutih ivica defekta su pre primene režnjeva bile dehiscencije i usporeno zarastanje rane. (Carramaschi et al., 1999) Postoperative dehiscencije, limfociste i limfedema su zastupljeni u 64-85% slučajeva. Primenom režnjeva, tj. rekonstrukcijom defekta tkivom koje se mobilise iz obližnje regije, gde ga ima u višku, omogućilo je primarno zatvaranje defekta u istom hirurškom aktu kada i radikalno uklanjanje tumora uz disekciju regionalnih limfatika, a bez bojazni od dehiscencije. Pored kozmetskog izgleda, koji je primenom režnjeva poboljšan, očuvana je i funkcija mikcije i defekacije.

U ovom radu su prikazani klinički slučajevi pacijentkinja kod kojih su nakon radikalnih ekscizija ekstenzivnih tumora vulvo-perinealne regije uz bilateralnu ingvinalnu disekciju, defekti pokriveni V-Y lokalnim klizajućim režnjevima, lokalnim fasciokutanim režnjevima i vertikalnim miokutanim režnjem m. rectus abdominus-a.

Perinealne i ingvinalne dehiscencije kao komplikacija su česte kod direktnog ušivanja defekta nakon onkoloških resekcija tumora vulve i kreću se od 68,4% do 78,9%, dok je taj procenat znatno smanjen na 10,5% do 36,8% kada se primeni neka od rekonstruktivnih tehnika pokrivanja defekata mekih tkiva. Veće studije Di Donato i saradnika koje su uključile analizu 24 studije ukazuju da je većina režnjeva bila po tipu prednjačećih, klizajućih ili „advancement“ i transpozicionih režnjeva sa sličnom incidencijom komplikacija 26,7%-22,3%. Kada se donosi odluka o tipu rekonstrukcije i primeni režnja, osnovno je uzeti u obzir karakteristike defekta, veličine, dubine, lokalizacije, ali i kozmetski izgled vulvo-perinealne regije. Neke studije preferiraju transpozicione u odnosu na VZ klizajuće režnjeve zbog manje vidljivih ožiljaka. Sa druge

strane srednji i veći defekti zahtevaju primenu prednjačećih režnjeva jer obezbeđuju manje tenzije na mestu defekta. VY klizajući režanj je lokalni fasciokutani režanj kojim se mobilise fascija i koža oko defekta kako bi se rekonstruisao primarni defekt nastao nakon radikalne ekscizije tumora. Početni rez na koži je u obliku slova V, a nakon rekonstrukcije dobija oblik slova Y uz direktno zatvaranje sekundarnog defekta. Ovaj režanj se može upotrebiti kada postoji dovoljno mobilne kože u obližnjoj glutealnoj regiji. (Carramaschi et al., 1999; Tateo et al., 1996) U predstojećem postoperativnom periodu režanj će nedeljama biti edematozan i eritematozan, što se vremenom gubi, kako se uspostavlja limfna drenaža i ožiljak sazreva. Prednosti VY klizajućeg režnja su jednostavnost izvodjenja, sigurni su u smislu vaskularizacije i preživljavanja i dobre su teksture kože. Rezanj se ishranjuje putem perforatora a. pudende interne i muskulokutanim perforatorima mišića koji leže ispod režnja. Senzitivna inervacija potiče od pudendalnog i zadnjeg kožnog nerva butine. Rekonstrukcije VZ klizajućim režnjem su siguran metod pokrivanja vulvarno-perinealnih defekata mekih tkiva, sa niskom stopom komplikacija u većini slučajeva.

Vertikalni režanj m. rectus abdominis je pored miokutanog režnja m. gracilisa, najprimenljiviji režanj u pokrivanju ekstenzivnih defekata genito-perinealne regije. To je aksijalni peteljast režanj čija se vaskularizacija bazira na a. epigastriaci inferior i komitantnim venama. Režanj je kompozitan, jer se sastoji od m. rectus femoris i kože iznad njega. Rotacijom oko vaskularne peteljke za 180 stepeni može pokriti trodimenzionalne defekte vulvo perinealne regije. Davajuća regija na trbuhu se direktno ušiva, tako da je morbiditet davajuće regije minimalan.

U prikazanim slučajevima pacijentkinja nije bilo većih komplikacija poput nekroza i parcijalnih nekroza režnjeva. Pacijentkinje su kontrolisane prvih mesec dana od strane plastičnog hirurga, a zatim naredne dve godine na svaka tri meseca od strane ginekologa onkologa. U okviru prve godine od operacije nije bilo znakova recidiva bolesti.

Kod pacijentkinja u odmaklim stadijumima FIGO III i IVa i koje zahtevaju radikalnu vulvektomiju sa bilateralnom ingvinalnom disekcijom, pokrivanje resekcionih defekata predstavlja hirurški izazov. Pokrivanje ekstenzivnih defekata vulvo-perinealne regije, nakon radikalnih ekscizija tumora, primenom lokalnih, regionalnih i miokutanih režnjeva, doprinosi smanjenju postoperativnih komplikacija i poboljšanju funkcionalnog i kozmetskog izgleda, čime se značajno poboljšava kvalitet života pacijenta.

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NOVA STRATEGIJA U LEČENJU MALIGNNE BOLESTI – NE TOKSIČNA METABOLIČKA TERAPIJA KAO DEO STANDARDNIH PROTOKOLA U LEČENJU KARCINOMA OVARIJUMA

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Karcinom jajnika je najsmrtonosniji malignitet ženskih genitalnih organa, bez specifičnih simptoma. Više od 70% pacijentkinja sa karcinomom jajnika se dijagnostikuje u trećem stadijumu bolesti. Uz primenu svih poznatih protokolarnih terapija, petogodišnje preživljavanje je između 25 i 30%. Bolest se teško otkriva u prvom stadijumu (15 do 20%), rano otkrivanje karcinoma jajnika omogućava duži period bez bolesti. To ne znači i manju smrtnost od karcinoma jajnika, što zvuči paradoksalno, ali suštinski odražava ne postojanje adekvatnih terapija, te je neophodan radikalno drugačiji pristup karcinomu ovarijuma. Za opstanak bolesti su u najvećoj meri odgovorne i kancerske stem ćelije. One su rezistentne na zračenje i hemioterapiju, direktno vrše monitoring funkcije malignih ćelija i utiču na njihovo ponašanje, opstanak i metastaziranje. U nepovoljnoj mikrosredini ulaze u hibernaciju uz eskiviranje imunološkog sistema i aktiviraju se ponovo kada se stvore adekvatni uslovi u mikrosredini domaćina.

Jedan pravac intenzivnih istraživanja se, poslednjih godina, odnosi na moguće terapijske modalitete usmerene ka kancerskoj stem ćeliji, s obzirom na sve detaljnija saznanja koja postoje o njenoj ulozi i karakteristikama. Smatra se da će to biti potencijalno pravo rešenje za malignu bolest.

Drugi inovativni pristup je posmatranje maligniteta kroz prizmu metaboličkih poremećaja i pokušaj da se terapijske procedure usmere na sprečavanje maligne ćelije da obezbedi osnovnu energiju za svoje potrebe, a kako je energija neophodna svakoj živoj ćeliji za opstanak, posledica bi bila uništavanje tumorskih ćelija.

Mikrosredina domaćina ima ključnu ulogu u nastajanju, opstanku i širenju maligniteta, uvek je prisutna složena interrekcija tumorske ćelije i strome domaćina. Mikrosredina sadrži kiseonik i neophodne nutrijente, vaskularne endotelijalne faktore rasta za procese neoangiogeneze kao i matriksmetaloproteinaze, koje učestvuju u degradaciji ekstracelularnog matriksa što je preduslov invazije malignih ćelija u stromu. Za sve procese na molekularnom nivou je potrebna energija. Normalna ćelija ima ćelijsko disanje koje se odvija u mitohondrijama procesom oksidativne fosforilacije. U procesu nastanka tumorske ćelije dolazi prvo do poremećaja na nivou ćelijskog disanja, koje iz aerobnog prelazi u anaerobno, fermentaciju. Izvor za stvaranje energije je glukoza. Malignim ćelijama je za sintezu i rast potreban izvor energije, a to su glukoza i neesencijalna aminokiselina glutamin.

Metabolički terapijski pristup koji predlažemo je ne toksičan i odnosi se na primenu ketogene metaboličke terapije (KMT) i primenu inhibitora glutamina.

Ketogena metabolička terapija je anti neoplastična nutritivna strategija koja dovodi do porasta ne fermentabilnih ketona koje maligna ćelija ne može da koristi, a sa druge strane zdrave ćelije mogu, uključujući i mozak. Od 1956. Godine Warburgova teorija sugerise da je kancer metabolička bolest mitohondrija. Početkom dvadesetog veka se primetilo da izgladnjivanje pacijenta dovodi do smanjenja tumora, što je preteča raznih hipokalorijskih dijeta, ali takva ishrana nije ispunila očekivanja zato što se tada nije znalo da maligna ćelija koristi i glutamin.



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KMT dovodi do potpunog sniženja koncentracije glukoze, paralelno indukujući stvaranje ketona, odnosno adaptaciju organizma na metabolizam masti pri čemu nastaju ketoni, važan izvor energije koji mogu da koriste sva tkiva uključujući i mozak. Nutritivno indukovana ketoza je ne toksična, omogućava visoko kvalitetnu energiju za sve zdrave ćelije, s obzirom da maligne ćelije nemaju sposobnost da koriste ketone za svoje metaboličke procese. Na taj način se deluje na uništavanje malignih ćelija sa potpunim izbegavanjem toksičnosti po zdrave ćelije, koja je inače prisutna kod upotrebe hemoterapije u standardnim protokolima. Sa druge strane upotreba inhibitora glutamina onemogućava paralelan energetske put tumorske ćelije. Simultanim pristupom sprečava se mogućnost da tumorska ćelija dobije potrebnu energiju za opstanak. U dosadašnjim studijama inhibitor glutamina je aplikovan dva puta nedeljno u dozi 100 mg/m² u kombinaciji sa mebendazolom 200mg dnevno u in vitro eksperimentima, ni jedna tumorska ćelija nije preživela kombinaciju KTM I inhibitora glutamina.

Kao adjuvantna terapija postojećim protokolarnim terapijama, koristi se u više kliničkih studija globalno, za različite tumore.

Postoji potreba da se ispita i potvrdi u populaciji pacijentkinja sa ginekološkim tumorima, u pitanju je netoksična terapija koja je pokazala odlične rezultate u kliničkim studijama, ali je potrebno ispitati je na većem broju pacijentkinja.

Ključne reči: kancerske stem ćelije, metabolička terapija, karcinom ovarijuma

MESTO LAPAROSKOPSKE LIMFADENEKTOMIJE U GINEKOLOŠKOJ ONKOLOGIJI – ISKUSTVA GAK NARODNI FRONT

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Karcinom grlića materice nastavlja da prednjači među najčešćim malignitetima kod žena, i trenutno se nalazi iza karcinoma dojke, kolorektalnog i karcinoma pluća, sa oko 604 hiljade novih slučajeva godišnje. Međutim, u srednje- i dobro-razvijenim zemljama, karcinom tela materice postao je najčešći vid ginekološkog maligniteta, sa incidencijom od oko 11 slučajeva na 100 000 žena. Osim visoke incidence gojaznosti i fizičke neaktivnosti, ovaj porast u incidenciji se objašnjava i značajno produženim životnim vekom – starenjem populacije. Zabrinjavajuća je prognoza Međunarodne agencije za istraživanje raka (International Agency for Research on Cancer) da će se stopa incidence karcinoma tela materice u razvijenim zemljama povećati za 50% do 2040. godine. Izdvojena su četiri glavna histopatološka kriterijuma za dijagnozu bolesti visokog rizika (engl. High-risk disease): tumorski gradus 3 (slabo diferentovani tumor), limfovaskularna invazija, ne-endometrioidna histološka slika (serozni, clear cell, sitnoćelijski, nediferentovani karcinomi, kao i karcinosarkomi) i invazija cervikalne strome. Pored toga, razvoj molekularnih tehnika omogućio je izdvajanje tumora sa lošom prognozom, poput p53 abnormalnih karcinoma (p53abn), LVSI, tumora sa prekomernom ekspresijom L1CAM (L1 cell adhesion molecule) i tumora sa negativnim odnosom estrogenskih i progesteronskih receptora (ER/PR).

Po FIGO, od 1988. godine, stadiranje karcinoma tela materice je, umesto kliničkog, postalo hirurško. Upravo je ova odluka dovela do brojnih debata i kontroverzi po pitanju hirurškog pristupa, standardizacije postupka i, generalno, dobrobiti za pacijente. Tradicionalni pristup je do skoro predstavljala laparotomija sa pažljivom eksploracijom abdominalnih organa, jetre, dijafragme i omentuma, sa palpacijom pelvičnih i para-aortalnih limfnih čvorova. Međutim, laparoskopski pristup uveliko preuzima primat u hirurškom stadiranju karcinoma tela materice. Brojne kliničke randomizovane studije su pokazale prednosti laparoskopskog pristupa, pre svega u ranim stadijumima bolesti, kao i u značajnom smanjenju akutnih, ali i odloženih komplikacija. Studija iz 2022. iako bez uočene statističke značajnosti u stopi formiranja limfociste (kao jedne od čestih komplikacija) među pacijentkinjama operisanim tradicionalnim, otvorenim i laparoskopskim putem, pokazala je značajno veću dimenziju limfocista nastalih nakon laparotomije, kao i značajno veću verovatnoću pojavljivanja simptoma limfocisti kod pomenute grupe pacijentkinja. I pored prisutnih oprečnih stavova i iskustava, pelvična limfadenektomija je danas rezervisana za pacijentkinje sa bolešću visokog rizika.

Laparoskopska limfadenektomija (pelvična i paraaortalna) kao deo tretmana ginekoloških maligniteta prvi put je izvedena pre trideset godina. Ovo je omogućilo poređenje laparoskopskog tretmana sa klasičnim, otvorenim, pristupom. Veliki broj specijalizovanih centara uspeo je da usavrši laparoskopsku tehniku odstranjivanja limfnih čvorova koja je prihvatljiva, sigurna, uspešna u pogledu broja odstranjenih limfnih čvorova, uz sve prednosti endoskopskog pristupa (značajno kraća hospitalizacija, manji broj komplikacija i brži povratak svakodnevnim aktivnostima, odnosno bolji kvalitet života).

Sa druge strane, činjenica da je prisustvo metastaza u limfnim čvorovima kod pacijentkinja sa karcinomom tela materice u ranim stadijumima bolesti izuzetno retka, veliki broj specijalista i centara postavlja pitanje da li bi pelvična i paraaortalna limfadenektomija kod svake pacijentkinja ipak donosila više štete nego koristi. Upravo zbog ovog mišljenja, pažnja se preusmerava sa pristupa „sve ili ništa“ na selektivno mapiranje limfnog čvora stražara (engl. Sentinel lymph node, SLN). Iako je biopsija SLN uveliko našla primenu u tretmanu drugih tumora, tek je od 2014. godine ova metoda prepoznata i preporučena u tretmanu karcinoma tela materice. Opisane su procedure mapiranja SLN sa 99Tc, metil plavim i indocijanin zelenom,



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u kombinaciji sa specijalizovanim sistemom fluorescencije (engl. near-infrared – NIR). Sve veći broj studija daje prednost indocijanin zelenoj (engl. indocyanine green, ICG) u stopi detekcije pozitivnih limfnih čvorova stražara. Studija iz 2015. je dala značajnu prednost ICG u odnosu na metil plavo, pre svega u pogledu uspešnosti bilateralne detekcije pozitivnih SLN. Pored toga, još jednom je podvučeno da SLN mapiranje kod karcinom tela materice ima visoku senzitivnost i negativnu prediktivnu vrednost. Takođe, skorašnja studija je pokazala i da veličina metastaze u SLN može biti prognostički faktor za karcinom tela materice. Naime, ukoliko je veličina metastaze u SLN bila manja od 2 mm, verovatnoća da je naredni limfni čvor bio pozitivan je bila manja od 5%. S druge strane, verovatnoća za pozitivnost narednog limfnog čvora je bila veća od 60% kod metastaza u SLN većih od 2 mm.

Od 1. januara 2019. godine do kraja avgusta 2022. godine u GAK Narodni front 47 pacijentkinja je bilo podvrgnuto limfadenektomiji u tretmanu ginekološkog maligniteta (ne računajući radikalne histerektomije po Wertheim–Meigsu u tretmanu karcinoma grlića materice). Karcinom tela materice FIGO stadijum I je imalo 37 pacijentkinja, 5 pacijentkinja FIGO stadijum II, a 2 pacijentkinje FIGO stadijum III. Jedna pacijentkinja je imala primarni karcinom jajovoda, jedna primarnu neoplazmu vagine, dok je kod jedne pacijentkinje detektovana metastatska promena na vagini kod primarnog karcinoma debelog creva, a nakon totalne histerektomije sa obostranom adnektomijom zbog karcinoma jajnika. Od 47 pacijentkinja, kod 13 je urađena totalna laparoscopska histerektomija sa obostranom adnektomijom (TLH) i pelvičnom limfadenektomijom. Kod 20 pacijentkinja je, uz TLH mapiran SLN, dok je 14 pacijentkinja podvrgnuto totalnoj abdominalnoj histerektomiji sa obostranom adnektomijom. Prilikom mapiranja SLN, u četiri navrata je korišćeno metil plavo, dok je mapiranje limfnog čvora stražara korišćenjem ICG sprovedeno na 16 operacija.

Naše iskustvo pokazuje da GAK Narodni front prati savremene trendove i propozicije, s obzirom da je veći procent operacija kod pacijentkinja sa karcinomom tela materice operisan laparoscopskim putem, te da je laparoscopsko mapiranje SLN učinjeno kod 19 pacijentkinja sa I stadijumom bolesti, i jedno kod stadijuma II.

S obzirom da ovo predstavlja samo procentualni prikaz napretka i sve većeg korišćenja laparoscopske limfadenektomije i laparoscopskog mapiranja SLN, u GAK Narodni front je započeta retrospektivno-prospektivna studija o uspešnosti (broj limfnih čvorova, broj pozitivnih limfnih čvorova i broj pozitivnih SLN), trajanju procedure, procentu akutnih i odloženih komplikacija te vremenu oporavka kod pacijentkinja operisanim laparoscopskim putem u poređenju sa klasičnim, otvorenim pristupom.

Na osnovu dosadašnjeg iskustva, smatramo da je laparoscopska limfadenektomija kao i laparoscopsko mapiranje SLN kod karcinoma tela materice sigurna metoda, sa visokim procentom uspešnosti i procedura koja omogućava značajno brži otpust i oporavak pacijentkinja. Takođe, smatramo da su potrebne multicentrične studije svih većih centara koje se bave ginekološkom onkologijom u Srbiji u cilju potvrde uspešnosti ove procedure i njene veće implementacije u tretmanu ove maligne bolesti. Na kraju, posebno bismo naglasili da su potrebne studije o krivi učenja (engl. learning curve) laparoscopske limfadenektomije i mapiranja SLN u cilju omogućavanja mlađim kolegama da ovu proceduru usavrše i nastave da održavaju visok nivo stručnosti i uspešnosti ginekološke onkologije u Srbiji.

SLEDE VIDEO PRIKAZI LAPAROSKOPSKE PELVIČNE LIMFADENEKTOMIJE I ICG-SLNB

HPV INFECTION: PATHOGENESIS, RELATION TO CANCERS AND MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

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What do we actually know about HPV infection (human papillomavirus)? A short resume would state that is a very common sexually transmitted infection that causes almost 5% of all cancers in women and men worldwide. These include cervical, anal, penile, vaginal, vulvar and oropharyngeal cancers. HPV also causes genital warts and recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (RRP). All these HPV inflicted pathologies can be prevented through vaccination. Ideally, this should be done in adolescence, before exposure to the virus and provided to both sexes. However, most countries in Europe do not currently vaccinate boys and HPV vaccination uptake remains low in some countries. Although the utility of HPV screening in the management of cervical dysplasia and cancer has been demonstrated and cervical cancer screening programs are available in most European countries, only a minority of programs can be described as adequate. Moreover, most countries do not yet offer HPV testing, now recognized to be the most effective screening method. The uptake of cervical cancer screening also varies widely within and between countries. Treatment outcomes vary widely across European countries, with five-year survival rates for cervical cancer ranging from 54-80%. There are very concerning gaps in public and professional awareness of HPV issues and a significant risk that vaccination programs in particular will be affected by safety fears fueled by 'fake news'. [1]

Analyzing further on the impact of HPV infection I would refer to the fact that it is a very common sexually transmitted infection that causes 4.5% of all cancers in women and men worldwide [6]. In the European continent, about 2.5% of cancers are attributable to HPV. The virus causes more than cervical cancer; it is also responsible for a high proportion of anal, penile, vaginal, vulvar and oropharyngeal cancers. The virus is also responsible for genital warts and recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (RRP). Almost all (85-90%) of sexually active women and men will acquire HPV at some point in their lives. There are around 200 different types of HPV. 12 of these HPV types are associated with a high risk of cancer; the most significant being types 16 and 18. HPV types 6 and 11 are not carcinogenic but can cause warts on or around the genital area. They are also implicated in recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (RRP), a relatively rare but very disabling condition that adversely affects breathing in children and adults of both sexes.[1,7]

The good thing is that most people exposed to HPV will suffer no ill-effects. A small amount, particularly those who are repeatedly exposed to high-risk HPV types or who are already immunocompromised (e.g. because they are HIV+), may go on to be diagnosed with a cancer caused by HPV.

The obvious relation to cancer is to be discussed before presenting the pathogenesis, as these epidemiological data should be particularly relevant for those deciding the national healthcare strategies. If 2.5% of cancers in Europe are HPV-related, this suggests that about 67,500 cancer cases out of a total of 2.7 million across the 27 EU states will be caused by HPV by 2020. Studies that are more specific have estimated that HPV is responsible for about 53,000 new cases of cancer annually across 31 European countries and 87,000 across the wider WHO European region. About 20% of cases occur in men; although one study suggests the proportion could be closer to 30%. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the incidence of oropharyngeal cancers, mainly caused by HPV type 16, particularly in men. In the USA, HPV-positive oropharyngeal cancer has overtaken cervical cancer as the most common HPV-associated cancer type. [6,15,18,19]

HPV infection is important to be discussed also from a dermatovenerological point of view, as genital warts represent an important sexually transmitted infection that affects an increasing amount of people in their reproductive period. Every case of genital warts is caused by HPV. There are between 379,000 and 510,000 new cases of genital warts in women and between 377,000 and 428,000 new cases in men annually across 31 European countries. There is no Europe-wide data on RRP but the prevalence in the United Kingdom has been estimated at about 1.5 per 100,000.²² Both genital warts and RRP can have a significant impact on quality of life and treatments are costly. [20]

HPV is one of the meanest STI's that can generate severe complications, but it is an infection for which we can develop proper prevention and management strategies.

Breaking news! HPV is the most frequent STI, affecting most men and women during their life. It is not an infection that you can contract from a toilet seat, from a gym or a pool, or by just shaking hands with someone. In order to get it, you need skin-on-skin contact during a form of sexual activity. Its main consequences are represented by warts- visually inesthetic skin or mucosa lesions impairing sexual life and more types of cancer we could have imagined 50 or even 20 years ago.

As HPV infection affects only squamous tissues, its clinical features comprise mucosal lesions such as: condyloma acuminatum, focal epithelial hyperplasia, ano-genital cancers, head and neck cancers. The cutaneous papillomavirus infections are represented by common warts and less frequent forms of warts such as plantar, flat, filiform or pigmented warts; epidermoid cysts and very rare Bowen disease- a form of skin cancer. These infections are relatively common in the general population, especially in children and immunosuppressed individuals.

Over 200 papillomaviruses have been identified and have been completely sequenced; most of them sharing sequences of some genetic organization, especially for the high-risk Alpha, Mu, and Beta genomes. The virus tropism is for the basal layer of the squamous tissue, a tissue with high rate of division. Therefore, the sites that are mostly affected are the ano-genital region, the mouth, nose and throat.

The early replicating genes, especially E6, can explain the pathology of the virus and E7 that are responsible for viral replication and evading the normal control of the cell division and apoptosis- pRB and p53. The late replicating proteins L1 and L2 are coding major and minor proteins of the viral capsid. High-risk HPV infection can lead to a "silent" or asymptomatic infection in which viral genomes persist in the basal layer without the development of disease, or alternatively to the development of a productive lesion such as CIN1 in which viral gene expression is regulated as the infected cells differentiate. In some instances, infection can lead to higher-grade neoplasia, with deregulated viral gene expression leading to secondary genetic changes in the host cell and possible integration of the viral genome into the cellular chromosome. The deregulated gene expression seen in CIN2 and CIN3, which are considered precancerous lesions.

HPV genotyping identified high-risk genotypes: 16, 18, 31 and 45 considered to be of highest risk. The other high-risk genotypes that a screening test should identify are of medium or probably high risk. The low risk genotypes and especially 6 and 11 cause anogenital and respiratory warts. Most of the times the hosts' cell immune mediated response will clear the infection, so that usually young sexually active individuals would have the infection cleared without clinical features. Persistent infections occur in individuals whose immune response failed to respond or to recognize viral antigens, but for cancer to develop, HPV needs to persist for a long period, sometimes more than 10 years.

HPV's connection with cervical cancer has been investigated mostly over the last 4 decades and led to the Nobel prize awarded to professor zur Hausen almost 15 years ago. Since then research has advanced in this field proving that nearly all cervical cancers are HPV associated. The long period from infection to clinical lesion to cervical cancer, allowed efficient screening and prevention strategies, which were applied

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successfully in developed countries. Therefore, low and middle-income countries are responsible for more than 85% of cervical cancer fatalities. Romania occupies the first place in the European Union in cervical cancer mortality and morbidity and although things are slightly improving, our people pay a tremendous amount of women's lives being claimed or mutilated by this type of preventable cancer.

