

THE RESULTS OF POSTOPERATIVE RADIOTHERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH RENAL CELL CARCINOMA IN THIRD STAGE OF CLINICAL ADVANCEMENT BASED ON DATA OF GREATPOLAND CANCER CENTRE

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The role of complementary radiotherapy in patients with stage III renal cell carcinoma after radical nephrectomy still remains a matter of discussion. In connection with lack of alternative solutions the treatment is still conducted in many centres. In Greatpoland Cancer Centre in period 1985 - 1991 complementary radiotherapy was carried out in 169 patients with infiltration of adipose capsule and/or renal stalk or metastases in closest lymph nodes confirmed during operation.

The patients were irradiated from two opposite fields including a bed of the removed kidney and regional lymph nodes. Total dose amounted 50 Gy (25 fractions), 2 Gy daily, five times a week.

Early complications after radiotherapy like lack of appetite, diarrhoea and moderate leucopenia, disappearing after pharmacological treatment, were observed in 20% of patients and did not cause interruption in treatment. No late complications were observed.

5-year survival without recurrence was achieved in 47% of these patients. In the whole group only four local recurrences were found. The reasons of treatment failure were distant metastases. We proved that teleradiotherapy turned out to be efficient method protecting against local recurrence of disease but did not influence significantly 5-year survival rate.

FLOW CYTOMETRY OF DNA CONTENT IN DUCTABLE BREAST CARCINOMA

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The measurements of DNA content and analysis of neoplastic cells cycle may have significance in diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic management.

The occurrence of aneuploid cells in investigative material is usually connected with poor prognosis.

In our research study the results of flow cytometry measurement have been compared with histopatological grade, tumor volume and lymph nodes status.

The investigative samples (n=40) came from women, who underwent operation in 1994-1995 in Center of Oncology, Poznań. The cells for flow cytometry analysis were isolated from tumors (mastectomy) by enzymatic method (pepsin).

The measurement has been performed on flow cytometer. Cytron Absolute Ortho after dyeing the cells by propidium iodide.

Aneuploid cells occurred in 77.5% investigative tumors. The increase in percentage on samples with abnormal content of DNA in poorly differentiated tumors (G3) has been observed. (Bloom and Richardson Classification). The percentage of aneuploid cells increased also in tumors classified as pT3 and pT4.

The correlation between DNA - ploidy and lymph nodes status has not been proved.

The research results indicate the significance of flow cytometry measurement of DNA content in oncological diagnostic as addition to routine.