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"IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH MACRO AND GIANT INACTIVE PITUITARY TUMORS"

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ABSTRACT

The assessment of the KI-67 and P53 using immunohistochemistry, usually with monoclonal antibodies of MIB1, is mandatory for evaluating proliferation in patients subjected to transnasal adenomectomy of the pituitary gland.

Goal. *To study the prognostic significance of invasion and markers of proliferation in patients with macro and giant inactive pituitary tumors.*

Material and Methods

In total, 272 patients with macro and giant naga were examined. Of the 272 patients with the naga in the study, 151 patients (men and women) took part in the study)

Research methods included: 1) general clinical (study of endocrine, neurological statuses), 2) instrumental (perimetry for all colors, eye bottom, visual acuity, 3) ECG, CT/MRI of the Turkish saddle and adrenal glands, 4) ultrasound of the internal and genitals, etc.), 5) hormonal blood tests (STH, IFR-1, LG, FSG, PRL, TSL, ACTH, prolactin, testosterone, estradiol, progesterone, cortisol and immunohymph hand-chemical studies.

Results

The observed frequency of immunoexpression of proliferation markers was 40%/50% for P53 (≥3+), 50%/60% for Ki-67 (≥2+). Tumors with immunoexpression of at least 2 markers with a high proliferation index were observed in 54% cohorts and regarded as proliferative adenomas.

Conclusion

Giant inactive pituitary adenomas of the pituitary gland are often accompanied by invasive growth in the surrounding anatomical structures (more than 80% of cases), which is the main factor that limits the radicality of surgical intervention and increases the number of relapses.

KEYWORDS: *NFPA, Giant Pituitary Adenomas.*

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