As previously referred, I would like to stress out that HPV induced carcinogenesis takes years to occur and the evolution towards higher degree of cervical lesions or cancer can be reversed, especially in the early or lower stages of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia or CIN, a terminology that has been replaced by SIL or squamous intraepithelial lesions. Therefore, management strategies need to focus on clearing persistent high-risk HPV infections, on management the alteration of the squamous-columnar junction, but also on cervico-vaginal microbiota.

It has been proven that cervico-vaginal microbiota containing most of the lactobacillus species offer protection against HPV, while lactobacillus iners and vaginosis- especially anaerobic ones such as Gardnerella are responsible for vaginal dysbiosis that is associated with a higher risk of developing persistent HPV infection and cervical lesions. Vaginal dysbiosis associates increased DNA damage caused by HPV, as well as increased inflammatory response and immune evasion, all of these factors involved in carcinogenesis. HPV's DNA damage will affect the 2 major defensive proteins p53 inflicting abnormal apoptosis and pRB causing abnormal cell proliferation.

Studies have confirmed that the most common HPV genotype in cervical cancer is 16, but for the second most common genotype, there are important differences depending on the continent. HPV 18, the second most carcinogenic genotype, is fifth most prevalent globally. Studies proved significant differences in HPV's genotype distribution depending especially on socio-behavioral characteristics, a relatively common finding in studies, but also in my own practice being multiple HPV genotype infection at the same time in young women.

The other genital cancers and anal cancer are rare diseases, with much lower incidence that has been rising recently especially for anal cancer in men who have sex with men. HPV's involvement in these types of cancers was proved, genotype 16 being mostly involved. Increasing incidence for this types of cancers claim for better sexual reproductive health's education and are arguments for gender-neutral vaccination.

I have to admit that before documenting for this presentation, I had scarce knowledge about HPV's involvement in head and neck cancers- the sixth most prevalent type of cancer worldwide. Besides the two major risk factors- alcohol and tobacco, HPV emerged as an independent risk factor especially for oropharynx and laryngeal squamous cancer. Genotyping HPV has proven to be more difficult for this anatomical site and for HPV's presence in head and neck cancers, p16 immunochemistry marker is used. Researchers proved that transmission of oral HPV is higher in males and has to do with sexual behavior and habits. Nowadays Western Europe countries and developed countries report HPV's presence in more than 50% of oropharynx cancers.

The American Joint Committee on Cancer agreed to change staging in oropharyngeal cancer including expression of HPV and to use p16 immunochemistry as standard to prove HPV presence. This new classification was validated by multiple researchers and studies worldwide, but is considered of less relevance in low income countries. Therefore, quality of care can be affected, as HPV related head and neck cancers have a better survival and outcome.

Last, but not least, my presentation will tackle what we can really do against this mean STI. In order to establish a national coherent strategy, public awareness needs to be created and information has to be provided on how to avoid risk factors and how to recognize the infection's clinical signs. Countries that

failed to start their national campaigns like this (and Romania is a good example) failed in introducing adequate primary and secondary prophylaxis for HPV infection and HPV related cancers.

Primary prophylaxis refers to anti HPV vaccination. Introduced more than 15 years ago, vaccines (bi, quarto or nine) valiant proved to be safe and efficient. Safety was confirmed through Cochrane meta-analysis. The efficiency of the vaccine in reducing the number of infections and of intraepithelial lesions has been also confirmed in countries where vaccination covers at least 50% of the targeted population, most of these countries showing a better financial balance by having efficient prevention prone to reduce the burden of HPV related cancers.

Furthermore, many of the countries that introduced universal anti HPV vaccination or gender-neutral vaccination claim much better results. Other countries reported that having female only vaccination is the priority although gender-neutral vaccination is attractive, whilst other conservative countries are still not taking it seriously into consideration. Evidence support gender-neutral vaccination for reducing head and neck cancers, but also for anal cancer reduction especially in LGBT communities.

The 2019 European Cancer Organization 4 step recommendations to eliminate HPV cancers in Europe is to be taken really seriously and should be implemented properly and in a coherent way mostly in Central and Eastern European countries. The clear evidence of great reduction of intraepithelial lesions and cervical cancers in well-vaccinated countries such as the Nordic ones are an argument for vaccination. In addition, in order to reduce the infection rates gender neutral vaccination is recommended.

HPV testing and contesting for cervical lesions should replace the old-fashioned PAP smear as indicated in almost all national guidelines. Unfortunately, in low-income countries, awareness and routine gynecological check-ups are still insufficient leading to a high amount of cervical cancers diagnosed in advanced stages. Management options, as nicely presented in the previous session, should pay attention to addressing cervico-vaginal dysbiosis in low-grade lesions as well as monitoring persistent HPV infections. While for advanced intraepithelial lesions and cervical cancer, treatments need to be universally available and equitable and in line with the best practice guidelines of care, so that the patient's quality of life is maximized.

Us as professionals need to be updated and to contribute to general awareness. More work needs to be done in low and mid income countries so that vaccination and screening uptake to be considered a normality.

In conclusion, I hope I have proved throughout my lecture that HPV is one of the meanest sexually transmitted infections, by being associated in some many cancer forms. BUT!!!, we have the weapons to fight it and to prevent it, the most important one being proper information. I conclude having in mind words of wisdom from my mentor- professor Egon Diczfalusy: when "the wind of new realities is blowing, with increasing strength, it is up to us to decide whether we prefer protective windscreens or new types of windmills".

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PROTOKOLI PRAĆENJA U GINEKOLOŠKOG ONKOLOGIJI

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Kako su maligna oboljenja po svom toku hronična i sklona recidiviranju pa zahtevaju ponavljanje lečenja tokom više godina (ili decenija) raspoređeno u više terapijskih linija, neophodno je produženo praćenje onkoloških pacijenata. Praćenje ima nekoliko važnih zadataka:

- procena efekta sprovedene terapije,
- rano otkrivanje relapsa bolesti,
- nadzor nad toksičnošću terapije i drugim neželjenim efektima lečenja,
- rana dijagnostika sekundarnog maligniteta,
- unapređenje kvaliteta života,
- edukacija pacijenata o načinu života sa bolešću i uočavanju simptoma recidiva,
- podrška pacijentima,
- rehabilitacija.

Nakon završetka sprovedenog lečenja (bilo hirurškog, radioterapijskog ili hemioterapijskog), sprovodi se procena postignutog efekta. Ova procena je pre svega radiološka i definisana je RECIST protokolima, a izražava se u odnosu na vrstu poslednjeg primenjenog terapijskog modaliteta. Pored radioloških metoda, danas se za procenu efekta lečenja koristi i biohemijska analiza koncentracije tumorskih markera, a ponekad i ultrazvučni pregled.

Kancerska terapija je uvek u nekoj meri toksična i prouzrokuje brojne neželjene efekte koje je neophodno kupirati, a ponekad predstavljaju i razlog za obustavljanje terapije ili promenu terapijskog režima. U ovom aspektu, praćenje treba da, u meri u kojoj je to moguće, razlikuje tegobe pacijenata koje predstavljaju neželjene efekte od tegoba koje predstavljaju posledicu rest tumora ili recidiva i u zavisnosti od toga usmeri dalju dijagnostiku. Ovaj zadatak je dodatno usložen prisustvom pridruženih oboljenja i individualnim reakcijama pacijenata na primenjenu terapiju te sledstvenom sklonošću ka određenim neželjenim efektima. Zbog toga je neophodno dobro poznavati kancersku terapiju koja se primenjuje i načine na koji se kupiraju različita neželjena dejstva, a odluka o promeni terapijskog režima zbog neželjenih efekata može biti individualna ili konzilijarna.

Pacijenti lečeni od malignih bolesti (eng. *cancer survivors*) su različitog životnog doba i opterećeni su različitim pridruženim bolestima. Za brojne onkološke entitete danas postoje terapije koje su dovoljno efikasne da bolest izleče ili da ju drže pod kontrolom jako dugo. Zbog toga rastu očekivanja u smislu kvaliteta života kod pacijenata koji su uspešno lečeni. Zato, pri odabiru terapije, kada onkološka situacija to dozvoljava, treba voditi računa i o kvalitetu života u smislu načina aplikacije terapije, očuvanju reproduktivne funkcije, seksualnog života, radne sposobnosti, mobilnosti i dr. Kako bi se funkcije tela kompromitovane bolešću ili primenjenim lečenjem oporavile u što većoj meri, potrebno je pacijente uputiti radi adekvatne rehabilitacije.

Prilikom suočavanja sa dijagnozom maligne bolesti, pacijenti su fokusirani na započinjanje lečenja i načine kako da poboljšaju onkološki ishod. Kako vreme praćenja nakon terapije odmiče, kod pacijenata se komplijansa za redovne kontrole i neophodne dijagnostičke postupke smanjuje. Zato je važno tokom praćenja pacijente stalno edukovati o neophodnosti minucioznog praćenja, ranog započinjanja lečenja recidiva bolesti (kada postoji mogućnost za to), o simptomima na koje treba da reaguju jer upućuju na relaps bolesti, na načine kako da dugoročno kupiraju sekvele lečenja i kako da svoj način života prilagode

životu sa bolešću. Takođe, potrebno je pacijente edukovati o važnosti ispravnog lečenja pridruženih bolesti, sprovođenja preventivnih mera (opštih strategija skrininga), kao i zdravom stilu života (kontrola gojaznosti, ishrana, fizička aktivnost, vakcinacija i sl).

Bilo da pacijenta tretiramo kurativno ili palijativno, psihosocijalna podrška je iz ugla pacijenata često važnija od samog lečenja. Stoga je podrška neodvojivi deo praćenja.

Kada se kaže praćenje u užem smislu, misli se na ritam redovnih kontrola i odabir dijagnostičkih metoda koje imaju za zadatak otkrivanje recidiva bolesti kako bi lečenje (kurativno ili palijativno) bilo započeto blagovremeno. Tu se nameće nekoliko pitanja. Prvo je dinamika kontrola. Rizik od pojave recidiva bolesti zavisi od same prirode oboljenja i histoloških karakteristika tumora, primarne lokalizacije tumora, stadijuma bolesti u momentu započinjanja lečenja, vrste sprovedenog lečenja, a sve češće i od molekularnih karakteristika tumora. Danas je poznata vremenska distribucija rizika od recidiva za većinu tumora i ona se izražava kao procenat pacijenata kod kojih se recidiv javi u prvih godinu dana ili pet godina i ovo je glavna determinanta u propisivanju vremenskog intervala između dve redovne kontrole (koje nisu inicirane pojavom tegoba pacijentkinje).

Drugo značajno pitanje je da li je opravdano (tj. potrebno i korisno) praćenje asimptomatskih pacijentkinja ili je dovoljno da se dobro edukovane pacijentkinje javljaju samo onda kada primete neki od simptoma koji mogu ukazivati na pojavu recidiva. Postoje brojni dokazi da praćenje asimptomatskih pacijentkinja ima za rezultat značajno ranije otkrivanje recidiva bolesti, ali je situacija znatno manje jasna po pitanju koristi od započinjanja terapije u toj situaciji tj. ukupno preživljavanje se često ne razlikuje značajno između pacijentkinja kod kojih je lečenja započeto pre pojave simptoma i pacijentkinja kod kojih je lečenje započeto s pojavom simptoma.

Treće značajno pitanje se odnosi na način praćenja. Izvesno je da se relaps ili progresija bolesti značajno ranije uočava primenom sofisticiranih radioloških metoda (MRI i CT), metoda nuklearne medicine (PET-CT) ili primenom endoskopskih metoda dijagnostike. S druge strane, praćenje ovim metodama često nije ekonomski opravdano, njihova dostupnost (bez obzira na cenu) je često vrlo sporna (pogotovo u zemljama u razvoju), a postavlja se pitanje i komplikacije pacijentkinja, pogotovo u slučaju endoskopskih procedura. Zbog svega navedenog, većina protokola praćenja u ginekološkoj onkologiji se bazira na kliničkom i ultrazvučnom pregledu, a ne na MRI ili CT pregledu.

Kada se uzme sve navedeno u obzir, protokol praćenja pojedinačnog entiteta u ginekološkoj onkologiji predstavlja ravnotežu između onoga što se zna o riziku za pojavu recidiva, dostupnosti i efikasnosti metoda praćenja, efikasnosti lečenja recidiva, ekonomskog aspekta i pretpostavljene komplikacije pacijentkinja.

Pored prvilne dinamike kontrola, važno je pitanje i ko treba da sprovodi praćenje. Postoji konsenzus da praćenje uvek treba da vrši iskusan onkolog. U onkologiji postoji pravilo da praćenje vrši onaj lekar koji je sprovodio poslednji primenjeni terapijski modalitet. Međutim, kako u ginekološkoj onkologiji adjuvantnu terapiju sprovode medikalni i radijacioni onkolozi, a kako je za lečenje recidiva često potrebno ginekološko hirurško lečenje, predlaže se da u režim praćenja budu uključeni i ginekološki onkolozi i kod onih pacijentkinja koje su tretirane postoperativnom zračnom ili hemioterapijom.

Jedan od najpouzdanijih izvora saznanja o malignim bolestima su registri malignih bolesti. Zato je jedan od zadataka praćenja i pravilno i savesno vođenje registara (tamo gde oni postoje).

Tokom perioda praćenja jedno od pitanja koje treba razmotriti je i primena hormonske suspsitucione terapije. Kod pacijentkinja lečenih od endometrijalnog karcinoma nema jasnih preporuka, osim da odluka mora biti individualizovana i prilagođena godinama starosti pacijentkinje i riziku od relapsa bolesti. Nedostaju jasne preporuke nakon lečenja epitelijalnih karcinoma jajnika. Nakon lečenja neepitelijalnih tumora jajnika može se razmotriti kod tumora germinativnih ćelija, dok je kontraindikovano kod pacijentkinja obolelih od tumora



polnih traka. Hormonska supstituciona terapije se preporučuje nakon lečenja cervikalnog karcinoma. Kod pacijentkinja koje nisu imale histerektomiju, predlaže se primena kombinovanih oralnih kontraceptiva, dok se kod histerektomisanih pacijentkinja preporučuje primena monoterapije estrogenom.

Karcinom grlića materice

Ne postoji jedinstven protokol praćenja zasnovan na dokazima. Citološki pregled brisa grlića materice i vagine (po Papanikolau) nema koristi i ne preporučuje se tokom praćenja. Oko 50 % recidiva se dešava tokom prve godine, a 95 % tokom prvih pet godina od započinjanja lečenja.

Pored preporuka Nacionalnog vodiča dobre kliničke prakse za karcinom grlića materice Republike Srbije, postoji više protokola izdatih od strane različitih međunarodnih stručnih udruženja koji se u velikoj meri poklapaju, dok se razlikuju u detaljima. Po završenom hirurškom lečenju redovne kontrole treba da se odvijaju na svakih 3-4 meseca tokom prve dve godine praćenja, zatim (od treće godine) na svakih 6 meseci do ukupno pet godina. Posle pet godina pacijentkinje treba da slede dinamiku pregleda preporučenih standardnim skriningom cervikalnog karcinoma za odgovarajuće životno doba.

Na svakoj redovnoj kontroli treba uzeti detaljnu anamnezu od pacijentkinje (sa posebnim osvrtom na tegobe koje mogu ukazivati na pojavu relapsa bolesti), uraditi ginekološki pregled (pregled pod spekulomom i bimanuelni pregled) i rektalni pregled. Svaku kontrolu treba da prati odgovarajuća edukacija pacijentkinje. CT i MRI treba uraditi kada je to klinički indikovano tj. kod pojave simptoma jer nema dokaza da ove metode doprinose ishodu praćenja kod asimptomatskih pacijentkinja. Za detekciju lokalnog recidiva preporučuje se MRI, a za detekciju udaljenih metastaza CT. U slučaju da nalaz MRI ili CT-a nije konkluzivan, treba razmotriti PET-CT.

Kod sumnje na recidiv, gde god je moguće potrebno je uraditi histopatološku verifikaciju.

Ukoliko je sproveden poštediti tretman karcinoma grlića (eng. *Fertility Sparing Surgery, FSS*), redovne kontrole treba zakazivati na svaka 3-4 meseca tokom prve dve godine praćenja, potom na 6-12 meseci do ukupno 5 godina. U ovoj podgrupi pacijentkinja praćenje podrazumeva HPV testiranje sa kolposkopijom. Ako se kod pacijentkinje naknadno sprovede radikalno lečenje (u smislu histerektomije), praćenje treba da sledi protokol namenjen standardnom lečenju.

Kod pacijentkinja koje su primarno lečene radioterapijom i hemioterapijom savetuje se da se tokom praćenja koristi ista imidžing metoda kao na početku lečenja kako bi bilo moguće adekvatno poređenje nalaza. Kod posebno teških slučajeva može se razmotriti prva evaluacija posle 8 nedelja od započinjanja tretmana.

Premaligne lezije grlića materice

Praćenje nakon ekscizije premalignih promena grlića materice se bazira na citološkom pregledu, kolposkopskom pregledu i HPV testiranju. Smatra se da je rizik od rekurentne bolesti u slučaju hirurškog lečenja sa čistim resekcionim marginama oko 3-12 %, zavisi od tipa i težine premaligne promene i životnog doba žene. Većina recidiva se detektuje u prve dve godine nakon hirurške ekscizije.

Prema Nacionalnom vodiču dobre kliničke prakse za karcinom grlića materice Republike Srbije HPV test ima značajno bolje performanse od citološkog pregleda nakon lečenja premalignih promena na grliću materice.

Ukoliko se praćenje bazira na citološkom i kolposkopskom pregledu, tokom prve dve godine kontrole treba planirati na svakih šest meseci. Potom citološke i kolposkopske kontrole treba obavljati jednom godišnje do ukupno deset godina. Kao alternativni metod dozvoljava se mogućnost da se 6-12 meseci nakon intervencije urade HPV test i citološki pregled, te da, u slučaju da su oba testa negativna, praćenje se planira na godinu dana.

Karcinom endometrijuma

S obzirom na generalno dobru prognozu ovog maligniteta, u kliničkom radu se sreće dosta pacijentkinja kod kojih praćenje traje dugo. Ne postoji jedinstven protokol praćenja zasnovan na dokazima. Dve činjenice značajno utiču na preporučeni režim praćenja: većina recidiva se dogodi u toku prve tri godine po započinjanju lečenja i većina slučajeva je simptomatska. Nema dokaza da serumski nivo tumorskih markera i citološki pregled brisa grlića materice i vagine mogu biti korisni u praćenju nakon lečenja endometrijalnog karcinoma.

Smatra se da praćenje može biti prilagođeno u odnosu na faktore rizika za recidiv.

Kod pacijentkinja koje su u grupi niskog rizika za pojavu recidiva, redovne kontrole treba planirati na svakih šest meseci tokom prve dve godine, a zatim jednom godišnje do punih pet godina. Nakon toga se obustavlja onkološko praćenje i savetuju se pregled jednom godišnje na nivou primarne zdravstvene zaštite. Osnova praćenja u ovoj grupi pacijentkinja je anamneza, ginekološki pregled i ultrazvučni pregled.

Ukoliko se u momentu započinjanja lečenja proceni da kod pacijentkinje postoji visok rizik za relaps bolesti, redovne kontrole treba planirati na svaka tri meseca tokom prve tri godine, a zatim svakih šest meseci do punih pet godina praćenja. Kompjuterizovana tomografija nije rutinski neophodna, ali se preporučuje na svakih šest meseci tokom prve tri godine kod slučajeva kod kojih je postojala zahvaćenost limfnih čvorova.

Epitelijalni karcinom jajnika

Glavne kliničke karakteristike epitelijalnih malignih tumora jajnika su podmukao tok bolesti, velika senzitivnost prema hemioterapijskim agensima i sklonost čestom recidiviranju, pa su upravo ove karakteristike ključne za planiranje praćenja i sledstveno nije dozvoljeno praćenje oslanjanjem samo na pojavu simptoma.

Ne postoji jedinstven protokol praćenja zasnovan na dokazima. Nacionalni vodič dobre kliničke prakse za karcinom jajnika Republike Srbije propisuje tromesečne kontrole kombinacijom ultrasonografskog pregleda karlice i abdomena, CT-om abdomena i karlice i određivanjem serumskog nivoa Ca-125, međutim ne daje smernice o dužini praćenja niti precizira koju metodu treba kada primeniti.

Različita relevantna stručna svetska i evropska udruženja preporučuju redovne kontrole na svaka tri meseca tokom prve tri godine, zatim svakih šest meseci tokom četvrte i pete godine ili do pojave relapsa. Na svakoj kontroli je potrebno uzeti anamneza, uraditi ginekološki pregled i odrediti serumski nivo Ca125. U slučaju sumnje na pojavu relapsa, potrebno je uraditi CT abdomena i karlice.

Porast serumskog nivoa Ca125 se smatra relapsom bolesti. Da bi se promena nivoa Ca125 smatrala relapsom, mora da postoji u dva uzastopna uzorka uzeta sa minimum nedelju dana razmaka. Iako ovakva klinička situacija nije dovoljna indikacija za promenu tretmana niti za započinjanje nove terapijske linije, već samo za intenzivnije praćenje (povratak na režim češćih kontrola). Razlog za ovo je odsustvo dokaza da započinjanje terapije pri detekciji relapsa samo na osnovu serumskog nivoa tumorskog markera značajno utiče na ishod lečenja. Upotreba drugih tumorskih markera korisnih u dijagnostici ovarijalnog karcinoma (HE4, Ca19-9 i dr) nije standardizovana za praćenje. U praćenju se mogu koristiti i ovi markeri ukoliko je neki od njih bio inicijalno povišen pre započinjanja lečenja, pri čemu se porast serumskog nivoa tumorskog markera tokom praćenja smatra razlogom za intenzivnije praćenje.

Ista pravila treba primenjivati i tokom praćenja atipično proliferišućih (eng. borderline) tumora jajnika.

Neepitelni tumori jajnika

Glavne kliničke karakteristike ove grupe tumora koje utiču na režim praćenja su mlađe životno doba, želja za očuvanjem reproduktivne sposobnosti, relativno veliki udeo pacijentkinja kod kojih se bolest dijagnostikuje u ranom stadijumu i sklonost kasnom recidiviranju.

Kod poštudnog tretmana ranih stadijuma tumora germinativnih ćelija i polnih traka u režimu praćenja prilikom svake kontrole je potrebno uzeti anamnezu, uraditi ultrazvučni pregled karlice i abdomena i proveriti serumski nivo tumorskih markera (beta-hCG, alfa-feto protein, LDH, Ca125 i inhibin B). Praćenje treba da traje deset godina. U prvo vreme kontrole treba planirati na tri meseca da bi se postepeno taj interval produžavao na šest meseci, pa na godinu dana. Oko 75 % recidiva se dogodi u toku prve godine praćenja pa ritam kontrola treba planirati u odnosu na to.

Nakon primene hemioterapije u lečenju tumora germinativnih ćelija prilikom svake kontrole je potrebno uzeti anamnezu, uraditi ultrazvučni pregled karlice i abdomena i proveriti serumski nivo tumorskih markera (beta-hCG, alfa-feto protein, LDH, Ca125 i inhibin B). Redovne kontrole treba planirati svaka tri meseca tokom prve dve godine, zatim svakih šest meseci tokom treće godine, a zatim jednom godišnje. Tumorski markeri se ne moraju raditi po završetku treće godine.

Nakon primene hemioterapije medijana javljanja recidiva tumora polnih traka je 4–6 godina od početka lečenja te ova grupa tumora zahtevaju dugo praćenje (najkasniji opisani recidiv je nakon 37 godina). Redovne kontrole je potrebno planirati na svaka tri meseca tokom prve dve godine, a zatim na svakih šest meseci doživotno. Svaka kontrola treba da se sastoji od anamneze, ginekološkog pregleda, analize serumskih nivoa tumorskih markera (inhibin B i AMH) i ultrazvučnog pregleda karlice i abdomena. Ultrazvuk je dovoljan za rutinsko praćenje. CT i MR treba raditi u slučaju sumnje na recidiv.

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The background features a complex geometric design. A dark purple triangle is in the top-left corner. A light purple trapezoid is in the top-right. A large, light purple trapezoid is in the middle. A dark purple triangle is in the bottom-left. A dark purple triangle is in the bottom-right. A thin yellow line and a thin pink line are also present, both slanted parallel to the main shapes.

MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGERY

MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGICAL METHODS IN THE TREATMENT OF URINARY INCONTINENCE IN WOMEN

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Minimally invasive methods in the treatment of urinary incontinence certainly have no alternative today. The place of mutilating surgical procedures in urogynecology is long over. The aggravating situation we have had in recent years is related to the current situation with the long-term persistence of the Covid 19 virus pandemic. It is certain that all of the above affects the issue of stress incontinence in women. Sling procedures that have been highly dominant in the minimally invasive approach to stress incontinence in women for nearly two decades are far less commonly used today. What we have learned from experience, and numerous literature reports confirm that sling procedures and the use of larger nets made of polypropylene, can have many postoperative complications, some of which can leave long-term consequences for health and quality of life. Based on the above, we have recently been increasingly turning to minimally invasive treatments for stress urinary incontinence. At the same time, we must increasingly emphasize the value of laser treatment in the treatment of stress incontinence as well as the local application of certain substances, among which the installation of hyaluronic preparations has recently stood out. Minimally invasive treatment of stress urinary incontinence, there is certainly no alternative. Numerous newer methods can be applied on an outpatient basis, and their greatest advantage is that they are simple, quick to apply and that they can achieve a favorable therapeutic effect in patients very quickly. The mentioned approaches, with a minimally invasive surgical approach, in cases when it is indicated, give our patients really far better therapeutic possibilities and are in direct correlation with the quality of life.

Introduction

Since 1983, a number of pioneering operations have been performed at the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics at Zabok General Hospital and the Veterinary Clinics of Croatian Veterans in the Republic of Croatia and Southeast Europe. We have witnessed the advancement of operating techniques, methods and the use of new materials in gynecology, especially in the field of minimally invasive gynecological surgery. Many innovative methods are quickly abandoned, as is the case with the recent use of polypropylene mesh. We are witnessing the great progress of gynecological endoscopy, and we are proud to point out that in 1994 we performed the first laparoscopic hysterectomy (LAVH) in Zabok. Similarly, in 1995 we started performing corrective surgery of urinary incontinence in Zabok endoscopically, and these operations were unjustifiably replaced by sling operations [1,2,3,4].

In this clinical practice, many methods and their modifications have long been used in the surgical treatment of urinary incontinence (SSIU) in everyday clinical practice. These facts confirm that many operating methods have no long-lasting effect and that the recurrence rate is very high. Because of this, the search for more efficient and simple methods in the treatment of stress urinary incontinence has been ongoing for a long time. Certainly one such method is retropubic colposuspension of the bladder neck. This is the 1961 Burch operation, which is a modified 1949 Marshal-Marchetti-Krantz (MMK) operation. The mentioned

type of procedure, applied by the laparoscopic approach, is a very high quality, successful and minimally invasive method of treatment in the treatment of patients with stress urinary incontinence [5,6,7].

Patients and methods

At the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Zabok General Hospital and Croatian Veterans Hospitals, between 1995 and 2000, 192 operations were performed due to SSIU. 19 endoscopic colposuspensions were performed. In 13 patients, the mentioned operation was performed extraperitoneally as a single operation, and in 6 patients intraperitoneal after laparoscopic hysterectomy. In this case, all the patients were treated urodynamically and all of them had SSIU [1,2,3,4].

With the extraperitoneal approach, we operated relatively younger patients (average age 43 years, youngest 40 years, oldest 49 years), in which, by standard criteria, including urodynamic treatment, SSIU was confirmed and other causes of incontinence were excluded and in which, apart from urinary problems, there were no other pathologic changes in the internal genital organs. Three of these patients had recurrent uroinfections that were preoperatively repaired. Extraperitoneal surgery is relatively simple. It consists of a lateral incision (usually to the right) of the navel (some make a medial incision below the navel), 2 – 3 cm in length, subcutaneous preparation, fascia incision, and m. Rectus. Then, along the back, under the control of the fingers, under the control of the fingers, the Origin trocar (US medical device factory) is introduced preperitoneally up to two transverse fingers above the symphysis. The trocar at the top has a balloon that is filled with air and prepares Retzius space when expanding. This is monitored on the monitor using an endoscope introduced through the trocar. The inflated balloon is left in Retzius space for 3 – 5 minutes as it largely stops the bleeding by compression. After that, the bladder is drained and the trocar removed, and another introduced, with a valve that prevents gas from escaping, which through it is insufflated into the prepared Retzius space. When a pressure of 12 to 13 mm Hg is reached, two 5 mm instrument triacars are introduced. The operator with one finger in the vagina pushes her arch toward the small pelvis and along the bipolar grasp, or a common grasp with a tuffer introduced through the trocar, prepares the arches of the vagina to Halban's fascia and presents Cooper's ligaments. When Halban's fascia is presented, a mesh is inserted that is fixed by the "tacker" to the vagina and Cooper's ligaments, with the fingers in the vagina simultaneously lifting the vaginal arch and thus the bladder neck. Fixation of the vagina vault for the ligament can also be done with sutures. Of our 13 operations, we applied mesh 9 times and stitches 4 times. We have always done this operation with Origin's bladder, but it is possible to perform it without it, by standard retzius space preparation [1,2,3,4,5,6,7].

The second modification of the operation, ie retropubic colposuspension with opening of the peritoneum, was performed as part of a laparoscopic hysterectomy, and after suture was performed in six patients. One of these patients suffered from recurrent adnexitis, had severe pain due to adhesions, and an enlarged, weakly flexible uterus. Two had recurrent gestagen-resistant metroragies, one also with endometrial hyperplasia and poorly motile uterus, which prevented vaginal surgery. Two had ovarian tumors (dermoid and endometrioma), also adjacent to the adrenal glands. The operation is performed by opening the peritoneum about 2 cm cranially from the pubic bone, and preparing the adipose tissue towards it and Cooper's ligaments. The procedure is the same as for extraperitoneal surgery. During the suspension of the vagina for Cooper's ligaments, cystoscopically controlled the newly created position and width of the bladder neck [1,2,3,4,5,6,7].

The results

The course of operations, except for one, proceeded neatly. One patient underwent subcutaneous emphysema during surgery, which had already recovered 24 hours after surgery, two patients febrile for up to two days, and the catheter was removed for all patients on the second day and no one needed re-



introduction. After removal of the catheter, all patients had residual urine ultrasound, and all had less than 50 ml. All patients underwent urodynamic control five months after surgery and only one was incontinent. After two years, another developed relapse, and after three more. Everyone else was continental after 10 years. According to the literature, the lasting success of colposuspension of the bladder neck is 80 - 85%. Our results fit the statistics above. All three patients with recurrence were operated on with an extraperitoneal approach, two with meshes and one using sutures [1,2,3,4].

One of the complications of Burch surgery is known to be hypercontinence. We believe that the suspension and fixation of the vagina arch help cystoscopy a lot because the control of the eye determines the degree of closure of the sphincter of the urethra, thus avoiding this complication. As for the material used to suspend the vaginal vault for Cooper ligaments, Origin Origin Polypropylene MESH (Atrium Medical Corporation, USA) was used, which was fixed with a Origin Tacker, which was used in all extraperitoneal operations. In four of the nine patients during the first five years after surgery, the retinal sections were penetrated through the vagina, causing severe pain in the vagina, bloody discharge, and difficulty with both partners. We repeatedly had to remove the weakened part of the mesh [1,2,3,4].

This complication caused us to give up using these nets. In the meantime, sling operations have been developed, with much better materials, so we no longer do colposuspension after Burch in our department. Too bad, because of these meshes, we stopped doing the original stitching operation too; which is understandable from today's perspective. This is in support of the need for reaffirmation of Burch laparoscopic surgery, as being of high quality, reliable and minimally invasive [1,2,3,4].

Discussion

The most important ways of surgical treatment of urinary stress incontinence are retropubic urethropexia and midline urethral sling surgery, and various modifications of vaginal colpoperineoplasty. The most common three operations with access from the abdominal cavity are: Marshal-Marchetti-Krantz (MMK) surgery, Burch surgery, and paravaginal fascia repair. The retropubic approach includes Burch's retropubic urethropexia and Marshal-Marchetti-Krantz surgery. The goal of both operations is to raise and stabilize the urethra so that the urethrovesical junction and the proximal part of the urethra are repositioned (repositioned) intra-abdominally. This arrangement allows normal pressure distribution during intra-abdominal pressure increase and restores continence to a previously incontinent, hypermobile urethrovesical junction. Burch's operation was first described in 1961. Burch originally described the attachment of the paravaginal fascia to arcus tendineus. However, he later changed the binding site to Cooper's ligaments because they were shown to provide a more secure fixation site and a lesser possibility of infection, which often occurred in MMK surgery, in which the fixation site was a periosteal symphysis. Although sling operations have become the "gold standard" in the surgical treatment of urinary stress incontinence in women, and have almost completely supplanted other procedures, it should be noted that Burch's surgery is unfairly neglected and has its place in the treatment of incontinence. Patients requiring concomitant (accompanying) abdominal surgery, which cannot be done vaginally, are ideal candidates for intraperitoneal Burch surgery. It is recommended only if the patient has a mobile vagina that allows the lateral fornix to be lifted and brought closer to the Cooper's ligaments on either side. We add that, although sometimes used to treat previously failed incontinence surgery, Burch surgery should not be performed after more than one previous operation, due to less success than sling operations.

It should also be noted that patients with type III. stress incontinence (fixed, dysfunctional proximal urethra) is not suitable for this operation, as there is no hypermobility to correct. A sling operation is more suitable for them. Furthermore, Burch surgery does not correct the central defect in cystocele [5,6,7]

Conclusion

Burch's colposuspension, especially the laparoscopic one, deserves its reaffirmation. We confirm this claim by its success (80 – 84%) and the possibility of its implementation within other surgical gynecological operations. Looking at the historical context, Burch's surgery was performed as an accompanying surgery for abdominal surgery. Likewise, with the development of endoscopy, laparoscopic Burch surgery has become increasingly established. After a major boom in sling surgery, given the high incidence of complications, a reaffirmation of Burch laparoscopic surgery is justified. In the light of recent research and numerous surgical techniques for the treatment of urinary incontinence in women, Burch's surgery certainly has its own indicative area and can certainly be expected to be reaffirmed in the coming years [8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15].

It is arguable that minimally invasive methods in the treatment of urinary incontinence certainly have no alternative today. The place of aggressive and mutilating urogynecological procedures today belongs to the past. To all of us, and especially to our patients, the primary mission is a minimally invasive surgical approach in the treatment of urinary incontinence. It is certain that we are still greatly limited by the difficult situation we have had in recent years, which is related to the current situation with the long-term duration of the Covid 19 virus pandemic. We have to mention again that Sling methods, which have been dominant in the minimally invasive approach to stress incontinence in women for almost two decades, are rarely used today. The reason lies in the numerous complications associated with the mentioned methods. At the same time, what we have learned from experience, as well as numerous literature reports, confirms that slings and the use of larger polypropylene nets can have numerous postoperative complications, some of which can have long-term consequences on health and quality of life. On the basis of the above, lately we are increasingly turning to minimally invasive treatments for stress urinary incontinence. We also note the value of laser treatment in the treatment of stress incontinence, as well as the local application of certain substances, among which the incorporation of hyaluronic preparations stands out recently, which has minimal unwanted consequences. At the same time, minimally invasive treatment of stress urinary incontinence certainly has no alternative. In addition to everything mentioned, it is not out of place to point out that numerous newer minimally invasive surgical methods can be applied on an outpatient basis, and their biggest advantage is that they are simple, quick to apply and very quickly achieve a favorable therapeutic effect in patients. The mentioned minimally invasive surgical approaches, when they are indicated, really give our patients far better therapeutic options and are in direct correlation with the quality of life.

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VAGINALNA HISTEREKTOMIJA

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Najstarija Minimalno invazivna ginekološka operacija

Prolaps karličnih organa (POP) je benigno stanje kod žena, sa prevalencom i do 50% kod žena koje su se porađale. Kod mnogih žena se manifestuje kao spad vaginalnih zidova i/ili uterusa sa postojanjem pritiska, disfunkcijom mokrenja, disfunkcijom defekacije kao i seksualne disfunkcije, što sve negativno utiče na kvalitet života. Životni rizik da tokom života imaju neku od uroginekoloških operacija u opštoj populaciji žena je oko 13%. Iako se POP može javiti kod mlađih žena, najveća učestalost POP simptoma je kod žena u dobi od 60 do 79 godina. S obzirom na generalno starenje stanovništva u razvijenim zemljama očekuje se da će se do 2050. godine broj žena sa POP-om povećati za približno 50%.

Prosečna učestalost uroginekoloških operacija je 1,5 do 1,8 operacija na 1000 žena godišnje. Samo u Sjedinjenim Državama godišnje se otprilike izvrši oko 300.000 ovih operacija. Kod nas na klinici se u proseku uradi oko 700 vaginalnih operacija godišnje (prednja plastika 250, zadnja plastika 120, vaginalna histerektomija 150 itd, slingova 70...)

Jedna od čestih komplikacija je ponovni spad. Starije studije su pokazale da su žene koje su bile podvrgnute primarnoj POP operaciji imale približno 30% do 50% šanse da im zatreba druga operacija prolapsa. Novije studije pokazuju nižu stopu ponovne operacije od približno 6% do 30%. Ova niža stopa ponovne operacije može izražavati poboljšanje hirurške tehnike, kao i raslojavanje urinarne inkontinencije kao posebnog rizika u podacima o ishodima. Faktori rizika za ponavljajući prolaps uključuju starost mlađu od 60 godina, gojaznost i preoperativnog prolapsa III ili IV stadijuma.

Istorijat

Uvidom u literaturu i istorijat vaginalne hirurgije vidi se da su vaginalne operacije rađene mnogo pre abdominalnih operacija. Među prvim abdominalnim operacijama imamo podatke da je prva otvorena cistektomija jajnika urađena 1809. – Ephraim McDowell iz Kentakija. 1843. je urađena prva otvorena histerektomija – autor Charles Clay – Manchester.

Mnogo pre toga rađene su vaginalne histerektomije – uglavnom na puerperalnim uterusima kao pokušaj izlječenja komplikacija porođaja. Podatak o prvoj vaginalnoj histerektomiji seže 50. god pre nove ere kada je Temison iz Atine uradio prvu vaginalnu histerektomiju. Nakon toga takođe u Staroj Grčkoj Soranus iz Efesa je 120.g nove ere uradio vaginalnu histerektomiju.

Tokom srednjeg veka postoji veći broj zapisa o vaginalnim histerektomijama rađenih kod prolapsa uterusa. Podaci govore o Alsaharaviusu u 11. veku, potom u Bolonji Berengarius da Carpi 1507. godine, koji je uradio parcijalnu vaginalnu histerektomiju, a zatim i Andreas de Crusce 1560. Potom podaci iz Engleske i Nemačke gde je jasno zapisano da su pacijentkinje preživele operativni zahvat – Percival Willoughby 1670. Engleska i Valkaner 1675. u Nirnbergu.

Prve serije elektivnih vaginalnih histerektomija urađene su od strane Baudelocque, Francuska, 1800. godine kada je operasano 23 pacijentkinje tokom 16 godina, potom Osiander iz Getingena in 1801. Godine koji je objavio 1810. godine prikaz nakon 9 slučajeva vaginalne histerektomije. Prva vaginalna histerektomija urađena zbog karcinoma je zabeležena 1813. godine – Langenbeck iz Getingena.



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U Srbiji su prve vaginalne histerektomije uradili 1898. godina dr Subotić u Beogradu i dr Jovanović u Novom Sadu.

Prednosti vaginalnog pristupa

Prednosti vaginalnog pristupa u odnosu na abdominalne operacije su smanjene mogućnosti infekcije, kraće vreme operacije i ukupno manja opasnost od neposrednih komplikacija. Sledeće prednosti su smanjeno krvarenje, ređe povrede uretera, ređe tromboembolijske i cirkulatorne smetnje. Izuzetno je značajan i bolji estetski efekat.

Takođe, postoperativni tok je kraći i lakši sa ranijom mobilizacijom pacijentkinje. Smanjen je osećaj bolova i tegoba nakon operacije,

Značajno je smanjena mogućnost dehiscencije rane.

Indikacije

Indikacije za vaginalnu histerektomiju su pre svega različiti stepeni prolapsa uterusa. Veličina same materice je ograničavajući faktor kod ove vrste operacija i smatra se da je ne bi trebalo raditi ukoliko postoji miom veći od 8cm.

Takođe čak i početni stadijumi karcinoma tela i grlića materice se mogu raditi vaginalnim pristupom. Postoje posebne tehnike proširenih ili radikalnih vaginalnih operacija – operacija po Shauti.

Spomenućemo i postojanje laparoskopski asistiranih vaginalnih histerektomija – LAVH sa ili bez prisustva adneksalnih uvećanja.

Kontraindikacije

Kontraindikacije za sprovođenje vaginalne histerektomije su miomi veći od 8 - 10 cm, prisustvo velikih adneksalnih tumora, postojanje fiksirane materice, endometrioza, ligamentopeksija i ventrofiksnacija i uznapredovali stadijuma karcinoma tela i grlića materice.

Tehnika operacije

Tokom izvođenja hiruške procedure mora postojati jasan disekcioni plan. Jedna od najvažnijih struktura predstavlja pericervikalni prsten koga čine pericervikalna fascija kao i vezivno tkivo koje okružuje supravaginalni deo cerviksa uterusa .

Za prsten se prišćvršćuju ligg. cardinalia i ligg. sacrouterina lateralno i pozadi. Sa prednje strane prisutna je pubocervikalna fascija, a sa zadnje rektovaginalna fascija. Ceo prostor je zaštićen integritetom fascije endopelvine.

Remećenjem integriteta pericervikalnog prstena dolazi do poremećaja statike unutrašnjih genitalnih organa žene.

Tehnika rada

Po pripremi i ekartiranju vagine jednozubim zupčastim kleštima uhvati se grlić materice i povuče put spolja. U prikazanom slučaju grlić prominira oko 4cm ispred ravni himena i postoji velika cistocela.

Vagina se kružno preseče u nivou prelaska gornje trećine vagine u fornikse vagine. Isprepariše se prednji vaginalni zid, identifikuje se pubocervikalna fascija, preseče se pubocervikalni ligament i mokraćna bešika se potisne proksimalno.

Isprepariše se zadnji zid vagine, identifikuje se rektovaginalna fascija, peritoneum se povuče pincetom i potom preseče makazama, čime se otvara trbušna duplja. Nekad se može načiniti pristup trbušnoj duplji i sa prednje strane u zavisnosti od pozicije i veličine materice.

Zadnja ivica peritoneuma se fiksira šavom.

Operacija se nastavlja podizanjem mokraćne bešike i vrši se pojačavanje potpore pojedinačnim U – šavovima na pubocervikalnu fasciju po tehnikom po Kelly-ju.

Identifikuju se, klemuju, preseku i podvežu sakrouterini i Makendrot-ovi ligamenti obostrano. Klemuju se, preseku i podvežu uterine arterije obostrano.

Kroz otvor na peritoneumu Douglasovog špaga se uvuče kažiprst i palpiraju sakrouterine veze, uterus i adneksa, a vrhom kažiprsta se podigne plica vesicouterina. Otvori se plica vesicouterina na nivou vezikouterinog prelaza. Na gornju ivicu peritoneuma se postavi fiksacioni šav. Kroz otvor kolpotomije se izvuče dno materice. Klemuju se, preseku i podvežu ligg. rotunda, ligg. ovarii proprium i ušća jajovoda obostrano. Odstrani se materica u celini. Peritoneum se zatvori kružnim šavom, ostavljajući ekstraperitonealno patrijke sakrouterinih veza, ligg. rotunda, jajovoda i krvnih sudova uterusa.

Odstrani se višak sluzokože prednjeg zida vagine i produžnim šavom se zatvori vagina. Sluzokoža u nivou vrha vagine se opšije kružnim šavom.

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MINIMAL INVASIVE SURGERY IN SOLVING UTERINE FIBROIDS - THE POSSIBILITIES AND CURRENT ATTITUDES

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Fibromas, also known as myomas, are the most common benign tumors of the uterus. They are known from the dawn of human civilization (from ancient Greek times), yet medicine has just started to cope with them in the last 100 years. Surgical and especially minimal invasive surgical, as well as non-surgical treatments, have seen a rapid development in the last 30 years. Still, a number of questions and controversies are present.

Firstly the medical community doesn't know why they develop. What are the reasons one patient will have them, and three others won't. Many theories are present, but whenever there is an abundance of theories it implies we still don't know the correct one.

The second big question is what to do with them, and third big one is when to do it.

Should we operate every fibroma, or should we just monitor them and wait till they become symptomatic and then operate. What is a tolerable size of a fibroma [1,4] ? How long can we wait, and if we go along with monitoring and waiting, we may result with a much larger incision on the uterus, and a larger defect on the uterus. Also, should the eventual surgery be done when a fibroma reaches a certain size, no matter if the patient is planning a pregnancy, or should it be done only when the pregnancy is wanted? What to do if the uterus is fibromatous, when to preserve it and what if the patient still didn't achieve a successful pregnancy? If a fibroma is symptomatic, we may easier reach a consensus on treatment time. But when it isn't, should we permit the uterus to enlarge until it starts giving symptoms by compressing surrounding organs? How often and exactly when should we opt for hysterectomy instead of myomectomy [3]? What are the actual postoperative complications we introduce by surgery? [3] We know that every surgeon and every technique does not result in the same outcome. When should we opt for minimal invasive surgery and when to avoid it? How can modern medicine minimize the variability of surgical outcome [1].

For the hysteroscopic approach we have decent guidelines, and depending on the expertise of the surgeon, going along these guidelines, very decent results. Still some controversies remain for fibroma type 3 treatment [4,7].

For laparoscopic and open surgery approach a lot of controversies remain[3,4].

A new group of questions arise once the patient gets pregnant [2]. Should we encourage a pregnancy in the presence of large or numerous fibromas? If she has fibromas, what can she expect during pregnancy, how does the outcome of her pregnancy depend on the size and location of the fibroma[3]? When can the patient expect to have the onset of premature contractions and when to begin tocolytic therapy? Should we plan a vaginal delivery or a C section [2,4]? If she has an abortion or premature delivery with an unfavorable result, should we encourage a further pregnancy or first do a myomectomy[4]? In the literature available most of these questions remain unanswered [2].

If the patient already had surgical removal of fibroma, the question of the obstetrical value of the uterus arises [2,3]. Will this scar be an ectopic pacemaker for contractions and when during the pregnancy? What surgical technique will give the best outcome, and be safest during a subsequent pregnancy? How does the myomectomy scar differ from a C section scar? This is a group of questions that mostly has statistical answers[2,3].

A completely new set of questions arise in conjunction with medical treatment (Ulipristal acetate), ultrasound guided microwave (radiofrequency) treatment, uterine artery ablation, etc [5]. Each and every one of these techniques involves different indications, has different post therapy complications and different pregnancy courses [4,5].

With most of these questions we can only agree to disagree. Still fibroma treatment remains one of the cornerstones of modern gynecology and obstetrics [3,5].

Today some of these questions can be answered, unfortunately mostly based on subjective medical opinions, and just sometimes on evidence-based publications [7,8]. There are just a few guidelines and even these guidelines are biased depending on who is publishing them. If they are published by a surgical society (like AAGL) they will be encouraging and applicable for the surgical approach, preferably minimal invasive [6,7]. But the question remains how applicable they are for surgeons not familiar with minimal invasive surgery suturing, for hospitals with no minimal invasive wards, and for gynecologist that don't do surgery (primary care units) [4,5,6]?

What the gynecology community needs is a decent consensus on fibroma treatment that can be applied universally and provide guidelines for all gynecologists [7,8]. Even if such a paper doesn't provide all answers it can always be improved upon with evidence-based articles as they get published [5,6]. A proposition should be made to form a scientific panel to try to push forward and form the Fibroma guidelines and keep improving them.

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SPECIFIČNOSTI ANESTEZIJE ZA HISTEROSKOPSKE PROCEDURE

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Uvod

Izbor anesteziološke tehnike u histeroskopiji danas uglavnom zavisi od vrste procedure i stepena anksioznosti pacijenta. Jednostavne dijagnostičke procedure se mogu izvesti bez anestezije, samo sa paracervikalnim blokom ili sa blagom sedacijom. Lokalna anestezija sa sedacijom može biti preporučena kao prvi izbor anestezije za dijagnostičku ambulatornu histeroskopiju, dok su opšta i regionalna anestezija indikovane za obimnije procedure ili kod pacijentkinja sa nižim pragom bolne osetljivosti. Iako se sa razvojem moderne histeroskopije smanjuje potreba za anestezijom i dok lokalna anestezija preuzima primat nad opštom anestezijom, većina komplikacija u histeroskopiji zahteva multidisciplinarni pristup i aktivnu ulogu anesteziologa u zbrinjavanju pacijentkinja.

Indikacije za histeroskopiju

U savremenoj kliničkoj praksi histeroskopija se koristi u dijagnostičke i terapijske (operativne) svrhe.

Distenzioni medijumi

Histeroskopija omogućava vizuelizaciju materične šupljine, kao i dijagnozu i hirurški tretman intrauterine patologije. Kako bi se ovo postiglo potrebno je distendirati uterusnu šupljinu medijumom koji može biti tečnost ili ređe gas (ugljen dioksid).

Za potrebe histeroskopije se koriste tečnosti i male i velike viskoznosti. Upotreba tečnosti velike viskoznosti je danas ograničena na primenu dekstrana 70, koji ne sadrži elektrolite i nije toksičan, ali ako se apsorbuje brzo izaziva intravaskularno opterećenje sa posledičnim razvojem srčane insuficijencije, plućnog edema, a moguća je anafilaktička reakcija. Primeri rastvora male viskoznosti koji se koriste u histeroskopiji su: 3% sorbitol, 1,5% glicin, 5% manitol ili kombinovani rastvori sorbitola i manitola, kao i 5% glukoza. Upotreba fiziološkog rastvora je zbog odlične provodljivosti nemoguća kod procedura u kojima se koriste standardni monopolarni elektrohirurški uređaji. Uzimajući u obzir da je fiziološki rastvor izoton, netoksičan, hipoalergijski, ne-hemolitičan, dostupan i jeftin, može se zaključiti da je to distenzioni medijum izbora za histeroskopsku hirurgiju i bipolarnu elektrohirurgiju.

Komplikacije histeroskopije i zbrinjavanje

Komplikacije dijagnostičke i operativne histeroskopije mogu biti povezane sa tehničkim aspektima procedure, distenzionim medijumima i prethodno postojećom patologijom uterusa.

Gasni embolizam

Ova komplikacija se javlja kod primene ugljen dioksida kao distenzionog medijuma. Ugljen dioksid je relativno bezbedan zbog odlične rastvorljivosti u plazmi. Međutim, pored ugljen dioksida, uzrok gasne embolije može biti i vazduh kao i gasovi koji se proizvode u toku histeroskopije.

U slučaju pojave embolizma dolazi do pogoršanja vitalnih parametara kao i saturacije krvi kiseonikom sa posledičnim kardiovaskularnim kolapsom. Usled prisustva embolusa u plućnoj cirkulaciji, patofiziološki dolazi do pojave visokog odnosa ventilacija/perfuzija sa padom koncentracije ekspiratornog ugljen dioksida. Ovo uzrokuje povećanu perfuziju delova pluća koji nisu zahvaćeni embolusom kao i posledičnu hipoksemiju. Dodatno fizičko prisustvo embolusa pravi mehaničku opstrukciju koja može izazvati povećano naprezanje



srčanog mišića i kardiovaskularni kolaps. U ovakvim situacijama pacijentkinju treba reanimirati i dalje tretirati u uslovima jedinice intenzivnog lečenja.

Opterećenje tečnostima i hiponatrijemija

Prilikom korišćenja tečnosti kao distenzionih medijuma u histeroskopiji jako je bitno da postoji monitoring deficita tečnosti u toku procedure kao i protokol za zbrinjavanje kod velikih gubitaka. Postoje brojne definicije preopterećenosti tečnostima u toku histeroskopije. Gornja granica je tradicionalno bila definisana kao gubitak od 1000ml i uspostavljena je u vreme kada je 1,5% glicin bio medijum izbora za histeroskopiju. Danas, u vreme bipolarnog elektrohirurškog sistema i primene izotoničnih rastvora, gubitak tečnosti može preći i 1000ml. U nedostatku dokaza za definisanje bezbedne gornje granice za gubitak izotoničnih tečnosti grupa istraživača za izradu vodiča (*BSGE/ESGE Guideline Development Group*) je preporučila limit od 2500ml. Kod starijih pacijenata sa kardiovaskularnim oboljenjima ili bubrežnim oštećenjima treba primeniti nižu granicu od 1500ml gubitka izotone tečnosti. Iako ne postoji jedinstvena definicija preopterećenja tečnostima incidenca je relativno niska (0,02-0,06%).

Kliničke posledice prekomerne apsorpcije tečnosti zavise od vrste tečnosti koja se koristi (sa ili bez elektrolita). Monopolarni uređaji za histeroskopiju zahtevaju primenu neprovodljivih medijuma, dok se kod korišćenja bipolarnih uređaja može primeniti i fiziološki rastvor. Mehanizam intravazacije podrazumeva ulazak tečnosti u otvorene krvne sudove miometrija kao posledica visokog intruterinog pritiska. Sve vrste tečnih distenzionih medijuma mogu uzrokovati preopterećenje tečnostima. Pod ovim pojmom se podrazumeva diluciona anemija, edem pluća i srčano popuštanje. Specifične komplikacije povezane sa tečnostima sa malom viskoznošću su hiponatrijemija i hipoosmolarnost.

Blaga preopterećenost tečnostima koja ne sadrže elektrolite izaziva hipervolemiju i posledičnu dilucionu hiponatrijemiju. Asimptomatska hiponatrijemija može biti tretirana restrikcijom tečnosti i diureticima (furosemid). Kada nivo natrijuma u krvi padne ispod 125mmol/l javljaju se klinički simptomi. Natrijum kao glavni ekstracelularni katjon doprinosi osmolarnosti plazme. Najznačajniji rezultat hiponatrijemije i hipoosmolarnosti je ubrzan prelazak vode u intersticijum i intercelularni prostor. Posledica ovog kretanja vode je edem mozga i povišen intrakranijalni pritisak. Najčešći simptomi su glavobolja, mučnina, povraćanje i slabost. Međutim, mogu se razviti i znaci cerebralne iritacije kao što su agitacija, poremećaj kognitivnih funkcija, konfuzija, vizuelne smetnje, kao i slepilo. U završnom stadijumu (koncentracija natrijuma ispod 120mmol/L) nastaju konvulzije, koma, aritmije, bradikardija i respiratorni zastoj, ili čak i smrt kao posledica hernijacije moždanog stabla. Za svaki litar apsorbovane hipotone tečnosti, nivo natrijuma u krvi padne za 10mmol/L.

Rano prepoznavanje simptoma i zbrinjavanje su ključni u prevenciji kardiovaskularnih komplikacija i trajnih neuroloških posledica. Takođe, veoma je važna stroga kontrola balansa tečnosti i elektrolita. Monitoring kardiovaskularnog sistema i diureze su neophodni, a kod pacijenata kod kojih se sumnja na razvoj edema pluća treba sprovesti dodatne dijagnostičke metode (rentgenski snimak pluća i ehokardiografija). Pacijentkinje sa simptomatskom hiponatrijemijom treba zbrinjavati u jedinicama intenzivnog lečenja. Bitno je povišiti nivo natrijuma iznad 125mmol/L i tretirati edem mozga. Kako bi se izbegla mijelinoliza intravensku infuziju 3% hipertoničnim rastvorom natrijum hlorida treba primeniti brzinom 1-2mmol/L/h. Akutnu hiponatrijemiju (ispod 120mmol/L) treba tretirati bolusom od 100ml 3% rastvora natrijum hlorida u periodu od 10 minuta. Navedeni postupak se može ponoviti do tri puta uz prateću infuziju. Preporučeno je da se nivo natrijuma u krvi diže po stopi od 6mmol/L u toku 24 časa, sve dok se ne postigne koncentracija od 130mmol/L.

Primena fiziološkog rastvora u svrhu distenzionog medijuma u histeroskopiji smanjuje rizik od razvoja hipoosmolarnog i hiponatrijemijskog stanja. Međutim i kod primene ovog rastvora postoji opasnost od

izražene apsorpcije tečnosti i posledičnog nastanka kongestivnog srčanog popuštanja kao i plućnog edema. Restrikcija tečnosti, diuretici i pažljivi nadzor vitalnih znakova su prve mere zbrinjavanja.

Krvarenje i infekcije

Krvarenje se nakon histeroskopije javlja u opštoj stopi od 0,16% i tretira se primenom krvi i krvnih derivata. Infekcije nisu uobičajena komplikacija histeroskopije, ali je kod pacijentkinja preoperativnim prisustvom infekcije neophodno primeniti antibiotike.

Anestezija i analgezija

Anesteziolog bi trebalo da izabere vrstu anestezije na osnovu histeroskopske procedure, opšteg stanja i nivoa anksioznosti pacijentkinje. Jednostavne dijagnostičke procedure mogu biti izvedene bez anestezije, samo sa paracervikalnim blokom ili sa blagom sedacijom. Za obimnije operativne zahvate kod pacijentkinja sa slabom tolerancijom bola, opšta i regionalna anestezija su bolji izbor. Za histeroskopiju se koriste sledeće vrste anestezije: lokalna anestezija sa ili bez proceduralne sedacije, paracervikalni blok (sa ili bez proceduralne sedacije), regionalna anestezija (epiduralni ili spinalni blok) i opšta anestezija.

Paracervikalni blok sa sedacijom je povezan sa smanjenom apsorpcijom glicina u toku operativne histeroskopije, te treba razmotriti ovaj vid anestezije u slučajevima kada se glicin koristi kao distenzioni medijum. Iako kod ove vrste anestezije postoji smanjen osećaj bola u toku i nakon intervencije, Francuski Kolegijum ginekologa i akušera ne preporučuje paracervikalni blok kao prvi izbor anestezije za dijagnostičku histeroskopiju. Oni takođe naglašavaju da je bol koji pacijentkinje oseće prilikom aplikacije paracervikalnog bloka može biti veći nego onaj koji oseće u toku histeroskopije.

Kombinacija kratko-delujućih lokalnih anestetika, kratko-delujućih opioida i neopioida u sklopu regionalne anestezije (spinalna, epiduralna ili kombinovana) može biti alternativa ostalim vrstama anestezije za operativnu histeroskopiju.

Zaključak

Danas je moguće izvesti određen procenat histeroskopija bez opšte i regionalne anestezije, mada još uvek veliki broj pacijentkinja zahteva njeno izvođenje. Kardiovaskularni i respiratorni monitoring je neophodan, ali i stroga kontrola gubitka tečnosti i mogućih komplikacija.

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UTICAJ KOVID-19 PANDEMIJE NA PROMENU ODNOSA U BROJU ABDOMINALNIH, VAGINALNIH I LAPAROSKOPSKIH HISTEREKTOMIJA U KGA UKCS

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Uvod

Epidemija izazvana koronavirusom (SARS-COV-2) počela je krajem 2019. godine i već za nekoliko meseci, zahvatila je gotovo čitav svet. Visok morbiditet i smrtnost izazvani ovim virusom usloveli su probleme u radu zdravstvenih sistema velikog broja zemalja. Većina bolnica je obustavila ili je značajno smanjila redovne aktivnosti kako bi se medicinsko osoblje angažovalo u lečenju pacijenata obolelih od KOVID-a [1,2]. Zbog ove vanredne situacije, i u Srbiji je redukovana broj elektivnih operacija, posebno se smanjio broj vaginalnih i laparoskopskih histerektomija u odnosu na broj klasičnih, abdominalnih histerektomija.

Cilj nam je bio da istražimo da li je i koliko pandemija KOVID-19 uticala na odnos broja pacijentkinja kod kojih je urađena histerektomija klasičnom (abdominalnom) i minimalno invazivnim hirururgijom (laparoskopski i vaginalni pristup) u Klinici za ginekologiju i akušerstvo Univerzitetskog kliničkog centra Srbije (KGA UKCS). S obzirom na činjenicu da su poslednje dve godine protekle u vanrednom stanju usled pandemije izazvane korona virusom, očekujemo značajan pad ukupnog broja operisanih pacijentkinja i verovatno, značajno manji broj operisanih vaginalnim ili laparoskopskim putem.

Studija je sprovedena u Klinici za ginekologiju i akušerstvo Univerzitetskog kliničkog centra Srbije (KGA UKCS). Analiziran je period od poslednjih 5 godina: od početka 2017. do kraja 2021. godine. Sve pacijentkinje su podeljene u grupe prema godini kada je bila operacija - histerektomija kao i u podgrupe prema hirurškom pristupu tokom operacije. Nakon retrospektivnog sakupljanja podataka urađena je statistička obrada korišćenjem studentovog T testa.

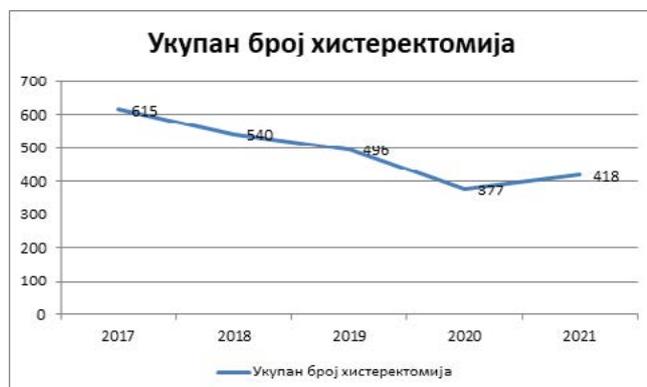
Rezultati

U ispitivanom periodu od pet kalendarskih godina, bilo je ukupno 2446 pacijentkinja kod kojih je urađena histerektomija i to 108 laparoskopskih (TLH i LAVH), 473 vaginalnih i 1865 abdominalnim putem što je prikazano u tabeli br. 1.

tabela br. 1	op./god.	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	ukupno
histerektomije	TLH/LAVH	17	25	29	19	18	108
	VAG	177	126	92	39	39	473
	TAH	421	389	375	319	361	1865
		615	540	496	377	418	2446

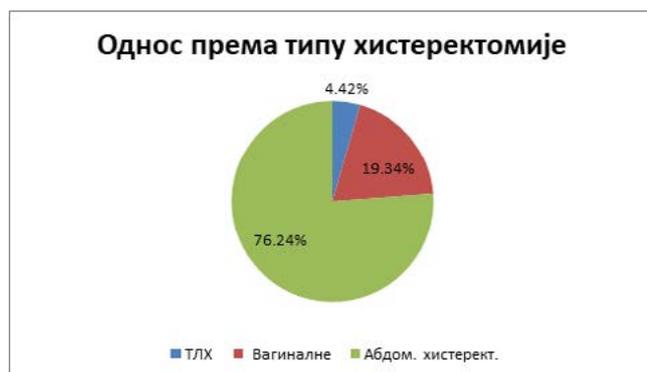
Tabela 1. Broj i tip histerektomija po godinama

Već iz grafikona 1 se vidi da postoji pad u ukupnom broju operacija i da je minimum bio upravo 2020. godine, kada je počela pandemija.



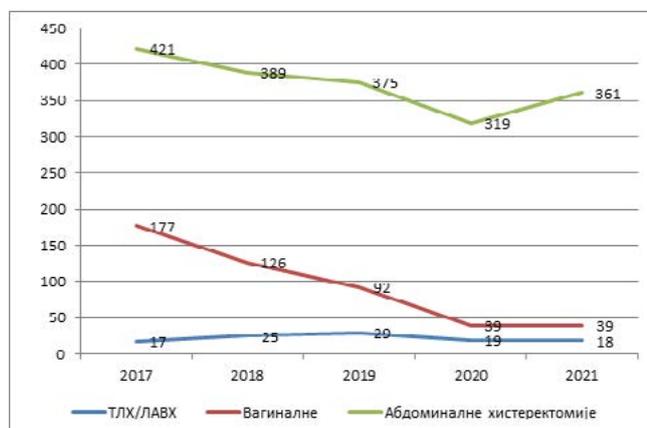
Grafikon 1. Ukupan broj histerektomija tokom godina

Od ukupnog broja operisanih pacijentkinja, najviše je podvrgnuto abdominalnoj histerektomiji (1865 ili 76,24%), mnogo manje je bilo vaginalnih histerektomija (473 ili 19,34%) a najmanje laparoskopskih (108 pacijentkinja ili svega 4,42%) (grafikon 2).



Grafikon 2. Ukupne relativne vrednosti prema tipu histerektomije

Iz prikazanog grafikona 3, vidi se da je pad broja operisanih pacijentkinja bio evidentan još od 2017. godine a da je najizraženiji bio 2020. godine tj. prve godine pandemije. Već sledeće, 2021. godine, iako je nastavljen rad u vanrednim okolnostima, vidimo blagi porast broja operacija tj. histerektomija, koji je ipak manji nego pre pandemije.



Grafikon 3. Broj i tip histerektomija tokom godina



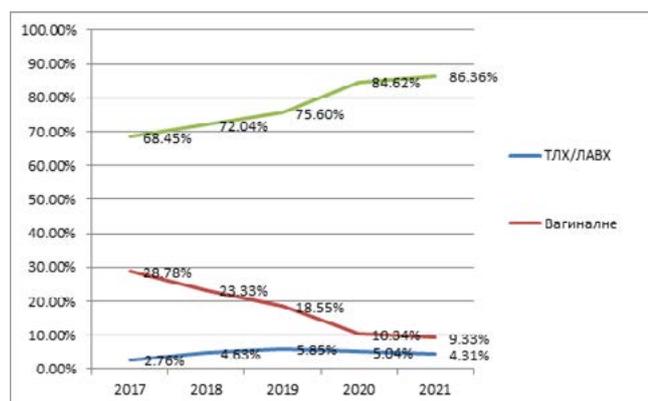
Prikazane su i tri podgrupe histerektomisanih pacijentkinja na grafikonu 3, zavisno od tipa operacije. Prva i najveća podgrupa su pacijentkinje kod kojih je učinjena abdominalna (klasična) histerektomija, drugu podgrupu čine pacijentkinje sa vaginalnom histerektomijom dok treću i najmanju podgrupu predstavljaju pacijentkinje kod kojih je izvedena laparoskopna histerektomija (TLH ili LAVH).

Iz gornjeg grafikona 3 se vidi da u vreme pandemije, 2020. i 2021. godine postoji stagnacija u broju vaginalnih i laparokopskih histerektomija dok se beleži porast broja abdominalnih histerektomija.

Ako se dobijeni rezultati prikažu relativnim brojevima, onda je još uočljivije da se ukupan broj histerektomija značajno smanjuje na račun vaginalnih i laparokopskih operacija (tabela 2 i grafikon 4).

op/god	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	ukupno
TLH/LAVH	2.76%	4.63%	5.85%	5.04%	4.31%	4.42%
VAG	28.78%	23.33%	18.55%	10.34%	9.33%	19.34%
TAH	68.45%	72.04%	75.60%	84.62%	86.36%	76.24%
						100.00%

Tabela 2. Broj i tip histerektomija po godinama u relativnim brojevima



Grafikon 4. Broj i tip histerektomija po godinama u relativnim brojevima

Statističkom analizom i primenom Studentovog T testa, dobijeni su sledeći rezultati. Poređenjem podgrupa 1 i 2 kao i podgrupa 1 i 3, ustanovljena je visoko značajna razlika ($p < 0.01$ $p = 0.00027$ $p = 0.00031$). Poređenjem podgrupa 2 i 3, ustanovljeno je da nema statistički značajne razlike ($p = 0,05$).

Diskusija

Vaginale i minimalno invazivne hirurške procedure su svakako najbolji izbor za pacijete ali postoje objektivni razlozi zbog kojih se one izvode u manjem obimu od očekivanog. Na prvom mestu, za laparoskopnu operativu neophodno je raspolagati odgovarajućom opremom, stručnim kadrom ali i napraviti pravilan izbor pacijentkinja kod kojih će minimalno invazivni pristup dati dobre rezultate. Sumnje na malignitete na jajniku, nalaz na adneksalnim regionima veći do 10 cm, veći tumori u maloj karlici [3], ožiljci i priraslice [4] od prethodnih operacija svakako predstavljaju neka od ograničenja za laparokopski pristup.

Obučenosť i iskustvo hirurškog i anesteziološkog tima [5] su takođe važni faktori koji utiču na odnos broja abdominalnih i laparokopskih histerektomija. Unapređenjem tehnike i sticanjem iskustva u oblasti minimalno invazivne hirurgije, očekuje se promena ovog odnosa u korist minimalno invazivnih procedura.

Globalni uticaj pandemije je zbog zbrinjavanja simptomatskih pacijenata sa KOVID-19 doveo do preraspoređivanja osoblja i resursa što je uticalo značajno na smanjenje ukupnog broja operacija u mnogim

bolnicama širom sveta što se najviše odrazilo elektivne nehitne slučajeve odnosno vaginalne i minimalno invazivne procedure u ginekološkoj hirurgiji [6]. Takođe, zbog široke rasprostranjenosti virusa SARS-KOV2 ponovo se u naučnim krugovima pojavila diskusija oko raspršavanja aerosola tokom laparoskopskih operacija [7]. Laparoskopija podrazumeva stvaranje pneumoperitoneuma sa CO2 i prethodno su različite studije pokazale prisustvo virusnih DNK kao što su hepatitis B i humani papiloma virus (HPV) u hirurškom dimu [8]. Dakle, aerosol bi potencijalno mogao biti kontaminiran sa SARS-KOV-2 virusom zbog čak i minimalnog curenja CO2 kao i stvaranja dima pri korišćenju energetskih uređaja, što je sve dovelo dodatno do privremenog pomaka u korist otvorene hirurgije [9].

Zaključak

Poslednje dve godine, za vreme pandemije izazvane virusom SARS-KOV-2, se karakterišu padom ukupnog broja operacija u KGA UKCS. Pandemija se najviše odrazila na minimalno invazivnu hirurgiju. Objašnjenje za to bi bilo da je datim vaanrednim okolnostima operativni program prilagođen samo hitnim i onkološkim slučajevima, tj. da se pad broja operacija najviše odnosio na elektivne operacije i benignu ginekološku patologiju. Otuda i značajno smanjenje broja vaginalnih i laparoskopskih histerektomija u odnosu na klasične, abdominalne u tom periodu.

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The background features a complex geometric design with overlapping shapes in shades of purple, blue, and white. A prominent diagonal line runs from the top right towards the bottom left. Two thin, parallel lines, one yellow and one pink, are positioned in the upper left quadrant. The overall aesthetic is modern and clean.

INFERTILITY AND IVF

PROGESTERONE INDUCED BLOCKING FACTOR (PIBF) TAKEN IN EARLY PREGNANCY PREDICTS THE PREGNANCY OUTCOME IN WOMEN UNDERGOING IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PROCEDURE

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Earlier data suggest a relationship between PIBF concentrations and the outcome of pregnancy [Hudić et al., 2009].

The aim of the study was to compare serum and urine concentrations of PIBF in women with successful pregnancy after IVF with those of women without pregnancy after IVF procedure, and to evaluate the potential relation between PIBF and the outcome of pregnancy.

Urine and serum were collected from 120 women, undergoing IVF. 87.5% of patients had primary infertility. 69.2% faced female causes of infertility: 10.8% tubal cause, 11.7% ovulation disorder, and 46.7% other causes of infertility. 30.8% of patients had male factor of infertility. Among non-pregnant women (42) mean concentrations of PIBF in urine and serum were significantly lower (15.8 ng/mL; 148.4 ng/mL) than in women with positive beta HCG value (78) (19.1 ng/mL; 225.9 ng/mL). In 49 patients pregnancy terminated with a term delivery, in 10 patients with preterm delivery, while in 19 patients the pregnancy terminated with a miscarriage. PIBF concentrations in urine (13.9 ± 2.8 ng/mL) and serum (124.6 ± 46.7 ng/mL) samples of women with miscarriage were significantly lower of those with preterm delivery (180.6 ± 54.4 ng/mL; 18.1 ± 4.4 ng/mL) and of those with term delivery (20.4 ± 8.5 ng/mL; 208.7 ± 114.3 ng/mL).

The findings of this small size study showed that the maternal urine and serum concentrations of progesterone-induced blocking factor (PIBF) are significantly different in women who achieved pregnancy after IVF procedure from those, who did not. This study demonstrates that PIBF concentrations in body fluids from women could be related to outcome of pregnancy women undergoing IVF procedure. To the best of our knowledge, our study is the first to investigate pregnancy outcome according to the serum and urine concentration of PIBF in women after IVF procedure. Patients in this study faced severe infertility and did not become pregnant after previous reproductive surgery or other infertility treatments where possible. Like in other clinical programs, they had various causes of infertility and represented a heterogeneous group of patients according to the causes of infertility. The data presented herein suggest that PIBF is produced very early in pregnancy and may help in early implantation and early escape from maternal immune surveillance as previously suggested by other authors [Check et al., 2002]. Earlier we demonstrated increased expression of IL-10 mRNA in peripheral lymphocytes incubated with the culture medium of the pre-implantation embryos [Kelemen et al., 1998]. Recently we showed that the mouse embryo expresses PIBF at all stages of its development, and that embryo-derived extracellular vesicles induce IL-10 production by mouse spleen cells. The above effect is blocked by pre-incubating the extracellular vesicles with anti-PIBF antibodies, suggesting that PIBF carried by embryo-derived extracellular vesicles can influence the functioning of the maternal immune system [Pallinger et al., 2018]. Further data suggest that PIBF plays a role in decidual transformation of mouse endometrial stromal cells, as well as in embryo implantation, and that implantation rates are significantly reduced in mice rendered PIBF-deficient in the peri-implantation period [Mulac-Jericevic et al., 2019, Csabai et al., 2020]. PIBF takes part in implantation, and low urine and serum levels of PIBF predict pregnancy termination [Wilsher et al., 2019; Shah et al., 2019]. The determination of PIBF concentration in biological fluids might be of use for diagnosing certain forms of pregnancy termination [Hudić et al., 2009; Polgar et al., 2004; Szekeres-Bartho and Polgar, 2010].

Successful pregnancy after IVF procedure is predictable by measuring of urine and serum PIBF concentrations and could be important for predicting of early implantation and pregnancy outcome after IVF procedure and maybe to protect the risk pregnancy.

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KAKO SMANJITI STOPU VIŠEPLODNIH TRUDNOĆA NAKON POSTUPAKA BIOMEDICINSKI POTPOMOŽNUTOG OPLOĐENJA?

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UVOD

Zakonu o biomedicinski potpomognutoj oplodnji Republike Srbije iz 2017. godine daje zvaničan naziv za vantelesnu oplodnju biomedicinski potpomognuto oplodjenje (BMPO) [1]. Od kada su pioniri asistiranje reprodukcije Steptoe i Edwards, saopštili rođenje prve IVF bebe 1978. godine, do sada je u svetu zabeleženo rođenje više od 9 miliona IVF beba, a u određenim evropskim zemljama IVF deca predstavljaju i do 5% sve živorođene dece te zemlje, ukazujući na ogroman značaj i uticaj ove delatnosti [2,3].

Poslednjih decenija došlo je do drastičnog porasta stope višeplođnih trudnoća koje su u određenim zemljama od kraja 70-ih godina porasle i 2-3 puta [4]. Razlozi ovome su svakako uvođenje ART-a, ali i drugi vidovi terapije infertiliteta, pre svega indukcija ovulacije, kao i sve češće trudnoće žena starijeg reproduktivnog doba, što samo za sebe predstavlja faktor rizika za višeplođne trudnoće. Procenjeno je da su ove tri pojave podjednako doprinela uvećanju stope višeplođnih trudnoća, dajući ovoj pojavi danas epidemijske razmere. U slučaju prirodnog puta začeća, blizanačka trudnoća se javlja oko 1,5%, dok se prilikom primena ART tehnologije ona sreće u gotovo četvrtini slučajeva. Stopa višeplođnih trudnoća u celoj Evropi iznosi 21,8% , dok se ovaj broj u pojedinačnim državama veoma razlikuje. Naime, određene zemlje, poput Švedske, odlučile su da primene savremene strategije kako bi prevenirale višeplođne trudnoće te njihova stopa iznosi 5%. Nasuprot tome, procenti u Španiji iznose i do 26,6% [5,6].

Imajući u vidu porast primene asistiranog reproduktivnih tehnologija i da uticaj višeplođnih trudnoća na zdravstveni, ekonomski i socijalni sistem postaje sve dominantniji, cilj ovog rada je da teorijski sagleda navedene aspekte ovog problema i analizira savremene strategije smanjenja višeplođnih trudnoća nastalih nakon ART procedura kao glavnog faktora njihovog nastanka.

Problem višeplođnih trudnoća

Višeplođne trudnoće predstavljaju značajan problem za zdravstveni sistem svake zemlje, kao i društvo u celini. Pre svega zdravstveni rizici po majku i dete, ali i psihosocijalni problemi porodica kao i ukupno opterećenje zdravstvenog sistema su značajno veći u ovim trudnoćama.

Komplikacije u trudnoći od strane majke su višestruko veće u višeplođnim trudnoćama i rastu sa brojem dece. Povećan je rizik od pobačaja, hipertenzivnih poremećaja u trudnoći, anemije, preeklampsije, gestacionog dijabetesa, prevremenog porođaja i operativnog završetka istog. 20-25% žena ima PIH za razliku od 1-5% kod jednoplođnih trudnoća. 2-3 puta je češća pojava GDM, potom, rizik anemije je takođe dupliran, dok je rizik od preeklampsije 3 puta veći kod blizanačkih i čak 9 puta veći kod trigeminih trudnoća. Sve ukupno rizik od hospitalizacije u trudnoći je skoro 3 puta veći kod blizanačkih i 5 puta veći kod troplodnih trudnoća, dok je maternalni mortalitet više nego dupliran u ovim trudnoćama [7]. Polihidramnion se sreće kod 0,2-2% svih trudnoća, dok je u višeplođnim trudnoćama znatno češći- 8-10%. Jedan je od vodećih uzroka izazivanja pobačaja, prevremenog porođaja i perinatalne smrtnosti [8]. Polihidramnion, kao i multiparitet sam po sebi značajno doprinose abrupciji placente i tako posredno dovodi do smrti ploda [9].



UGOSCGRS

21st INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

ASSOCIATION OF GYNECOLOGISTS AND OBSTETRICIANS
OF SERBIA, MONTENEGRO AND REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

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Perinatalni ishodi dece iz ovih trudnoća su neuporedivo gori nego u jednoplodnim trudnoćama. Preko 50% blizanaca i preko 90% trojki se rodi pre 37 GN ili sa telesnom masom manjom od 2500g. Brojnim studijama je dokazano da je baš nedonesenost glavni uzrok morbiditeta i mortaliteta ove dece. Perinatalna smrtnost je 3-6 puta veća kod dvoplodnih i 9 puta veća kod troplodnih trudnoća. 40-60% blizanaca zahteva tretman u odeljenjima intenzivne nege od kojih 6% razvije RDS, što je slučaj sa samo 20% dece iz jednoplodnih trudnoća, kod kojih je učestalost RDS svega 0.8%. Preko 10% blizanaca provede više od 28 dana na odeljenjima intenzivne nege. Rizik od smrtnosti u prvoj godini života je 6-7 puta veći kod blizanaca, dok je rizik od težeg oboljenja nakon ovog perioda manji, ali i dalje blizu 50% veći nego kod jednoplodnih. Učestalost neuroloških sekvela, pre svega dečje cerebralne oduzetosti je 6 puta veći kod blizanaca i čak 18 puta veći kod trojki [10].

Određene studije ukazuju da je psihosocijalno funkcionisanje porodica sa višeplođnom trudnoćom praćeno učestalijom pojavom brojnih komplikacija iz ovog polja. Velik broj roditelja je izjavio da su fizički i psihički izmoreni, dok su očevi izrazili veliku zabrinutost za mentalno zdravlje svojih supruga koje ne uspevaju ni tokom, a ni nakon trudnoće da se opuste. Zabeležena je veća stopa postpartalne depresije među majkama blizanaca i trojki [11]. Kao rezultat preteranog stresa, manjka sna i postpartalne depresije, supružnici postaju netrpeljivi jedno prema drugom što neretko dovodi do razvoda braka [12].

Uticaj na zdravstveni sistem i njegove troškove je takođe parametar koji se mora uzeti u obzir kada se analizira jedan ovako kompleksan problem. Procenjeno je da je u blizanačkim trudnoćama briga o majci skuplja 2 puta, dok je neonatalna briga skuplja 16 puta, a kod trojki briga o ženi je skuplja 4 puta, a neonatalna briga čak 109 puta u odnosu na jednoplođne trudnoće [7]. Jedna britanska studija je dobila procenu da se sredstvima utrošenim za brigu o troplodnoj trudnoći sa svim njenim posledicama moglo finansirati oko 2000 ciklusa VTO [10].

Važno je napomenuti da je brojnim studijama dokazano da je učestalost svih komplikacija o kojima se govori bila podjednaka u ART i spontanim višeplođnim trudnoćama, ukazujući da je višeplođnost i posledična nedonesenost ove dece, glavni uzrok lošijih perinatalnih ishoda, a ne ART sam po sebi [13, 14].

Sve komplikacije višeplođnih trudnoća doprinele su tome da stručni krugovi na ovu pojavu danas gledaju kao na komplikaciju, a ne kao na uspeh postupaka ART-a, kao i da smanjenje stope višeplođnih trudnoća mora biti jedan od glavnih prioriteta pri kreiranju strategija i programa u asistiranju reprodukciji.

Prikaz monitoringa, kontrole i finansiranja postupaka BMPO za Republiku Srbiju

Kontinuirani nadzor i praćenje aktivnosti sastavni je deo svakog sistema koji teži da bude iole funkcionalan i održiv, a u oblasti medicinski asistirane reprodukcije on je suštinska obaveza svakog aktera u ovom polju i preduslov za postizanje dobrih rezultata.

Međunarodne institucije poput Internacionalnog komiteta za monitoring asistiranih reproduktivnih tehnologija (International Committee Monitoring Assisted Reproductive Technologies - ICMART), neprofitne organizacije pri Svetskoj Zdravstvenoj Organizaciji (SZO), kao i Evropskog IVF Konzorcijuma (EIM) pri Evropskom udruženju za humanu reprodukciju i embriologiju (ESHRE) – referentnoj instituciji za oblast humane reprodukcije u Evropi, više od decenija postavljaju standarde i postulate regulisanja i praćenja aktivnosti iz ove oblasti širom sveta i definišu sve aspekte delovanja u ovom polju za sve aktere u društvu [5].

Možda je najsmislenije započeti ovo poglavlje zaključkom radne grupe ESHRE-a iz komparativne analize sprovedene po zahtevu Evropske Komisije o regulativama i tehnologijama u oblasti ART koje glasi: „Jasno je da je 30 godina nakon uvođenja IVF-a, broj tehnika dostupnih za tretman infertiliteta porastao na tako spektakularan način da su implementacija, legislacija i finansiranje ovih tretmana sa toliko puno varijacija da ne postoje 2 zemlje članice EU koje su slične“.



Zadržaćemo se na prikazu situacije monitoringa, kontrole i finansiranja ciklusa BMPO u našoj zemlji. Nacionalni program Ministarstva zdravlja Republike Srbije (MZ RS), finansiran od strane Republičkog fonda za zdravstveno osiguranje, započeo je 2006. godine na inicijativu struke, države i pacijenata. Inicijativa i logistika programa je utemeljena uvodjenjem indikacija i uslova za sprovođenje procedura BMPO. Uslove i indikacije određivala je stručna komisija za BMPO pri MZ RS, a na predlog struke iz oblasti infertiliteta. U početku je gornji limit godina ženskog partnera bio 38 godina, potom se podigao na starosnu granicu od 40 godina, ubrzo i 43 godine, a sada je limit 45 godine starosti za ženskog partnera. Zdravstvene ustanove koje mogu da sprovedu program BMPO moraju da ispunjavaju određene kadrovske, tehničke i prostorne uslove predložene Zakonom o BMPO i Pravilnicima koji bliže određuju uslove za sprovođenje procedura BMPO [1].

Uslovi i indikacije za program BMPO su se u početku sprovođenja programa (od 2006 – 2020 godine) odnosili na to:

- da par nema zajedničke dece ili dete iz programa BMPO
- da pacijentkinja ima očuvanu ovarijalnu rezervu
- da ima živih spermatozoida u ejakulatu
- da postoji starosna granica do 38, potom 40 godina, da bi 2020. godine granica proširena na 43 godine starosti ženskog partnera.

Ministarstvo zdravlja u periodu od februara 2022 godine, na predlog stručnih tela i udruženja pacijenata, dozvoljava proširenje uslova za parove koji ulaze u program BMPO, što se nalazi i na zvaničnom sajtu RFZO [15]. Time se daje šansa i svim onim parovima koji imaju već jedno dete, a prirodnim putem ne mogu ostvariti trudnoću i rađanje drugog deteta, kao i parovima gde postoji azospermija, te je neophodna hirurška procedura dobijanja spermatozoida iz testisa TESE/TESA. Proširenje uslova odnosi se na sledeće:

- da par sa jednim detetom može da sprovodi program BMPO
- da muški partner sa azospermijom, a koji ima zamrznut uzorak dobijen procedurom TESA/TESE, može da dobije program BMPO
- da postoji neograničen broj postupaka BMPO u našoj zemlji, kao i neograničen broj embrio transfera zamrznutih/odmrznutih embriona FET za prvo dete, dok se za drugo dete ograničava na dva stimulisana postupka i jedan postupak FET embriona
- Juna 2022 godine starosna granica ženskog partnera se proširuje na 45 godina starosti.

Izuzetno pozitivna situacija u našoj zemlji, u odnosu na parove koji žele potomstvo, kao i doprinos politici povećanja nataliteta u našim uslovima, jeste činjenica da je od februara 2021. godine omogućen neograničen broj postupaka BMPO u zdravstvenoj ustanovi koju parovi odaberu, finansiran od strane države. Slična politika finansiranja ciklusa vantelesne oplodnje u smislu neograničenog broja postupaka nalazi se za sada još samo u Izraelu, dok ostale države imaju različito definisane uslove za ograničen broj ciklusa BMPO [3,16]. Isto tako omogućen je i neograničen broj FET transfera, što omogućava da se vraća jedan po jedan embrion, kao i da je svaki postupak refundiran od strane Republičkog fonda za zdravstveno osiguranje [15]. Time se otvaraju vrata strategiji smanjivanja stope multiplih trudnoća i rađanje jednog zdravog deteta u pravo vreme, što je svakako i krajnji cilj struke i budućih roditelja. Trenutno u našoj zemlji postupci BMPO mogu da se izvode u 6 državnih klinika i 13 privatnih bolnica, tako da pacijenti mogu sami da odaberu gde žele da urade postupak vantelesne oplodnje o trošku države. Način dobijanja besplatnog pokušaja podrazumeva da par treba da prođe komisiju za BMPO koja se nalazi u jednoj od 6 državnih zdravstvenih ustanova kako bi se sagledala dokumentacija i da li postoje ispunjeni uslovi za obavljanje postupka BMPO. Time parovi dobijaju ili ne saglasnost za početak postupka u onoj zdravstvenoj ustanovi koju su sami odabrali. Centri koji se bave vantelesnom oplodnjom moraju da dobiju saglasnost zdravstvene inspekcije, MZ RS, prema Zakonu o BMPO i Pravilniku br 1. koji bliže određuje uslove za rad postupaka BMPO bilo u državnoj, bilo u privatnoj zdravstvenoj ustanovi [1].



I pored pozitivne situacije finansiranja ciklusa BMPO u našoj zemlji i dalje se nailazi na probleme koje je sigurno potrebno rešavati u bliskoj budućnosti, zajednički od strane struke, državnih institucija i udruženja pacijenata. Problemi se odnose na sledeće situacije:

Problem visoke stope multiplih trudnoća koja dostiže i do 40% svih trudnoća u pojedinim ustanovama (blizanaca, trojki), a koje nose sa sobom izuzetno visoke troškove lečenja takve dece koja se u velikom procentu svrstavaju u red nedonešene i prevremeno rođene dece i kao takva zahtevaju kompleksniju i dugotrajniju negu koja predstavlja veliki trošak za državu. Britanska studija i izveštaj ekspertske grupe poznate organizacije Velike Britanije HFEA (Human Fertilisation Assotiation Authority) dala je podatak da ukoliko bi se multiple trudnoće svele na ispod 10%, troškovi zdravstvenog sistema koji se izdvajaju za lečenje posledica multiplih trudnoća bili bi smanjeni u tolikoj meri da bi, ušteda pokrivala celokupno izdvajanje za vantelesnu oplodnju godišnje [10]!

Mogući razlozi za visoku stopu višeplođnih trudnoća u našoj zemlji

1. Objašnjenje se prvenstveno nalazi u zakonskoj regulativi, a to znači da Zakon o BMPO iz 2017. godine ukazuje na mogućnost vraćanja do 3 embriona, te je stoga mogućnost multiplih trudnoća velika [1]. Ne postoji obaveza niti preporuka vraćanja jednog odabranog embriona tzv. elektivnog single embryo transfera (eSET). Ukoliko bi se to našlo kao zakonska regulativa ili barem preporuka stručnim timovima, umnogome bi olakšalo sam rad i time i smanjivanje stope multiplih trudnoća.
2. Nedovoljna edukacija kako stručnih timova koji još uvek u našoj zemlji potenciraju vraćanje više embriona i time pokazuju nekritičnost u većim stopama multiplih trudnoća, tako i edukacija samih pacijenata o štetnim posledicama višeplođnih trudnoća po majku, plod i zdravstveni sistem u celosti.
3. Problem duge liste čekanja pacijenata je svake godine osnovni problem i tačka spoticanja struke, medija i pacijenata. Problem koji postoji rezultat je komplikovanog postupka da pacijent dodje do postupka vantelesne oplodnje, uz mnogo nalaza, više odlazaka po upute i posete ginekologu i komisiji u Kliničkim centrima. Rezultat toga je više mesečno čekanje na skupljanje svih nalaza, odobrenja komisije i posledično dobijanje postupaka VTO tek za nekoliko meseci u određenoj ustanovi.
4. Problem neefikasne kontrole rezultata postupaka vantelesne oplodnje, broja dece, njihovog morbiditeta i mortaliteta, kao i objektivne procene uspeha svih timova za VTO, te zaista kvalifikovanje najboljih ustanova sa najvećim brojem rođene dece, kao i onih ustanova gde rezultat nije zadovoljavajući. Do sada su to radili sami timovi, predavali rezultate i sami sebi su bili kontrola jer nije postojalo telo koje bi te rezultate kontrolisalo.
5. Nepostojanje državnog registra za postupke BMPO pri Upravi za biomedicinu, a koji je neophodan kako bi se adekvatno vodili svi podaci od početka ciklusa pa sve do njihovog ishoda (član 44 i član 58 Zakona o BMPO). Registri postoje u skoro svim zemljama Evrope i omogućavaju kontrolu monitoringa svih ciklusa. Zakonska regulativa podrazumeva da Uprava za biomedicinu formira Nacionalni registar svih ciklusa BMPO i da poseduje neophodne kadrove statističara koji će obrađivati podatke u posebno dizajniranim programima specifičnim za našu zemlju, a po ugledu na okolne zemlje u regionu.
6. Nepostojanje statističara u svim centrima koji sprovode postupke BMPO, a koji bi bili odgovorni za vođenje lokalnih registara koji se loguju na Nacionalni državni registar svih podataka i poseban softverski program adekvatan za postupke BMPO.
7. Potreba za većim brojem obučenog kadra, posebno embriologa i supspecijalista fertiliteta i steriliteta, a koji su neophodni prema Zakonu o BMPO i Pravilnicima koji bliže određuju uslove za izvođenje postupaka BMPO.

Strategije za smanjenje stope višeplođnih trudnoća

Na osnovu gore opisanog problema višeplođnih trudnoća, negativnih perinatalnih ishoda koje se u kod njih mnogo češće javljaju nego kod jednoplođnih trudnoća, kao i analize stanja u oblasti asistiranih



reproduktivnih tehnologija kod nas i u svetu, sumarno se izdvajaju sledeće preporuke za smanjenje stope višeplođnih trudnoća, a u interesu poboljšanja rađanja zdrave dece.

- Prioritet u strategiji za borbu sa problemom višeplođnih trudnoća mora biti implementacija eSET-a, kao jedinog metoda za koji je dokazano da uspešno smanjuje stopu višeplođnih trudnoća, uz očuvanje uspeha same procedure vantelesne oplodnje.
- Davanje preporuka na nacionalnom nivou kao rezultat dobre kliničke prakse o inkorporiranju eSET-a kao obaveze u bar jednom, ako ne i prva dva ciklusa dobro prognostičkih pacijenata.
- Redefinisanje pojma ciklusa vantelesne oplodnje na celokupan ciklus sa svežim i zamrznutim embrionima, a gde su svi postupci pokriveni zdravstvenim osiguranjem, te računanje kumulativne stope trudnoće iz takvog jednog ciklusa koji obuhvata sve embryo transfere, neophodno je podržati od strane stručne javnosti. Isto tako i redefinisanje pojma uspeha vantelesne oplodnje na samo jednoplođne trudnoće uz prepoznavanje višeplođnih trudnoća kao komplikacije metoda asistirane reprodukcije.
- Intenzivna edukacija i kvalitetnije savetovanje pacijenata o rizicima multiplih trudnoća pri inicijalnoj konsultaciji o postupcima vantelesne oplodnje i utvrđivanju plana za tretman.
- Razvijanje svesti o rizicima koje ove trudnoće nose neophodno je da se sprovodi kontinuirana edukacija, ne samo u stručnim krugovima, nego i među pacijentima. U želji da konačno ostvare potomstvo, često posle dugotrajnog neuspešnog pokušavanja, pacijenti nekad i sami insistiraju na transferu većeg broja embriona, kako bi sebi povećali šanse da do trudnoće uopšte dođe, i tako previde sve potencijalne rizike takve odluke. Zato je važno individualizovati pristup svakom infertilnom paru, uz njihovo aktivno uključivanje u odluke o svim aspektima tretmana koji ih očekuje, ali tek nakon što ih lekar detaljno informiše o svim relevantnim činjenicama.
- Neophodnost implementacije u praksi dobrog sistema monitoringa i kontrole postupaka vantelesne oplodnje i obavezno osnivanje državnog registra za sve procedure BMPO, te i za višeplođne trudnoće u celosti, sa posebnim akcentom na bezbednost procesa vantelesne oplodnje, preduslov je uspešnog funkcionisanja zdravstvenog sistema za oblast BMPO. Državni registar potrebno je da prati svaki ciklus od početka prijave ciklusa BMPO i potom prijavu svih njegovih pojedinosti. Prema članu 44 Zakona o BMPO iz 2017.godine, Uprava za Biomedicinu koja uvodi državni registar mora da sadrži sve podatke o korisnicima BMPO postupka, o vrsti i početku trajanja BMPO kao i rođenju deteta začetog u postupku BMPO.
- Pozitivna situacija finansiranja postupaka BMPO od strane države kroz neograničen broj pokušaja, treba da bude osnov za bezbednost procesa vantelesne oplodnje sa rađanjem jednog zdravog deteta u pravo vreme
- Usavršavanje laboratorijskih uslova i standard rada embrioloških laboratorija sa posebnim akcentom na postupke krioprezervacije i uvođenje novih metoda embrioselekcije radi dostizanja otpimalnih šansi za uspeh ciklusa vantelesne oplodnje primenom SET-a.
- Funkcionalan sistem krioprezervacije embriona jedan je od osnovnih preduslova za implementaciju eSET-a kao mere za smanjenje stope višeplođnih trudnoća, jer predstavlja rešenje za višak embriona dobijenih u postupku vantelesne oplodnje. Takođe, primenom krioprezervacije i naknadnim transferom odmrznutih embriona povećava se kumulativna stopa trudnoće po jednom ciklusu stimulacije ovulacije.
- Kvalitetno informisanje svih aktera procedure BMPO o svim aspektima multiplih trudnoća i rizicima koje one nose.

Zaključci

Višeplođne trudnoće predstavljaju veliki faktor rizika kako za majku, tako i za dete. Kako je njihova ekspanzija velikim delom uslovljena tehnikama vantelesne oplodnje, ključno je primeniti sve dostupne mere kako bi se stopa multiplih trudnoća smanjila. Veliki broj evropskih i svetskih zemalja, odlučio se za primenu SET-a kako

bi se povećala šansa za jednoplodnim začećem. Stopa blizanačkih, kao i višeplođnih trudnoća u Republici Srbiji i dalje je alarmantno visoka te je potrebno implementirati savremene strategije radi njenog smanjenja.

Zakon o BMPO i dalje nalaže da je dozvoljen broj embrio transfera tri. Da bi se ovo promenilo, potrebno je multidisciplinarno angažovanje, kako medicinskih, tako i pravnih, ekonomskih i državnih stručnjaka.

Uvođenje single embrio transfera kao obaveznog ili predloženog načina rada u svim ciklusima biomedicinski potpomognute oplodnje. Neophodnost implementacije u praksi dobrog sistema monitoringa i kontrole postupaka vantelesne oplodnje i obavezno osnivanje državnog registra koji će pratiti svaki ciklus od početka prijave ciklusa BMPO i potom prijavu svih njegovih pojedinosti.

Potrebno je izvršiti medicinsku edukaciju parova koje muči problem infertiliteta i predočiti im sve moguće posledice koje transfer velikog broja embriona sa sobom nosi. Svakom paru mora se pristupiti individualno, u skladu sa njihovim ličnim uverenjima, načelima i psihološkom profilu.

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THE ROLE OF AROMATASE INHIBITORS IN THE TREATMENT OF INFERTILITY- WHAT DOES TWENTY YEARS OF EXPERIENCE TELL US?

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Letrozole was positioned for the first time as effective therapy for ovulation induction, by Metwally and Casper during 2000 and 2001 [1].

A significant step back was made in 2005. when the issue of fetal drug safety was raised at the ASRM annual meeting by Dr Marinko Biljan from Montreal, who presents data on the increased incidence of cardiovascular and skeletal anomalies in the group of 150 women stimulated by letrozole (4,1%). Results from the Miljan's study were never published, and never reproduced in any latter research. Meanwhile, over the last 20 years, the great number of well designed, multicentric studies, confirmed the safety of letrozole for the fetus, with tens of thousands of women. One of the last meta- analyzes by Pundir at al, published in Human Reprod Update 2021, involved twenty- three thousand women and provides crucial evidence to support clinical practice for letrozole routine use as the fertility drug [2].

Mechanism of action: Increase of own gonadotrophins caused by drop in estrogen concentration due to aromatase inhibition will stimulate folliculogenesis. Because negative feedback is fully active, raising estrogen levels suppresses FSH, leaving a single dominant follicle. Aromatase inhibitors (AI) could be best used to restore monofollicular growth.

INDICATIONS FOR LETROZOLE USE AS THE FERTILITY DRUG:

Ovulation induction or stimulation followed by timed intercourse or intrauterine insemination (IUI)

The most numerous group with anovulatory infertility are patients with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS); letrozole efficacy as fertility drug was first tested in PCOS patients.

According to results of our study, in women with anovulatory infertility, similar rate of biochemical pregnancies but higher rate of clinical pregnancies and live birth rate was recorded after first ovarian stimulation cycle in letrozole group, compared with clomiphene citrate. In 98% ovulatory patients from Laterozole group, the luteal phase was sufficient and adequate according to the progesterone concentrations [3].

In 2018. Cohran review presents convincing high quality evidence about letrozole vs clomiphene for ovulation induction in PCOS patients: in implications for practice authors conclude that letrozole appears to improve live birth and pregnancy rates in subfertile women with anovulatory PCOS, compared to clomiphene citrate (CC) [4].

Fertility preservation

During standard COS protocol estradiol concentration is about 10 times higher than in the natural cycle. In patients with hormone sensitive cancers, the standard of therapy is to take care about estradiol concentration during ovulation stimulation. In accordance with this recommendation and having in mind the properties and mechanism of action of letrozole, the use of letrozole begins, in patients who are in process of preserving fertility. One of the first major meta- analysis related to the application of letrozole in COH protocols was published in 2020. by Bonardi B et al. The results showed that the addition of letrozola in the standard IVF protocol had no effect on the number, maturity and rate of oocyte fertilization, but significantly reduced the concentration of estradiol [5].

Endometriosis

Basic research has avidly proved that aromatase inhibitors in women with endometriosis likely alter the intracellular harmony between estrogen and progesterone action in endometrium, and therefore restores the effect of progesterone in the situation of down-regulating estrogen receptors (a critical phenomenon during implantation). Thereby, letrozole has gained attention for endometriosis associated infertility. Overall, in view of the current limited body of evidence, the research agenda for the future should address more questions concerning the use of AIs in patients with endometriosis such as the ideal timing for AIs cotreatment, optimum dosage, and definite effect on endometrial receptivity... and infertility treatment results [6].

Endometrial preparation for embryo transfer

The authors of large meta-analysis published in 2020. which included 31 studies and 5426 women, tried to find the optimal way to prepare endometrium for the FET did not show the advantage of any of the examined protocols.

But, letrozol is low cost therapy, comfortable for the patient, has at least the same success rate as the natural cycle or other types of artificial cycle, and requires less luteal support. [7]

Conclusions:

- Letrozole is safe and efficient medication for ovulation induction in anovulatory infertility of PCOS patients followed by timed intercourse or IUI and should be used as the first therapy in this group of infertile patients
- Letrozole is safe and efficient as the cotreatment in COS in patients with hormone sensitive cancers in protocols for fertility preservation, maintains a maximum estradiol concentration close to that of unstimulated cycle and make the procedure more safety
- There is the basic research which speaks in favor of possible letrozole advantage in infertile patients with endometriosis, but more evidence base research is necessary in clinical application
- Letrozole is efficient at least as other protocols for endometrial preparation for FET or ET in donor cycle

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PONOVLJENI NEUSPEH IMPLATACIJE - UZROCI I TERAPIJSKE MOGUĆNOSTI

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Ponovljeni neuspeh implatacije nastaje kada ne dolazi do implatacije embriona nakon nekoliko IVF ciklusa. Podrazumeva tri konsektivna IVF pokušaja kada se 1 do 2 embriona visokog kvaliteta vrata u uterušni kavum.

Implatacija podrazumeva dve glavne komponente:

1. Zdrav embrion koji ima sposobnost implatacije i receptabilni endometrijum koji treba da omogući implataciju.
2. Cross talk ili interakciju između embriona i endometrijuma koji rezultuje apozicijom, dodirrom i invazijom endometrijuma.

Ovi procesi uključuju mnogo medijatora kako od strane embriona tako i od strane endometrijuma. Bilo kakva nepravilnost u ovom lancu rezultiraće nemogućnošću implatacije.

Kod ponovljenih neuspeha implatacije analizira se kako endometrijum, tako i embrion.

Maternalni faktori

Integritet uterušnog kavuma – anatomske malformacije, septumi ili prisustvo uterinih fibroida, polipa ili adhezija ili hidrosalpinksa može se uključiti u normalan proces implatacije. RIF može biti i u korelaciji sa hiperkoagulacionim statusom – prisustvo trombofilija. Ovo stanje se karakteriše prisustvom poremećenog protoka krvi u endometrijumu. Heparin značajno poboljšava implataciju. Empirijski tretman heparinom bez trombofilije nije poželjan.

Endometrijalni prozor implatacije – dolazi do proliferacije endometrijuma, povećava se njegova debljina pod dejstvom progesterona. Debljina endometrijuma na kraju proliferativne faze je između 6-8mm.

Davanje estrogena u slučajevima tankog i nereceptabilnog endometrijuma ima marginalni rezultat. U stimulisanim ili prirodnim ciklusima endometrijalna terapija estrogenom može trajati do 3 nedelje.

Kada se jednom uključi progesteron mora se smanjiti tretman estrogenom.

Prozor implatacije

Prozor implatacije podrazumeva morfološke i histološke promene endometrijuma udružene sa visokom biološkom aktivnošću porekla imunog sistema majke i embriona samog po sebi. Međusobna interakcija embriona i endometrijuma biva modulirana interleukinima, faktorima rasta, progesteronom, hormonima i HCG-om. Smatra se da ovi faktori „kupaju“ uterini kavum.

Endometrijalna biopsija može stimulisati endometrijum. Ovakve postupke treba raditi pre IVF ciklusa da bi se stimulisao imuni odgovor endometrijuma.

Embrionalni faktori

Očekivani procenat implatacije u normalnim ciklusima je od 20-25%. U IVF ciklusima on iznosi do 25%. Embrion sam po sebi je odgovoran samo za 1/3 problema implatacije. Abnormalni kariotip embriona je jedan od glavnih razloga nemogućnosti implatacije. Ove retke abnormalnosti se mogu javiti tokom perioda

fertilizacije. Pacijentkinje sa RIF treba zajedno sa partnerima da idu na kariotipizaciju i ili preimplantacionu genetičku PgD.

Zona pellucida – hatching blastociste kroz zonu pelucidu je neophodan korak koji prethodi implantaciji. Hatching podrazumeva hemijske i mehaničke reakcije koje dovode do tanjenja zone pellucide.

Asistirani hatching može poboljšati ove rezultate.

Nekada embrioni dobrog kvaliteta prestaju da se razvijaju u uterusu u formi blastociste 2og ili 3eg dana nakon embriotransfera. To se dešava iz nekoliko razloga: suboptimalnih lokalnih uslova ili unutrašnjih faktora samog embriona.

Postoji nekoliko načina za prevazilaženje ovog problema: ZIFT, kultivisanje embriona do stanja blastociste.

RIF fertilizacija u ko-kulturama sa pokazala kao dobra u ciklusima sa RIF. Čine se ko-kulture sa analognim endometrijalnim ćelijama.

Muški infertilitet

Nizak kvalitet sperme može smanjiti uspeh ART-a. Zbog ovakvih problema pre svega DNK fragmentacije, embrion, iako normalan, ne može živeti duže od 3 dana in utero. Ovaj scenario se dešava kod pacijenata sa RIF. Berkowitz et al. predlažu IMSI tehnologiju – direktno citoplazmatsko ubrizgavanje sperme pod velikim uveličanjem. Ovom tehnikom ostvaruju se bolji rezultati nego ICSI tehnologijom.

Genetski faktori

PGS se preporučuje pacijentkinjama sa normalnim kariotipom, a koji su imali RIF. Smatra se da ovi pacijenti mogu imati više genetski abnormalnih embriona nego što je to slučaj u normalnoj populaciji.

PGS se ne preporučuje pacijentima sa RIF u periodu kada je došlo do razvoja stadijuma klivaža, jer ti embrioni mogu sami sebe korigovati.

OMICS tehnologije

Genetski regulatorni sistem je uključen u proces embrionalne implantacije. Implementacija ovih tehnologija može podići uspeh single embriotransfera i redukovati multiple trudnoće.

Klinički pristup

Implantacija predstavlja kompleksan proces u kome je neophodno primeniti embrione dobrog kvaliteta gde će u prozoru implantacije doći do nidacije.

Nakon tri neuspela pokušaja IVF-a trebalo bi uraditi histeroskopiju da bi se ispitala unutrašnjost uterineg kavuma.

Nereceptabilni endometrijum treba tretirati aplikacijom estrogena, aspirinom ili mehaničkom stimulacijom. U ovakvim situacijama potrebno je pacijentima uraditi test na trombofiliju.

Hiperkoagulabilna stanja zahtevaju odgovarajuće protokole stimulacije.

RIF zahteva kariotipizaciju. Ukoliko postoje strukturne anomalije, hromozomske, potrebno je uraditi preimplantacionu genetičku.

Potrebno je uraditi i DNK fragmentacije.

U obzir takođe dolaze IMSI tehnologije, analize HLA komponenata IgG tretman pre embriotransfera, sa jednom ili više doza pre 6 te nedelje gestacije.

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The background features a complex geometric design. A dark blue triangle is in the top-left corner. A large, light purple trapezoidal shape is in the center, with a white shadow effect on its left side. A thin yellow line and a thin pink line are positioned within the white space. The bottom-left and bottom-right corners are dark blue triangles. The word 'NEONATOLOGY' is centered at the bottom in a bold, pink font.

NEONATOLOGY

EARLY THROMBOCYTOPENIA IN PREDICTION OF NEONATAL OUTCOME

Prof. dr Fahrija Skokić

Univerzitetski klinički centar Tuzla
Medicinski fakultet Tuzla

Thrombocytopenia is the most common haematological abnormality among neonates admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. In our study 108 live-born newborns with early thrombocytopenia and perinatal risks were analysed during a period of one year, between 1st of August 2020 and 1st of August 2021.

The study was retrospective-prospective, based on medical records of The Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and The Department of Paediatrics at The University Clinical Center Tuzla. The health condition of neonates, severity of early thrombocytopenia, and predictive and specific value of early thrombocytopenia in neonatal outcome were evaluated. The blood platelets count below $150 \times 10^9/L$ was defined as lower limit of normal, and according to their lowest platelet count neonates with thrombocytopenia were divided into four groups: mild, moderate, severe and very severe thrombocytopenia.

Infants with early thrombocytopenia were more frequently male, belonged to the group of premature and hypotrophic infants and had on average lower body length and head circumference. Mothers of newborns with and without thrombocytopenia did not differ in demographic characteristics and obstetric history. The time of early thrombocytopenia detection was the second day most frequently. In our study, the most common was mild thrombocytopenia (67.60%), followed by moderate thrombocytopenia (25%), severe and very severe thrombocytopenia (3.70% each). By analyzing maternal and neonatal factors, and the delivery pattern itself, it was found that the highest factors for early neonatal thrombocytopenia in neonates were asphyxia, respiratory distress syndrome and sepsis, and maternal factors such as intrauterine growth retardation, rupture of membranes, EPH gestosis and maternal infections. It was found that the severity of thrombocytopenia affected the occurrence of hemorrhagic manifestations and neonatal mortality. It was noted that thrombocytopenia significantly influenced the adverse perinatal outcome, with very high specific test value (100%), sensitivity (10.19%), a high positive predictive value (100%), and a low negative predictive value (34.01%). Neonates with very severe thrombocytopenia had seven times higher chance for lethal outcome. In the most forms of thrombocytopenia intracranial haemorrhage occurred as the most common event associated with early thrombocytopenia. Thrombocytopenic neonates with congenital anomalies, neonates born before term and which suffered intrapartum asphyxia had more complications and a higher mortality rate.

The background features a complex geometric design. A dark purple triangle is in the top-left corner. A light purple trapezoid is in the top-right. A large, light purple trapezoid is in the middle. A dark purple triangle is in the bottom-left. A light purple trapezoid is in the bottom-right. A thin yellow line runs diagonally from the top-right towards the middle. A thin pink line runs diagonally from the middle towards the bottom-left. The text 'FREE COMMUNICATIONS' is centered in the bottom-right area.

FREE COMMUNICATIONS

LABORATORIJSKI POKAZATELJI KOD GOJAZNIH COVID-19 OBOLELIH TRUDNICA

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Uvod: COVID-19 infekcija najčešće se manifestuje postojanjem respiratornih tegoba poput kašlja, kratkog daha, umora, glavobolje i povišene telesne temperature, a progresija bolesti može da dovede i do pneumonije i da kulminira respiratornom insuficijencijom. Trudnoća predstavlja stanje izmenjenih imunoloških mehanizama, što bi uz povećanu ekspresiju ACE-2 receptora moglo da objasni veću sklonost trudnica ka razvijanju teže kliničke slike. Gojaznost ostvaruje negativan uticaj na zdravlje čoveka dovodeći do oštećenja kardiovaskularnog, respiratornog i bubrežnog sistem, a na ćelijskom nivou oštećenja nastala kao posledica COVID-19 infekcije amplifikovana su kod gojaznih bolesnika. Predispozicija za razvijanje teške kliničke slike među COVID-19 pozitivnim pacijentkinjama, poput tromboembolije, preeklampsije, veće učestalosti intrahospitalnih infekcija, kao i maternalnog mortaliteta, češće su primećene komplikacije među prekomerno uhranjenim i gojaznim pacijentkinjama sa SARS-CoV-2 infekcijom.

Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je da identifikuje laboratorijske parametre kao riziko faktore za nastanak progresije COVID-19 infekcije kod prekomerno uhranjenih i gojaznih trudnica.

Metode: studija je koncipirana po tipu opservacione, retrospektivne studije i uključila je 235 trudnica koje su tokom trudnoće bile hospitalizovane u Kliničko-bolničkom centru "Dr Dragiša Mišović - Dedinje" zbog težine kliničke slike prouzrokovane COVID-19 infekcijom. U zavisnosti od izračunate vrednosti indeksa telesne mase koje su pacijentkinje imala pre ostvarivanja trudnoće, formirane su tri grupe ispitanica, grupa normalno uhranjenih, grupa prekomerno uhranjenih i grupa gojaznih trudnica. Ispitivane laboratorijske parametre podelili smo u tri grupe, vrednosti krvne slike i C reaktivnog proteina, biohemiju sa hepatogramom, feritinom i prokalcitoninom i testove hemostaze sa D-dimerom.

Rezultati: 63% ispitanica u ovoj studiji imalo je vrednosti indeksa telesne mase koji ih je svrstavao u kategoriju prekomerno uhranjenih i gojaznih. Među parametrima krvne slike između tri poredene grupe primećena je statistički značajna razlika kod prekomerno uhranjenih i gojaznih pacijentkinja u vrednostima leukocita ($p=0.017$) i neutrofila ($p=0.024$), kao i razlika u vrednostima trombocita ($p<0.001$) i C-reaktivnog protein ($p=0.005$) u odnosu na pacijentkinje koje su bile normalno uhranjene. Među biohemijskim pokazateljima, vrednosti alanin amiotransferaze ($p=0.003$), laktatdehidrogenaze ($p=0.033$), gvožđa ($p=0.048$), feritina ($p=0.006$), prokalcitonina ($p<0.001$) statistički su se značajno razlikovale između poredenih grupa. U ispitivanim testovima hemostaze nije uočena statistički značajna razlika, izuzev u vrednostima D-dimera ($p<0.001$) koje su bile najviše u grupi gojaznih pacijentkinja.

Zaključak: Multidisciplinarni pristup lečenja okupljen oko ginekologa-akušera, internista-pulmologa, specijalista anesteziologije i intenzivne terapije i prema potrebi lekara drugih specijalnosti predstavlja osnovu uspešnog lečenja teško obolelih COVID-19 pozitivnih trudnica. Vrednosti trombocita, prokalcitonina i D-dimera pokazali su prediktivnu vrednost kod prekomerno uhranjenih i gojaznih pacijentkinja, te bi stoga trebali da predstavljaju neizostavan deo dijagnostike u nadzoru i lečenju ovih pacijentkinja.

TRUDNOĆA I POROD KOD PACIJENTKINJE SA ULCEROZNIH KOLITISOM LIJEČENE BIOLOŠKOM TERAPIJOM – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Pacijenti sa inflamatornom bolešću crijeva (IBD), bilo da se radi o Kronovoj bolesti ili ulceroznom kolitisu, su često u reproduktivnoj dobi. Mlađe žene sa inflamatornom bolešću crijeva su vrlo često zabrinute za svoju plodnost, uticaj bolesti na trudnoću, uticaj trudnoće na bolest, te uticaj lijekova na plod kao i mogućnost nasljeđivanja bolesti. Povećanje svijesti pacijentkinja sa IBD-om o održavanju remisije bolesti tokom začeća i trudnoće ključno je za poboljšanje ishoda i za majku i za fetus.

Prikazan je slučaj 36-godišnje pacijentkinje kojoj je šest godina prije ostvarivanja trudnoće dijagnostikovana ulcerozni kolitis koji je liječen biološkom terapijom Vedolizumabom. Pacijentkinja je bila u potpunoj remisiji uz mukozno cijeljenje nakon prvog ciklusa liječenja, ali je došlo do relapsa bolesti šest mjeseci nakon isključenja terapije. Zbog postavljanja dijagnoze latentne tuberkuloze tokom kompletne obrade u sklopu pripreme za biološku terapiju, odgođeno je liječenje primarne bolesti. Dvije godine nakon ponovnog uključivanja biološke terapije Vedolizumabom dolazi do začeća, te se dalje liječenje nastavlja uz veliku pozornost i redovne kontrole. Tokom trudnoće koja je imala uredan tok pacijentkinja primila četiri ciklusa biološke terapije i bolest održavana u remisiji. Pacijentkinja porođena u terminu carskim rezom zbog akušerskih indikacija i rođeno je živo doneseno muško dijete 3580g, AS 8/9. Carski rez, rani postoperativni tok i puerperijum protekli uredno. Liječenje biološkom terapijom nastavljeno 14 dana nakon poroda.

Ključne riječi: ulcerozni kolitis, trudnoća, biološka terapija

ACUTE ADNEXAL TORSION DURING IN VITRO FERTILIZATION CYCLE; OOCYTE RETRIEVAL YES, OR NO?

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A large series suggested that the incidence of adnexal torsion in IVF cycles is approximately 0.1%. Most such torsions occur after embryo transfer, usually in the setting of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. We report a case of adnexal torsion that occurred before oocyte retrieval in an IVF cycle without ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome.

Case report: The patient was a 33-year-old nulligravid woman with primary infertility due male factor. During the IVF protocol, she underwent stimulation with 150 IU/d of recombinant human FSH. On day 9 of stimulation, sonography of the right ovary showed four follicles of 18 mm in mean diameter and one smaller follicle (15 mm in mean diameter); the left ovary had five follicles of 18 mm in mean diameter. An intramuscular injection of 5,000 IU of hCG was administered at 09:00 p.m. on day 9 and oocyte retrieval was scheduled for 36 hours later on day 11. Early on the morning of day 10, the patient had the sudden onset of severe lower right-sided abdominal pain. Physical examination revealed lower abdominal tenderness that was worse on the right side and no signs of peritonitis. A differential diagnosis of either acute hemorrhage into, or torsion of the right ovary was made. Laparoscopy was performed 1,5 hours later and revealed torsion of the right ovary. The ovary was detorsed under laparoscopic control and peritoneal lavage with warmed saline solution was undertaken. After laparoscopy patient's clinical symptoms resolved quickly. On day 11 with decided to perform transvaginal oocyte retrieval. It was undertaken only on "healthy" left ovary. Four oocytes were retrieved from that ovary; the follicular fluid from all those follicles was clear. On right ovary we did not perform oocyte retrieval, it was left as is. These four oocytes were all fertilized and we decided to freeze them all on blastocysts stage. Three months later after both ovaries were resolved to normal size and functionality frozen embryo transfer in natural cycle was successfully performed.

Conclusion: Acute adnexal torsion is an uncommon but serious complication of controlled superovulation in assisted reproduction programs. Our experience with this unusual case suggests that the occurrence of adnexal torsion before oocyte retrieval should not necessarily call for abandonment of an IVF cycle.



NOVA ISTRAŽIVANJA TRENDA DIJABETESA U TRUDNOĆI

Stefan Dugalić

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Uvod

Više od 20 miliona porođaja u svetu povezano je sa dijabetesom u trudnoći. U oko 80-90% slučajeva dominira gestacijski dijabetes, dok tip 1 u 10-15%. U periodu 2004. davane su prognoze, koje su se u praksi ispostavile duplo težim od očekivanih. Kako bi obezbedili adekvatniji sistem, planiranje, pratili smo trend pojave dijabetesa u Beogradu, Srbiji u periodu prošle decenije i dali prognostičke parametre za 2030. i 2050. godinu.

Materijal i metod

Praćene su trudnice registrovane u Centru za javno zdravlje Beograda, Srbije 2010-2020. Evidentirani: načini porođaja, godine majki, telesna masa, Apgar ocena novorođenčeta, koegzistirajući komorbiditeti. Odobreno Etičkim komitetom Medicinskog Fakulteta, Univerziteta u Beogradu, (No 1322/IX-80). Statistička analiza korišćenjem deskriptivne, analitičke statistike, sa numeričkim varijablama korišćenjem univarijantne analize, tradicionalnim modelom predviđanja.

Rezultati

U praćenom periodu, ukupan broj živorođenih u Beogradu je 196,987, a prevalencije dijabetesa u trudnoći je 3,4%. Totalna prevalenca pregestacionog dijabetesa je 0,7%, a aproksimativna prevalenca GDM je 2,7%. Skoro četiri petine žena sa dijabetesom ima GDM (5281-78,4%), nešto malo ispod petine ima DM1 (1318-19,6%), dok DM2 ima 138 evidentiranih slučajeva (2%). Ukupan broj žena sa pregestacionim je 1456 (21,6%). Starost 38,4 +- 5,22 godine. Telesna masa novorođenčeta 3453,99 +- 611,11g. Apgar ocena 8,63 +- 1,21. Predviđen broj žena sa GDM u 2030 je 180 (95% CI:1290-1650). Predviđen broj sa pregestacijskim za 2030. je 361 (95% CI: 225-497) dok u period za 2050 je 668 (95% CI: 532-803). Predviđena prevalenca pregestacionog dijabetesa među svim ženama za 2030. je 2%, kao i 4% za 2050.

Diskusija

Naša studija pokazala je prevalencu pregestacionog dijabetesa među ženama sa dijabetesom u Beogradu, Srbiji, porast u prošloj deceniji, kao i prevalencu pregestacionog dijabetesa među svim trudnicama. Prevalencije pregestacionog dijabetesa među svim trudnicama za 2% u 2030. kao i skoro 4% u 2050. godini. Uz sve to trudnoće opterećene dijabetesom znatno opterećuju zdravstveni sistem zbog neophodnosti striktnih kontrola, dijagnoze i tretmana komplikacija trudnoće mogu biti očekivane kod majke, ploda, potom i novorođenčeta. Porast godina majki na porođaju pokazatelj je češće pojave GDM, dok žene koje imaju pregestacioni dijabetes verovatno ranije planiraju trudnoće kako bi sprečile progresiju kasnijih komplikacija dužeg trajanja dijabetesa u organizmu. Kao što je i pokazano prevalenca trenda dijabetesa u opštoj populaciji pokazuje da je realna slika u prošlom periodu bila čak duplo teža od one koja je nekada predviđena za ovaj period. To upućuje kliničara koji se bavi perinatologijom, kao i trudnoćom opterećenom DM ili GDM, da postavi dodatne mera rane dijagnostike, kao i terapije.

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Zaključak

Ova studija pokazuje da prevalencija pregestacionog dijabetesa raste kod svih trudnica, kao i kod trudnica koje imaju dijabetes u poslednjoj dekadi u Beogradu, Srbiji. Očekuje se da raste i dalje u narednim decenijama, i to 2% u 2030. do čak duplo više 4% u 2050 godini. Osavremenjivanjem protokola obezbeđujemo smanjenje morbiditeta majki i neonatusa u adultnom dobu, uštedu zdravstvenog Sistema i povećanje nataliteta.

A CASE OF CARDIAC RHABDOMYOMA

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A. Music

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Objective: TSC (tuberous sclerosis complex) is a rare, multi-system genetic disease that causes benign tumors in the heart, the brain and other vital organs such as the kidneys, eyes, lungs, and skin. TSC is caused by mutations on TSC1 and TSC2 genes. The TSC1 is on chromosome 9 and produces a protein called hamartin. The TSC2 is on chromosome 16 and produces tuberin. These proteins inhibit the activation of a protein mTOR acting like a growth suppressors. Loss of mTOR regulation leads to abnormal differentiation and development, to the generation of enlarged cells, as are seen in TSC brain lesions.

Cardiac rhabdomyomas are often found on prenatal fetus ultrasound exams and in the hearts of infants and young children with TSC, causing atrial or ventricular arrhythmias, sinus node dysfunction, obstruction of the ventricular outflow tracts, secondary cardiogenic shock. Despite the potentially favorable cardiac evolution of patients with cardiac rhabdomyomas, their presence suggests tuberous sclerosis with a neurological prognosis that is not related to the number and the dimensions of rhabdomyomas.

Methods: For the diagnosis of cardiac rhabdomyomas we used the two dimensional ultrasound and 3-D echocardiography.

Results: A 26-year-old, pregnant woman, multigravida, primipara, at her 29.th gestational week with previous history of hypertensive sy in first pregnancy and cesarean section and no remarkable family history was referred to us for sonographic morphological examination of a cardiac malformation diagnosed by routine sonographic study. Ultrasonographic examination of the fetus demonstrated multiple solid masses consistent with rhabdomyoma in the left ventricular wall (11 mm), interventricular septum (8 mm) and mitral and tricuspid valves. These masses presented as a hyperechogenic, homogeneous, avascular aspect and were diagnosed as cardiac rhabdomyomas (Fig. 1, Fig. 2). Cardiac size was normal without any associated cardiac anomaly. During the examination cardiac arrhythmia in the form of premature atrial contractions was detected followed by pericardial effusion and discreet fetal hydrops. Fetal cranial sonographic examination revealed borderline ventriculomegaly (11-12 mm). No other anomalies could be detected. Feticide followed by parva section – hysterotomy was performed in 29 weeks. Umbilical cord blood was taken for genetic testing for tuberous sclerosis. The autopsy findings confirmed the diagnosis.

Conclusion: Fetal echocardiography enables early diagnosis of tuberous sclerosis through prenatal detection of cardiac rhabdomyoma and facilitates genetic counseling of families at risk. When fetal cardiac rhabdomyoma is diagnosed, control of their development and precise evaluation of other fetal structures should be performed to search for signs of TSC. The significance of it's diagnosis is exemplified by the neurodevelopmental complications in patients, showing epilepsy, delayed development.





UČESTALOST PERIPARTALNIH HISTEREKTOMIJA U DESETOGODIŠNJEM PERIODU (2010–2020.) U SVEUČILIŠNOJ KLINIČKOJ BOLNICI MOSTAR

Tatjana Barišić

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Klinika za ginekologiju i porodništvo Sveučilišne kliničke bolnice Mostar

Uvod: Peripartalna histerektomija (PPH) je najdramatičniji kirurški zahvat u modernoj opstetriciji i obavlja se kada se konzervativnim mjerama nije uspjela postići kontrola krvarenja poslije poroda. Krvarenja tijekom i/ili neposredno nakon porođaja ostaju jedan od vodećih uzroka maternalnog morbiditeta i mortaliteta u zemljama u razvoju i glavni su uzrok smrtnosti. U nerazvijenim zemljama je učestalost postpartalnog krvarenja višestruko veća, a opasnost od smrti majke iznosi 1:1000, dok je zbog bolje porođajne skrbi taj rizik u razvijenim zemljama niži i iznosi 1:100 000 poroda. Postpartalno krvarenje nakon vaginalnog porođaja definira se kao gubitak krvi veći od 500ml, odnosno kod težih oblika gubitak krvi veći je od 1000ml u prva 24 sata nakon poroda. Komplikirani porođaji su praćeni većim gubitkom krvi: vaginalni porođaj (500ml), carski rez (1000ml), ponovljeni carski rez s histerektomijom (1500ml) i hitna histerektomija (3500ml). Preveliki gubitak krvi, definiran kao gubitak krvi, tj. 10%-tno poslijeporođajno sniženje hematokrita ili potreba za transfuzijom krvi, pojavljuje se u otprilike 4% vaginalnih porođaja i 6% carskih rezova. Zabrinjava porast učestalosti PPH u razvijenim zemljama. U posljednjih petnaest godina učestalost PPH varira od najniže 0,16 do najviše 10,52 na 1000 porođaja.

Cilj: Odrediti učestalost peripartalnih histerektomija u SKB Mostar u desetogodišnjem periodu (2010–2020.).

Metode: Ispitanice su bile trudnice koje su porođene u Klinici za ginekologiju i porodništvo SKB Mostar u razdoblju od 01.01.2010. do 31.12.2020. godine. Podaci su prikupljeni iz rađaonskih protokola i medicinske dokumentacije Klinike za ginekologiju i porodništvo SKB Mostar i podijeljeni na ulazne parametre (dob majke, paritet roditelje, gestacijska dob, način dovršenja porođaja, prethodni carski rez, indukcija porođaja i indikacije za peripartalnu histerektomiju) te izlazne parametre (komplikacije peripartalne histerektomije, porođajna masa novorođenčadi, APGAR score novorođenčadi, smrt roditelje, te smrt novorođenčadi). Učestalost PPH raspodijeljena je prema kalendarskim godinama i načinu dovršenja porođaja, vaginalnim putem, odnosno carskim rezom.

Rezultati: U ispitivanom razdoblju (2010–2020) bilo je 19 706 porođaja, od čega je učinjeno 14 (0,07%) PPH. Učestalost PPH je bila 0,71 na 1000 porođaja. PPH su bile češće u žena kod kojih je porođaj dovršen carskim rezom (71%), u odnosu na trudnice koje su rodile vaginalno (29%). Nakon porođaja carskim rezom učinjeno je 10 (71%) PPH-a, a 4 (29%) nakon vaginalnog porođaja. Sve trudnice sa placenta praevia/accreta porođene su carskim rezom, a sve su imale prethodno carski rez. Zabilježena je smrt 1 djeteta i to kod majke sa rupturom uterusa, bez smrti majki. Većina je trudnica s atonijom uterusa imala spontani početak porođaja. Indikacije za histerektomiju su bile atonija uterusa (35,71%) i placenta praevia/accreta (35,71%). Postoji statistički značajna povezanost prethodnog carskog reza kao glavnog faktora rizika za PPH.

Zaključak: Rezultati pokazuju da je u SKB Mostar niska učestalost peripartalnih histerektomija. Prethodni carski rez predstavlja veći rizik za PPH.

Ključne riječi: postpartalna histerektomija, atonija uterusa, carski rez, vaginalni porod

SEKSUALNA AKTIVNOST UČENIKA SREDNJIH ŠKOLA I NAVIKE PRIMENE KONTRACEPTIVNIH SREDSTAVA

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Sve ranija seksualna aktivnost adolescenata povezana je sa povećanom učestalošću polno prenosivih infekcija. Povećanje incidencije ovih infekcija dovodi i do povećanja učestalosti njihovih komplikacija i posledica po reproduktivno zdravlje adolescenata. Znanje i primena tog znanja, svest i obaveštenost veoma su važni u sprečavanju posledica po reproduktivno zdravlje adolescenata. Imajući u vidu specifične uslove života na severu Kosova i Metohije uopšte, a posebno za osetljivu adolescentsku populaciju sprovedi smo istraživanje anketirajući učenike završnih razreda srednjih škola sa ciljem analize njihove seksualne aktivnosti i navika primene kontraceptivnih sredstava.

Istraživanje je obuhvatilo 433 učenika srednjih škola, 63% devojaka i 37% momaka, od 17-19 godina. Svaki treći ispitanik je polno aktivan (35,80%), a prosečno imaju 18 godina. Seksarhu je 40,6% ispitanika imalo u 17.godini, 35,5% u 16.godini, a 12,3% kad su bili mlađi od 15 godina. Ispitanici oba pola, češće muškarci, u polne odnose su stupali između 13,5 i 18 godine. Većina je seksarhu imala dobrovoljno-82,5%, pod uticajem alkohola, psihoaktivnih supstanci na žurci 14,8% i na insitiranje tadašnjeg momka/devojke 2,6%.

Sa merama prevencije polno prenosivih infekcija upoznato je 31,9% dok većina (68,1%) anketiranih učenika za njih ne zna. Kondome redovno koristi 51% ispitanika, svaka druga učenica (44,5%) i svaki peti (21,3%) momak. Neredovno ih primenjuje 49% ispitanika. Kontraceptivne tablete koristi 24,5% seksualno aktivnih ispitanika, 20,6% učenica i 3,2% učenika je navelo da ih njihove partnerke koriste. Osim kondoma i kontraceptivnih pilula naši ispitanici ne znaju za druga kontraceptivna sredstva i metode. Seksualno aktivni ispitanici kontraceptivna sredstva i metode primenju zbog sprečavanja polno prenosivih infekcija i trudnoće (14,8%), a 13,9% radi zaštite od infekcija koje se prenose polnim putem.

O upotrebi kontraceptivnih sredstava lično odlučuje svaki drugi seksualno aktivni ispitanik (58,1%), 61,1% devojka i 53,8% momaka. Redovnog partnera ima svaki treći ispitanik pa im nije bitno ko odlučuje o upotrebi sredstava za kontracepciju, 40% muškaraca i 35,6% devojaka. Stalnog seksualnog partnera ima svaka druga osoba (46,5%). Često svog polnog partnera menja 21,3% ispitanika, češće momci (23,1%) u odnosu na devojke (20%). Iako većina polno aktivnih učenika (60%) oba pola koristi zaštitu sa neredovnim partnerom, ipak ih 40% ne koristi.

Rizično seksualno ponašanje postoji smatra 27,7% polno aktivnih učenika, ali čak 72,3% da ono ne postoji. Svaka treća seksualno aktivna učenica je znala da definiše rizično seksualno ponašanje (36,7%) i svaki peti seksualno aktivni ispitanik muškog pola (20%). Ispitanici su naveli da je rizično seksualno ponašanje povezano sa promenom polnih partnera, intimnim odnosima bez kontraceptivnih sredstava, polnim odnosima sa nepoznatim osobama i bez zaštite.

Zaključak: Zabrinjavajuće je nedovoljno znanje svih anketiranih, a posebno polno aktivnih učenika o merama zaštite od polno prenosivih infekcija, neželjenje trudnoće i rizičnom seksualnom ponašanju. Vreme seksarhe naših ispitanika, neredovna primena mera i sredstava zaštite, kao i promene polnog partnera, i polni odnosi bez zaštite mogu značajno ugroziti reproduktivno zdravlje adolescenata. Neophodno je što pre preduzeti akcije koje će poboljšati obaveštenost adolescenata o ovoj značajnoj problematici i sprečiti komplikacije polno prenosivih infekcija i neželjenih trudnoća.

IMUNOHISTOHEMIJSKA ANALIZA EKSPRESIJE CITOKINA TNF- α U TKIVU ENDOMETRIJUMA I POLIPU ENDOMETRIJUMA KOD INFERTILNIH PACIJENTKINJA

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Uvod: Neplodnost je problem koji širom sveta pogađa oko 80 miliona parova. Endometrijalni polipi nastaju kada endometrijum hipertrofiše usled stimulacije estrogenom. Dijagnoza se postavlja na osnovu histeroskopskog, sonografskog ili histerosonografskog nalaza, kada se u kavumu uterusa uočava polip različite veličine. Citokini su velika familija proteinskih molekula koji funkcionišu kao medijatori i regulatori ćelijskih komunikacija u fiziološkim i u patološkim uslovima. Čelije koje luče najveće količine citokina su leukociti. Citokine proizvodi i tkivo endometrijuma. Oni su važan faktor u odnosu između embriona i decidue tokom implantacije. Faktor tumorske nekroze (TNF- α) indukuje apoptozu. Citokini mogu biti modulatori imunološkog odgovora. Merenje citokina u dijagnostičke svrhe i za studije patogeneze i terapije bolesti je u ekspanziji.

Cilj rada: Cilj ovog rada je bio da utvrdi promene u imunohistohemijskoj ekspresiji TNF- α na nivou endometrijuma, pre i posle histeroskopske polipektomije kod infertilnih pacijentkinja sa endometrijalnim polipom i kod pacijentkinja bez endometrijalnog polipa.

Metodologija: Istraživanje je izvedeno u vidu otvorene studije preseka na uzorku od 82 infertilne pacijentkinje. Prvu grupu, eksperimentalnu je činilo 56 infertilnih pacijentkinja sa dijagnostikovanim endometrijalnim polipom. Kontronu grupu je činilo 26 infertilnih pacijentkinja bez endometrijalnog polipa. Sve pacijentkinje su praćene mesec dana nakon intervencije u smislu uzimanja uzoraka periferne venske krvi i određivanja nivoa istog citokina.

Histeroskopija je izvođena u opštoj anesteziji u operacionoj sali. Korišćen je operativni protočni histeroskop sa resektoskopom.

Tkiva endometrijuma i polipa su fiksirana 24 sata u 4% pufersanom neutralnom formalinu na sobnoj temperaturi. Potom su dehidrisani, prosvetljeni i prožeti parafinom u aparatu za automatsku fiksaciju tkivnih uzoraka Sacura V.I.P i ukalupljeni u parafinske blokove. Potom su isečeni na automatskom, rotacionom, mikrotomu Historange LKB na rezove debljine 4 μ m, pa su potapani u vodu na 40°C i stavljeni na staklene mikroskopske pločice. Bojenje je obavljeno primenom metode hematoksilin-eozin (hematoxylin-eosin) po Heidenhain-u i saglasno preporukama Gurr-a. Preparati su po razvijanju braon boje isprani i obojeni hematoksilinom, pokriveni glicerolom i pokrovnom ljupticom.

Prema propozicijama UK NEQAS (UK National External Quality Assessment Scheme for Immunocytochemistry) izvedena su imunohistohemijska bojenja primenom pozitivnih i negativnih kontrola.

Bojenjem je dobijena različita ekspresija epitelnih ćelija endometrijuma proporcionalna vezivanju boje za te ćelije. Semikvantativno smo odredili skor: 0 (0%) – nema signala, 1(10%) – slab signal, 2(11-50%) – umeren signal, 3(51-100%) – visok signal.

Veličina uzorka određena je na osnovu formule za izračunavanje velikog uzorka implementiranog u softveru PASS 11.0. Dobijeni podaci su obrađeni korišćenjem metoda deskriptivne statistike, mere dispersije i analitičke statistike. Rezultati su obrađeni pomoću SPSS 22.0 softverskog paketa.

Rezultati: Dobijeni rezultati ukazuju na postojanje promena u imunohistohemijskoj ekspresiji citokina TNF- α kod pacijentkinja eksperimentalne i kontrolne grupe pre i posle histeroskopije. Veći broj pacijentkinja sa polipom endometriijuma ne pokazuje ekspresiju TNF- α , izraženije u bioptatu nego u polipu endometriijuma. Postoji značajna razlika skora u imunohistohemijskoj ekspresiji TNF- α između polipa i bioptata endometriijuma kod pacijentkinja sa polipom endometriijuma.

Zaključak: Endometrijalni polipi su jedan od uzroka povećanih nivoa TNF- α u tkivu endometriijuma i tkivu polipa. Povećani nivoi TNF- α imaju negativan efekat na proces implantacije.

Ključne reči: endometrijalni polip, TNF- α , endometrijum, infertilitet

A PROSPECTIVE STUDY ON MONITORING THE COURSE AND OUTCOME OF INDUCED TERM DELIVERY IN PRIMIPARAS

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Introduction: Induction of labor is a widespread practice in obstetrics associated with an increased risk of cesarean delivery. It is applied as a medical induction performed under established medical indications or as a programmed induction carried out for preventive or social indications.

Aim: To present the differences in the course and outcome of induced and spontaneously initiated births, risk factors for cesarean deliveries, the way childbirth is completed and the outcome for newborns.

Material and methods: The study was conducted on 100 primigravidae of 37-42 weeks of gestation, hospitalized at the Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics, UCC RS. In 50 primiparous women, delivery was induced using Misoprostol vag. or Syntocinona intravenously. In the remaining 50 primiparous women, labor began spontaneously. During the study, records were kept on the age of the pregnant women, gestation, indications for induction, pre-induction obstetric findings, length of stay in the Maternity Ward, time elapsed from amniotomy to delivery, use of epidural analgesia, appearance of amniotic fluid, CTG record, TT and AS newborns, as well as neonatal outcome of newborns.

Results: Births were induced in 80% of cases using Syntocinon. The most common indications for induction were the gestational age, the appearance of the placenta on the ultrasound, gestational diabetes and SGA with data about the patient feeling the movements of the fetus less. The average length of stay in the Maternity Ward for the induced pregnant women was 9 hours 20 minutes, while in the control group it was 5 hours and 20 minutes. Deliveries in the induced group ended in caesarean sections in 36% of the cases, while in the control group they ended in caesarean sections in 20% of the cases. The neonatal outcome of the newborns of both groups was without significant differences.

Conclusion: The induced patients' length of stay in the Maternity Ward is significantly longer compared to the control group, induced births end with a caesarean section more often (36% compared to 20% in the control group), while the neonatal outcome of the newborns hardly differs between the groups.

Key words: labor induction, primiparous women, outcome of newborns, caesarean section

PREGNANCIES AFTER MANAGEMENT OF PPNET IN CHILDHOOD.

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Objective: Primitive neuroectodermal tumor (PNET) is a high-grade malignant tumor originating from the neural crest and neuroectoderm, which can be subdivided into central and peripheral categories. PNET is the second most common sarcoma in children and young adults. Though most of these tumors commonly involve the central nervous system, it can affect any peripheral nerve including branches of the cranial nerves. The common locations of PNET originating from the peripheral nerve are the chest wall, head and neck, retroperitoneum, pelvis, and extremities. Peripheral primitive neuroectodermal tumor (pPNET) of the chest wall belongs to the Ewing's sarcoma family due to their genotypic and phenotypic appearance, seen in children and young adults. The common presentation in patients with PNET of the chest wall is chest pain, respiratory distress, or a chest wall mass. The accepted protocol for the management of this tumor is neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by surgical excision of the tumor followed by post operative chemotherapy with or without radiotherapy.

Results: A 29-year-old woman, with previous diagnosis of peripheral primitive neuroectodermal tumor of the chest wall in her childhood. The patient was treated with surgical resection, followed by 8 chemotherapies and 25 radiotherapies. After the completed treatment protocol, the patient is being monitored until nowadays and therapeutic effects resulted in patients wellbeing with no evidence of the recurrence or distant metastasis. At the age of 25, patient conceived pregnancy spontaneously and gave birth of healthy child, TT 4360 gr, Apgar 9/9. After delivery the placenta was sent on pathohistological examination and there were no malignant cells detected. Two years after, she conceived a second pregnancy which is terminated with spontaneous delivery of a healthy child, TT 4060gr, Apgar 9/9. During pregnancies the patients was observed by oncologist.

Methods: We used the available medical documentation, which provided the data about diseases in childhood and the treatment process. For pregnancy monitoring we used two dimensional ultrasound.

Conclusion: Achievements in cancer screening and implementation of targeted treatments have significantly improved survival rates for pediatric and adolescent and young adult survivors. Infertility and poor reproductive outcomes are significant disruptors of quality of life in survivorship. To reduce risk, fertility preservation (FP) counseling is recommended as standard of care prior to gonadotoxic therapy.

As more patients become survivors of pediatric and AYA cancer, fertility preservation will continue to gain importance as an issue that must be addressed both at the time of diagnosis and throughout survivorship. This will best be addressed with a multidisciplinary, patient-centered approach.

INTENZIVNO LEČENJE SEPSE U PUERPERIJUMU

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Uvod: Puerperalna sepsa se javlja kod pacijentkinja do šest nedelja nakon porođaja. Najčešći uzrok puerperalne sepsa je infekcija genitalnog trakta, a posebno endometriitis. Infekcije u postpartalnom periodu se dešavaju kod oko 6% porođaja i uzročnici su od 5-10% svih slučajeva smrti majke.

Prikaz bolesnika: Dvadesetosmogodišnja pacijentkinja, prvorođakinja primljena na Kliniku iz Regionalnog centra nakon prevremenog vaginalnog porođaja u 35. nedelji trudnoće, koja je komplikovana visokom febrilnošću. Početkom 35. nedelje trudnoće i pored primenjene terapije a nakon ruptore plodovih ovojaka došlo je do spontanog započinjanja prevremenog porođaja kada pacijentkinja rađa živo dete (Apgar 8 u prvom minutu). Postpartalno pacijentkinja prevedena na Odeljenje puerperijuma u Regionalnom centru. Nastavljen je klinički nadzor majke i deteta. Drugog postpartalnog dana se zbog teškog opšeg stanja, visoke febrilnosti (41,5°C), hemodinamske nestabilnosti i nemogućnosti vertikalizacije, pacijentkinja prevodi na našu Kliniku u Jedinicu intenzivnog lečenja (JIL). Po prijemu u JIL pacijentkinja je kompletno klinički, laboratorijski i radiološki ispitana (nalaz kompjuterizovane tomografije je ukazao na perikardni, pleuralni i izliv u *Douglasovom* prostoru, uz uvećane dijemetre jetre i slezine sa voluminoznim uterusom). Započeta je empirijska antibiotska terapija, a uz inicijalnu nadoknadu tečnosti infuzionim rastvorima i hemodinamsku potporu – postignuta je zadovoljavajuća tkivna perfuzija. Ultrazvučnim pregledom isključeno je postojanje duboke venske tromboze, a ortoped je potvrdio dijastazu simfize srednjeg stepena (nastavljeno sa primenom antikoagulantne terapije u profilaktičkoj dozi, dodatno zbog povećanja faktora rizika usled imobilizacije). Rezultati mikrobioloških analiza ukazali su na prisustvo sojeva bakterije *Escherichia coli* u hemokulturi, kao i u brisevima urogenitalnog trakta. Na osnovu radiografskog nalaza pluća i analize gasova i saturacije u arterijskoj i mešanoj venskoj krvi, započinje se mehanička potpora ventilacije. Takođe se kontinuirano nastavlja primena antibiotske terapije nakon pristiglih dodatnih rezultata mikrobiološke obrade. U terapiju uključena primena blokatora protonske pumpe, medikamentozna stimulacija diureze, parenteralna ishrana i ostala simptomatska terapija. Svakodnevno su praćeni markeri infekcije (C-reaktivni protein, prokalcitonin i presepsin), koji su imali trend snižavanja. Šestog postpartalnog dana skinuta sa mehaničke potpore ventilacije i noradrenalinske stimulacije cirkulacije, urednih rezultata gasnih razmena i saturacije krvi kiseonikom, kao i adekvatnog srednjeg arterijskog pritiska. Desetog postpartalnog dana pacijentkinja je prevedena iz JIL-a na odeljensko lečenje.

Četrnaestog postpartalnog dana, porodilja je otpuštena sa Klinike urednih laboratorijskih analiza i dobrog opšteg stanja.

Zaključak: Puerperalna sepsa predstavlja drugi najčešći uzrok smrti majke i čest je terapijski problem u JIL. Pravovremeno prepoznavanje sepsa kod porodilja utiče na primenu adekvatne terapije, čime se omogućava smanjenje morbiditeta i mortaliteta majke i deteta.

Ključne reči: sepsa, puerperijum, porođaj,

IZAZOVI U DIJAGNOSTICI I OPERATIVNOM LEČENJU NASCENTNIH MIOMA – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Uvod: Miomi su najčešći benigni tumori ženskog reproduktivnog trakta koji se prema lokalizaciji mogu podeliti na subserozne, intramuralne, submukozne, cervikalne i na miome širokih materičnih veza. Incidenca javljanja je oko 30%. Nascentni miomi su forma intrauterinih tumefakcija koji rastom na peteljci ili širokoj bazi izazivaju dilataciju cervikalnog kanala i propagiraju se u vaginu. Miomi su najčešće asimptomatski, ali mogu dati i širok spektar simptoma. Dijagnoza se postavlja na osnovu kliničke slike, ultrasonografskog pregleda, ali u cilju dopunske dijagnostike i izbora adekvatnog modaliteta lečenja može se pribeci drugim tehnikama imidžing dijagnostike.

Prikaz slučaja: U ovom radu prikazujemo pacijentkinju starosti 48 godina koja je primljena na Ginekološko-akušersko odeljenje Opšte bolnice Pančevo, radi operativnog lečenja tumorske promene unutar male karlice i vagine. Bolesnica primljena bez jasnih ginekoloških tegoba. Kliničkim pregledom konstatovana tumorozna formacija koja ispunjava veći deo vagine, bez mogućnosti vizualizacije grlića materice. Ultrasonografski registrovana miomatozno izmenjena materica sa tumefakcijom promera 117x72mm, nehomogene bdomen a i znacima nekroze. U cilju dopunske dijagnostike urađen je CT i NMR pregled male karlice i bdomen ana kojem je registrovana inkapsulirana ograničena, delom cistična, ekspanzivna masivna tumorska promena sa propagacijom kroz istmični deo materice, cervikalni kanal, i vaginu, bez znakova infiltracije okolnih struktura. Obzirom na nejasnu etiologiju promene, a u dogovoru sa pacijentkinjom doneta je odluka o operativnom lečenju. Učinjena je totalna klasična abdominalna histerektomija sa obostranom adnektomijom i drenažom Duglasovog prostora, pri čemu je nakon presecanja peteljke ekstrakcija tumorske promene učinjena vaginalno. Histopatološki nalaz je pokazao da se radilo o miomatozno izmenjenoj materici sa nascentnim miomom.

Diskusija: Terapija mioma može biti konzervativna ili hirurška. Hirurški pristup može biti vaginalni, ukoliko je miom na peteljci, međutim kada je baza mioma široka, vaginalni pristup može dovesti do inverzije i rupture uterusa. U cilju izbora adekvatnog modaliteta lečenja potrebno je postaviti pravu dijagnozu na osnovu anamnestičkih podataka, kliničkog i ultrasonografskog pregleda uz primenu dopunskih imidžing metoda. Međutim, nekad ni uz svu dostupnu dijagnostiku nije lako postaviti pravu dijagnozu, te se definitivna dijagnoza postavlja tek po ekstrakciji i histopatološkoj verifikaciji tumorske promene.

Zaključak: Opisan problem zapuštene tumorske promene je danas ređi, obzirom na informisanost pacijentkinja na nivou primarne zdravstvene zaštite i sve češće redovne ginekološke preglede. Međutim, i pored dostupnosti informacija i razvijene svesti, neke pacijentkinje se zbog straha od same bolesti i mogućeg ishoda ne javljaju na vreme izabranom lekaru.

Ključne reči: Nascentni miom; dijagnostika; operativno lečenje;

PRENATALNI PRISTUP I TOK TRUDNOĆE KOD TRIPLOIDIJE JEDNOG BLIZANCA: PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Razvoj ultrazvuka povećao je naše razumjevanje, a samim tim i unaprijedio pristup prevenciji, dijagnostici i liječenju potencijalno patoloških i patoloških stanja koja trudnoću opterećuju. Blizanačke trudnoće se u perinatologiji izdvajaju kao zaseban entitet jer sa sobom nose i dvostruko veći rizik. Kombinujući u blizanačkoj trudnoći normalan kariotip jednog blizanca sa hromozomskom aberacijom drugog, dobijamo rizik po majku, oba ploda, kao i perinatologa-akušera obzirom da se ove trudnoće označavaju rizičnim, ali i kontroverznim zbog stavova o njima koji su se vremenom mijenjali.

Prikazan je slučaj pacijentkinje stare 34. godine. U pitanju je blizanačka trudnoća nastala prirodnim putem, gdje je na redovnoj kontroli u 12. nedelji ustanovljen izostanak srčane akcije prvog ploda, dok je ultrazvučni nalaz drugog ploda bio u granicama fiziološkog. Daljom laboratorijskom i sonografskom dijagnostikom postavljena je sumnja na postojanje parcijalne hidatiformne mole i imperativ je odmah stavljen na sprovođenje invazivne prenatalne dijagnostike. Nalaz kordocenteze pokazao je triploidiju prvog blizanca, ali bez znakova hidatiformne mole. Vitalna trudnoća je zahtjevala dalje pažljivo praćenje i pacijentkinja je porođena u 40. nedelji gestacije uz dobar maternalni i perinatalni ishod.

Ključne riječi: blizanačka trudnoća, triploidija, intrauterina smrt ploda

SPONTANO NASTALA BILATERALNA TUBARNA TRUDNOĆA: PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Uvod: istovremeno nastale bilateralne tubarne trudnoće predstavljaju izuzetan raritet kod spontano nastalih trudnoća. Javljaju se sa učestalošću od 1/200000 spontano nastalih trudnoća i prema literaturnim podacima predstavljaju 1/725 do 1/1580 ektrauterinih trudnoća. U najvećem broju slučajeva one nastaju nakon neke od procedura asistiranih reproduktivnih tehnologija. Ektrauterine trudnoće predstavljaju vodeći uzročnik maternalnog mortaliteta u prvom trimestru trudnoće i čine između 9 i 13% svih smrtnih slučajeva u trudnoći.

Prikaz slučaja: pacijentkinja starosti 39 godina primljena je u bolnicu zbog suprapubičnog bola, a nakon izostanka menstruacionog ciklusa u dužini od dve nedelje. Na prijemu u bolnicu pacijentkinja je bila bleđa, hipotenzivna, abdomen je bio difuzno bolno osetljiv na palpaciju. Ultrazvučnim pregledom je konstatovano postojanje slobodne tečnosti u prostoru male karlice, među vijugama creva i subhepatično. Uz uterus, sa leve strane vizualizovane je prisustvo ovalne formacije ultrazvučnih karakteristika tubarnog ringa. Isključeno je postojanje intrauterine trudnoće. Pacijentkinja nije imala porođaja, imala je jedan spontani pobačaj pre dve godine u osmoj nedelji gestacije. Nije imala prethodnih operacija niti hroničnih oboljenja. Doneta je odluka za hitno operativno lečenje – laparoskopsku reviziju adneksa i postupak prema nalazu. Intraoperativno inspekcijom se naišlo na prisustvo krvi u maloj karlici i među vijugama creva. Na levom jajovodu, u ampularnom dele vizualizovana je rupturirana ektopična trudnoća uz aktivno krvarenje. Na desnom jajovodu inspekcijom su konstatovane patološke promene, lividna prebojenost jajovoda i suspektna ektopična trudnoća u ampularnom delu. Učinjena je bilateralna salingektomija i preparati su poslani na histopatološku analizu kojom je potvrđeno prisustvo bilateralne tubarne trudnoće. Pacijentkinja je otpuštena iz bolnice 48h nakon operativnog lečenja. Sedam dana nakon operacije kontrolna vrednost beta-HCG bila je u granicama referentnih vrednosti.

Zaključak: prilikom sumnje na ektopičnu tubarnu trudnoću, uvek treba imati u vidu mogućnost postojanja bilateralne tubarne trudnoće, naročito u slučajevima izraženih simptoma akutnog abdominalnog i pelvičnog bola uz znake hemoragijskog šoka. Postavljanje dijagnoze bilateralne tubarne trudnoće i dalje se najčešće postavlja intraoperativnim nalazom i stoga je inspekcija oba jajovoda neophodna procedura u postupanju prilikom revizije adneksa u operativnom lečenju ektopične trudnoće.

KLINIČKE KARAKTERISTIKE I ISHODI GOJAZNIH COVID-19 OBOLELIH TRUDNICA

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Uvod: prema aktuelnim podacima Ministarstva Zdravlja Republike Srbije ukupan broj zaraženih osoba virusom SARS-CoV-2 premašio je 2 miliona obolelih, ostavivši za sobom više od 16 hiljada smrtnih slučajeva, bez egzaktnih podataka koji ukazuju na broj trudnica obolelih od COVID-19 infekcije. U poslednje dve i po godine SARS-CoV-2 virus je zahvaljujući svom fragilnom genomu pokazao značajnu tendenciju ka mutiranju i formiranju novih vrsta sojeva, što je značajno uticalo na varijabilitet kliničke slike obolelih, kao i na različite terapijske pristupe lečenja. Naročiti izazov, kako u dijagnostici, tako i u lečenju COVID-19 infekcije, predstavlja populacija trudnica. Trudnice inficirane COVID-19 imaju veću verovatnoću razvijanja teže kliničke slike u odnosu na populaciju žena iste starosne grupe koje nisu trudne. Težine kliničke slike preodređena je postojanjem komorbiditeta u trudnoći, pri čemu starosna dob majke, hipertenzivni sindrom u trudnoći i gojaznost imaju naznačajniju prediktivnu vrednost.

Cilj ove studije bio je da utvrdi kliničke pokazatelje i učestalost njihovog javljanja među COVID-19 pozitivnim trudnicama koje su bile prekomerno uhranjene ili gojazne.

Metode: retrospektivnom, opservacionom studijom je obuhvaćeno 235 trudnice koje su tokom trudnoće bilo hospitalizovane u Kliničko-bolničkom centru "Dr Dragiša Mišović - Dedinje" zbog težine kliničke slike prouzrokovane COVID-19 infekcijom. U zavisnosti od izračunate vrednosti indeksa telesne mase koje su pacijentkinje imala pre ostvarivanja trudnoće, formirane su tri grupe ispitanica, grupa normalno uhranjenih, grupa prekomerno uhranjenih i grupa gojaznih trudnica.

Rezultati: preko 60% ispitanica u ovoj studiji imalo je indeks telesne mase koji ih je svrstavao u grupu prekomerno uhranjenih ili gojaznih. Grupa prekomerno uhranjenih i gojaznih ispitanica imala veću prosečnu dužina intrahospitalnog boravka ($p=0.045$), veću verovatnoću prijema u jedinicu intenzivnog lečenja ($p=0.039$), kao i veću učestalost pojave akutnog respiratornog distres sindroma ($p=0.044$), šoka ($p=0.049$), multi-organske insuficijencije ($p=0.049$) i plućne embolije ($p=0.039$). Među ispitanicama zabeležena je i veća učestalost pojave intrahospitalnih infekcija ($p=0.030$), upotrebe rezervnih antibiotika ($p=0.025$) kao i ukupnog broja primenjenih antibiotika u toku hospitalnog lečenja ($p=0.028$). Kao prediktor nepovoljnog perinatalnog i maternalnog ishoda izdvojio se hipertenzivni sindrom u trudnoći ($p=0.007$), a primećena je i veća učestalost nepovoljnih perinatalnih ishoda u trudnoći ($p=0.013$), prematuriteta ($p=0.041$) i prijema novorođenčadi u jedinice neonatalne intenzivne nege ($p=0.044$).

Zaključak: COVID-19 infekcija u trudnoći predstavlja naročiti izazov u lečenju obolelih od SARS-CoV-2, te se otuda nameće i potreba za uspostavljanjem jedinstvenih protokola lečenja za ovu vulnerabilnu populaciju pacijenata. Pravovremeno uspostavljanje dijagnoze i stratifikacija rizika među trudnim pacijentkinjama koje imaju COVID-19 infekciju, a u toku trudnoće su imale komorbiditete i gojazne su, zahteva dodatni nadzor ovih pacijentkinja i pravovremeno započinjanje terapije u interesu majke i ploda.



THE IMPORTANCE, DISTRIBUTION AND, DIFFERENCE OF RED BLOOD CELL ANTIBODIES IN WOMEN AND MEN TREATED IN TRANSFUSION OUTPATIENT UNIT AT CLINIC FOR GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS, UNIVERSITY CLINICAL CENTER OF SERBIA

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INTRODUCTION. The most common complication of transfusion-dependent patients is red blood cell (RBC) antigen alloimmunization. Depending on the underlying disease, degree of immunosuppression of the recipient, previous pregnancies, transplantation, antigen immunogenicity and the number of previous transfusions, the incidence of RBC alloantibody can vary.

AIM. The paper aimed to point out the importance of RBC antibody identification in polytransfused patients and to determine the prevalence of RBC antibodies in patients treated at the Transfusion Outpatient Unit at the Clinic of Gynecology and Obstetrics at the University Clinical Center of Serbia (UCCS).

MATERIAL AND METHODS. At the Transfusion Outpatient Unit at Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics, UCCS through a retrospective analysis of available data over a period of six months (August 1, 2021 – January 31, 2022) we analyzed 300 patients.

RESULTS. Out of the total number of patients treated at the Transfusion Outpatient Unit at the Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics, UCCS 16 patients (5.3%) had identified antibodies to erythrocyte antigens. In 50% of patients with identified RBC antibodies, the existence of erythrocyte antibodies to more than one erythrocyte antigen was confirmed. In the population of sensitized patients, women developed multiple antibodies in a higher percentage. Of the 16 patients in whom RBC antibodies were found, 68.75% were women, while in 31.25% were men. Of the total number of patients in whom RBC antibodies were found, alloantibodies were found in 87.5%. Identified antibodies were: anti-K (25%), anti-E (25%), anti-D (12.5%), anti-C (6.25%), anti-c (6.25%), anti-e (6.25%), anti-Cw (6.25%), anti-Kpa (6.25%). Autoantibodies were found in 12.5% of patients who were women. Antibodies of undetermined specificity were detected in 31.25% of patients, in addition to 25% of patients who had antibodies reactive in the enzymatic medium, which were more commonly detected in women. From the total number of patients with RBC antibodies, the prevalence of blood groups was: 56.25% of people were A, 18.75% O, and 12.5% of AB and B blood groups. According to the status, the distribution of sensitized patients does not show a difference concerning the RhD status of the general population.

CONCLUSION. In the examined group of patients, the percentage of women with antibodies was 68.75%. The most frequently detected antibodies are anti-K and anti-E. Anti-D was detected only in women, as well as autoantibodies. Transfusion-dependent patients are at higher risk of the development of RBC antibodies, so preventing the production of RBC antibodies and transfusion reactions play an important role. By determining the phenotype of the recipient's erythrocytes before the first transfusion and using phenotyped erythrocytes for transfusion, we participate in personalized transfusion medicine.

ABO BLOOD SUBGROUPS IN PATIENT ADMITTED TO THE CLINIC FOR GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS UKCS

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Introduction: The evolution of modern transfusiology is followed by the development of sensitive and specific reagents that increase efficiency in the daily work of transfusion medicine services. Commercial production of high affinity and avidity monoclonal antibodies enables rapid determination of blood groups in the ABO system, which is very important in routine work when it is necessary to get the results quickly.

Aim: The aim of this paper is to compare the number of blood subgroups in routine work with targeted determination of blood subgroups in the ABO system.

Material and methods: At the Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics UCCS during a two year period 245 patients of A, B and AB blood groups were randomly selected. Determination of the blood group in the ABO system was carried out using test serums from the company Lorne. Blood subgroups were determined applying lectins from company CE-Immuno, anti-A1 and anti-H, were used.

Subsequent testing for the A subgroup revealed 1 A2B and 52 A2 subgroups. During the crossmatch in the routine work, only two subgroups were identified, one A2 and one A2B, which is less than 1% (0.8%), while subsequent testing detected another 53 subgroups. In the studied group of 245 patients with A and AB blood groups, a total of 55 subgroups were identified, which represents 22.4%. In patients with blood group B no subgroups were found.

Discussion: Determination of blood groups in tube is the gold standard in immunohematology and the use of high affinity and avidity monoclonal anti-sera enables determination of the blood group in ABO system, quickly and reliably in emergency situations, and on the other side while reducing the possibility of detecting subgroups. results indicate the need to pay attention to the results of the reverse blood test groups in order to identify irregular anti-A1 antibodies.

Conclusion: Based on the targeted research, we concluded that the occurrence of 22.4% of A2 and A2B subgroups in the examined sample is much higher than the representation observed at the routine work (0.8%). This imposes the need for additional testing on the presence of subgroups within samples with weaker agglutination of 4+ with anti-A and anti-B reagents. Also, it is necessary to pay attention to reverse testing and determine the presence of unexpected agglutination.

PATOLOŠKI NALAZ NA GRLIĆU MATERICE U TRUDNOĆI, NAČIN ZAVRŠETKA I TRETMAN NAKON PORODA – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Humani papiloma virus (HPV), koji pripada porodici Papovaviridae i karakteriše ga dvolančana DNK. Postoji preko 100 otkrivenih tipova virusa od kojih se izdvajaju tipovi 16 i 18 zbog svog izraženog onkogenog potencijala.

Prikazan je slučaj pacijentkinje strasti 39 godina koja je u 41. nedelji trudnoće primljena na Odjeljenje perinatologije Klinike za ginekologiju i akušerstvo Univerzitetskog kliničkog centra Republike Srpske, sa dijagnozom: Grav. m.l. X+, Condylomata accuminata regio perinei et ani, PVU suspecta. Ginekološki nalaz na prijemu opisan je sa palpatorno tvrdom formacijom veličine oko 2 cm na prednjoj i zadnjoj usni grlića materice koja je karfiolosta, hiperemična, kontaktno krvari i sa nekoliko šiljatih kondiloma na perineumu. Pri pregledu uzet cervikalni bris i bris za PAPA test, koji su pokazali da je PAPA IIIa (ASC-H), a u cervikalnom brisu izolovan *Enterobacter* spp. S obzirom na bimanuelni pregled i na mogućnost postpartalnog krvarenja, po odluci Kolegijuma porod je završen operativnim putem. Nakon sedam dana od prijema rođeno živo, doneseno muško dijete, 3830/56, AS 9/10. Dijete je nakon pregleda pedijatra premješteno na Odjeljenje fiziološke neonatologije uz uredan rani neonatalni razvoj. Porodilji na otpustu savjetovano da uradi kontrolni PAPA, HPV tipizaciju te eventualnu biopsiju radi PH analize. Mjesec dana nakon poroda, pacijentkinji je uzet PAPA, bris za HPV tipizaciju PCR metodom. U uzorku je detektovan visokorizični genotip 16 HPV-a. Zbog pozitivnog HPV nalaza i PAPA testa, uradi se biopsija PVU i kiretman cervikalnog kanala čijom je patohistološkom analizom dobijen nalaz Carcinoma squamosum invasivum cervicis uteri, te je pacijentkinja prikazana Ginekološko-onkološkom Konzilijumu UKC RS.

Zbog povećane incidence HPV-a, mijenjaju se stavovi o načinu završetka trudnoće kod HPV pozitivnih trudnica. Do 2003. godine prisustvo kondiloma perineuma bila je apsolutna indikacija za operativno završavanje poroda kako bi se smanjila mogućnost zaražavanja neonatusa HPV-om. Danas se smatra da samo oni kondilomi koji svojom veličinom ili lokalizacijom otežavaju prirodni porod, zahtijevaju carski rez.

Ključne riječi: HPV, PAPA test, kondilomi, trudnoća.

POROD U EPIDURALNOJ ANALGEZIJI: TOK, NEONATALNI ISHOD TE ZADOVOLJSTVO PACIJENTKINJA

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Uvod: Epiduralna analgezija je tehnika regionalne analgezije kod kojih se blokira prenos bolnih nadražaja na nivou kičmene moždine, a rezultuje prestankom osjećaja bola u donjem dijelu tijela. Indikovano je u situacijama prisutnog straha pacijentkinje i niskog praga bola. Cilj ove studije je bio ispitati razliku između toka porođaja sa epiduralnom analgezijom i bez epiduralne analgezije te neonatalnog ishoda kod obe grupe, kao i ukupno zadovoljstvo uslugom epiduralne analgezije, stepen obezboljenosti te eventualno prisustvo tegoba nakon poroda.

Materijali i metode: Radi se o retrospektivnoj studiji u kojoj su učestvovali prvorotke porođene na UKC RS Klinici za ginekologiju i akušerstvo u periodu od 01.01.2022.godine do 01.04.2022.godine. Uključeno je ukupno 100 prvorotki, od kojih je 50 porođeno u epiduralnoj analgeziji i 50 koje su porođene bez epiduralne analgezije (kontrolna grupa). Porodilje su bile intervjuisane usmeno putem anketnog lista putem kojeg su pacijentkinje trebale dati podatke o stepenu obezboljenosti, prisustvu tegoba nakon poroda (najkraći period od 3 mjeseca nakon poroda), te o ukupnom zadovoljstvu uslugom epiduralne analgezije. Ovom studijom upoređivali smo dužinu trajanja boravka u porodilištu i neonatalni ishod kod obe grupe.

Rezultati: Rezultati naše studije pokazuju da je 98 % porodilja bilo zadovoljno stepenom djelovanja epiduralne analgezije. 10% porodilja je navelo da je imalo tegobe sa mokrenjem nekoliko dana nakon poroda. 4% porodilja je imalo prisutne bolove u leđima nakon poroda. 84% porodilja nije navelo nikakve tegobe. Prosječno vrijeme boravka u porodilištu pacijentkinja sa epiduralnom analgezijom je bilo 7 h i 14 minuta, a kod pacijentkinja bez epiduralne analgezije je bilo 5 h i 5 minuta. Ovom studijom nije uočena značajna razlika u neonatalnom ishodu.

Zaključak: Naša studija je pokazala da je vrijeme boravka u porodilištu duže kod prvorotki sa epiduralnom analgezijom u odnosu na prvotke porođane bez epiduralne analgezije, da su porodilje izuzetno zadovoljne sa stepenom djelovanja epiduralne analgezije, te da je prisutna mogućnost pojave urinarne retencije i bolova u donjem dijelu leđa nakon poroda.

Ključne riječi: prvorotke, epiduralna analgezija, porođaj.

EPIDURAL ANALGESIA IN LABOUR – COURSE, NEONATAL OUTCOME AND MATERNAL SATISFACTION

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Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics

Introduction: Epidural analgesia is a regional analgesia technique in which the transmission of painful stimulans at the level of the spinal cord is blocked, resulting in the cessation of pain in the lower part of the body. It is indicated in situations where the patient is afraid and has a low pain threshold. The aim of this study was to examine the difference between the course of labor with epidural analgesia and without epidural analgesia and the neonatal outcome in both groups, as well as the overall satisfaction with the epidural analgesia service, the degree of pain relief and the eventual presence of complications after labour.

Materials and methods: This is a retrospective study in which primiparous women who gave birth at the UKC RS Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics in the period from January 1, 2022 to April 1, 2022. A total of 100 primiparous women were included, 50 of whom were delivered under epidural analgesia and 50 who were delivered without epidural analgesia (control group). Parturient women were interviewed orally through a questionnaire through which the patients had to provide data on the degree of pain relief, the presence of postpartum complications (the shortest period of 3 months after delivery), and overall satisfaction with the epidural analgesia service. In this study, we compared the length of stay in the Maternity Hospital and the neonatal outcome in both groups.

Results: The results of our study show that 98% of women in labor were satisfied with the level of epidural analgesia. 10% of women in labor stated that they had problems with urination a few days after giving birth. 4% of women in labor had back pain present after childbirth. 84% of women in labor did not report any complaints. The average length of stay in the Maternity Hospital for patients with epidural analgesia was 7 hours and 14 minutes, and for patients without epidural analgesia it was 5 hours and 5 minutes. No significant difference in neonatal outcome was observed in this study.

Conclusion: Our study showed that the length of stay in the Maternity Hospital is longer in primiparous women with epidural analgesia compared to primiparous women delivered without epidural analgesia, that parturients are extremely satisfied with the degree of epidural analgesia, and that there is a possibility of urinary retention and pain in the lower back after giving birth.

Key words: primiparous women, epidural analgesia, childbirth.

NAJBOLJI SAVEZNIK ŽENA - ALWAYS® HIGIJENSKI ULOŠCI

U toku reproduktivnog perioda nema mnogo žena koje barem jednom nisu imale izuzetno obilno menstrualno krvarenje. Ovaj problem se najčešće javlja kod veoma mladih devojaka, kod kojih se menstrualni ciklus još nije stabilizovao, i žena koje se nalaze na pragu menopauze, ali nisu pošteđene ni ostale. Uobičajeno je i normalno, da se menstruacija javlja u intervalu od 21 do 35 dana i da traje između četiri i sedam dana. Sve češće i duže od ovoga može se smatrati poremećajem koji se naziva obilnim krvavljenjem, odnosno menoragijom.

Ciklus se smatra obilnim kada uložak mora da se menja na manje od jednog sata i noću, ali i u slučaju da se uoče veliki ugrušci. Krvarenje je nekada toliko jako da žena nije u stanju da obavlja ni uobičajene dnevne aktivnosti, a ponekad ga prate i bolovi i grčevi u donjem delu stomaka, gubitak daha i nesvestica.

Obilna menstruacija predstavlja krvarenje koje traje duže od 7 dana ili je količina krvi veća od 100 ml po ciklusu. Pored različitih hormonskih disbalanasa, poremećaja reproduktivnih organa (disfunkcija rada jajnika, endometrioza, miomi ...), razlozi obilnih menstrualnih krvarenja mogu budu i obolenja drugih organa kao npr. šećerna bolest, poremećaj rada štitne žlezde, različita autoimuna, bubrežna obolenja. Obilna krvarenja mogu uvesti organizam u anemiju i time narušiti značajne metaboličke funkcije, povećati sklonost ka infekcijama, mogu voditi razvoju hroničnih obolenja.

Obilne menstruacije nikako ne treba zanemarivati i neophodan je pregled ginekologa radi otkrivanja uzroka menoragije, kao i njegovog otklanjanja ili terapije. Sam proces postavljanja dijagnoze kao i efekat terapije može da potraje, te je neohodno da pacijentkinje radi očuvanja lične higijene koriste i adekvatne jednokratne higijenske uloške poput Always Platinum higijenskih uložaka i jastučići za gaćice.

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Udruženje ginekologa i opstetričara Srbije, Crne Gore i Republike Srpske

Reference:

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3. Briancesco R, Paduano S, Semproni M, Bonadonna L. A study on the microbial quality of sealed products for feminine hygiene. J Prev Med Hyg. 2018.
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Abundant menstruation should not be neglected and a gynecologist's examination is necessary in order to discover the cause of menorrhagia, as well as its elimination or therapy. The very process of establishing a diagnosis, as well as the effect of therapy, can take time, so it is necessary for patients to use adequate disposable sanitary napkins and pads like Always Platinum sanitary pads and panty pads .

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Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians of Serbia, Montenegro and Republic of Srpska

Reference:

1. van Eijk AM, Jayasinghe N, Zulaika G, et al. Exploring menstrual products: A systematic review and meta-analysis of reusable menstrual pads for public health internationally. PLoS One. 2021.
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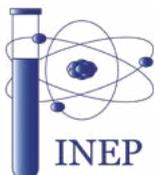
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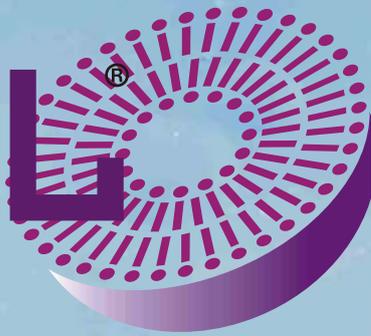


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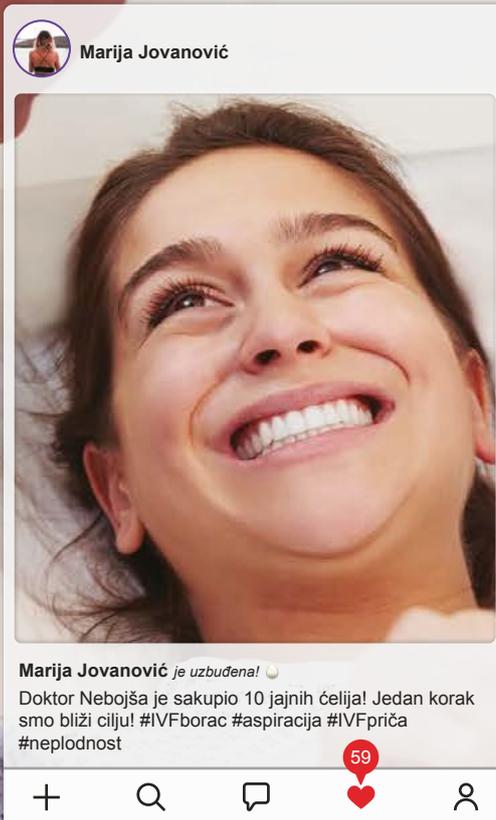
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Datum poslednje revizije Sažetka karakteristika lijeka, Jun 2021.

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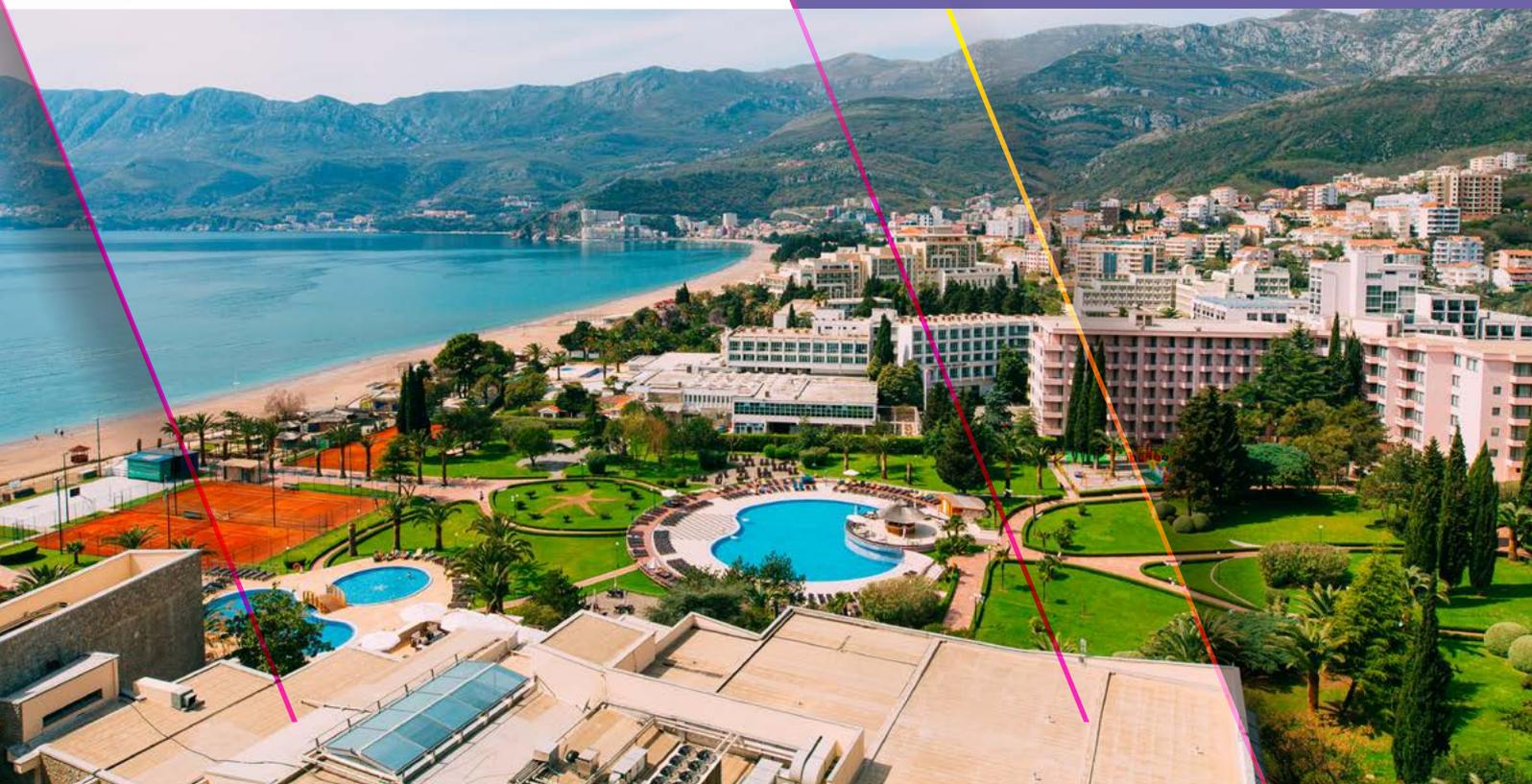




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