



**SESSION 4**

**MISCELLANEOUS**





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## Restrictive cardiomyopathy and acute left ventricle failure as consequence of cardiotoxic effect of chemotherapy in a patient with advanced non-Hodgkin lymphoma - a case report

The 47 years old patient was received as an urgent case with the clinical symptoms and signs of life threatening acute left ventricle failure. The ultrasound examination of heart showed the serious degree of restrictive cardiomyopathy with low value of ejection fraction and very small compliance of left ventricle myocardium. EKG showed sinus tachycardia with numerous of supraventricular and ventricular extrasistoles. The diagnosis of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (diffuse centrocytic type small cleaved) CS IIIB in this patient was established in 1995. She was initially treated with VI cycles of chemotherapy - the first regimen by COPP protocol. She achieved CR but recurrence was discovered in January 1998 and was followed by massive ascites. She started therapy with second chemotherapy regimen by CHOP-Bleo. At the beginning of treatment the chemotherapy was administered intravenously and also intraperitoneally (in the same doses) after evacuation 17l of ascites. Biochemical analysis of ascites showed the high level of lipids and cytological examination showed the presence of numerous malignant lymphocytes, which suggested the involvement of peritoneum. She received XII cycles of chemotherapy-second regimen. The total dose of Doxorubicin was 900mg. CR was achieved. Ascites completely disappeared. One year later, during the CR, the global heart failure appeared. The patient was treated with oxygenotherapy, high doses of diuretics and ACE inhibitors. The aim was to improve the left ventricle function decreasing preload and afterload. The patient achieved compensation of heart function and now is on maintenance therapy with diuretic, cardiotonic and diet without salt. There is no evidence of lymphoma.

**Key words:** *Cardiotoxicity of chemotherapy; Non-Hodgkin lymphoma; Iatrogenic acute left ventricle failure*

## Nuclear roundness in neuroendocrine tumors of the lung

The most recent WHO classification of pulmonary neuroendocrine tumors recognizes four entities: typical carcinoid, atypical carcinoid, large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma and small cell carcinoma. The aim of this study was to estimate nuclear size and roundness in carcinoid tumors and small cell carcinomas of the lung. At the Institute of Pathology, University of Niš five cases of typical carcinoid tumor and ten cases of small cell carcinoma of the lung were analyzed on biopsy samples obtained by fiberoptic bronchoscopy. After formaline fixation and paraffin embedding, serial histologic sections were routinely stained with H&E. The nuclear size at roundness were estimated using image analyzer LUCIA M 3.51 ab (Nikon) at objective 40x, after binary image editing. In each case one hundred nuclei were measured. The statistical analysis was performed using Mann-Whitney test. The roundness of nuclei in typical carcinoid tumor ( $0.963 \pm 0.007$ ) was significantly larger than in small cell carcinoma of the lung ( $0.908 \pm 0.021$ ),  $p < 0.01$ . No significant differences in nuclear size were found. The authors conclude that nuclear shape is more rounded in neuroendocrine lung tumors of low-grade -typical carcinoids in comparison to high-grade tumors-small cell carcinomas. Further studies on a larger number of patients are required to confirm these findings.

**Key words:** *Lung; Neuroendocrine tumors; Nuclear roundness*



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## Importance of psychological disturbances at diagnosis of the frontal brain region tumors - a case report

Tumors of the brain and meningea, according to their localization and exert on the vital centers, are always malignant diseases and need urgent diagnosis and therapy. The aim of our work is to show that psychological disturbances can appear considerably earlier than other common and local signs of intracranial hypertension, provoked by tumors localized in the frontal region of the brain. We show the case of a woman who, in addition to slight headache, had series of psychological disturbances (irritation, depression, bad concentration, difficulties of memory) 4-5 months before appearance of speech obstacles. A discrete paralysis of the lower branch of the facial nerve on the right side and dysphasia were found by neurologic examination. No swelling of the optic disc was found. CT examination showed tumor in the left half of the frontal region. Urgent operation resulted in relatively good improvement. It can be concluded that psychological disturbances can be the first symptoms of tumors of the frontal region. CT is the most important diagnostic method for brain tumors.

**Key words:** Frontal brain region tumor; Psychic changes; CT of the brain

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## The rapid progression of condyloma accuminatum lesion to vulvar and cervical intraepithelial neoplasia

Human papilloma virus (HPV) is associated with a spectrum of genital lesions, including condyloma accuminatum, flat condyloma, CIN, VIN and invasive carcinoma. Types 6 and 11 are associated with flat condyloma and low-grade intraepithelial neoplasia. VIN lesions are found more frequently in younger women and associated with HPV infection. HPV-16 is the most commonly detected type of virus. Our patient had benign lesions on the perineum and vulva (Condyloma accuminatum), which were treated with cream Interferon, 1999 year. From August 1999 to April 2000 she was three times operated on: 1. Conisatio cum curettage canalis cervicis uteri. Excisio comdyloma. The histopathologic findings: H-SIL, VIN III; 2. Hysterectomy totalis classica cum adnex. lat. sin. et adnex. lat. dex. Resectio vulvae partialis. The histopathologic findings: Carcinoma squamocellulare non-ceratoides invasivum vulvae G2 NG II H-SIL, Figo I; 3. Vulvectomy simplex. The histopathologic findings: VIN III. This is the way in which our patient finished a specific oncological treatment.

**Key words:** Condyloma; Uterine cervix; Neoplasia



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## Optical density of epithelial cells nuclei in breast carcinomas

The various histological types of breast cancer exhibit differences with regard to relative frequency, site pattern within the breast, and patients' survival. The aim of this study was to present our data regarding optical density of epithelial cells nuclei in breast carcinomas. From files of the Institute of Pathology, University of Niš, 22 infiltrating ductal, 15 infiltrating lobular, and 10 colloid breast carcinomas were retrieved. Integrated optical density were estimated using image analyzer LUCIA M 3.51 ab (Nikon, Tokyo, Japan), at objective 40x (N.A.=0.65). The same image files, in TIFF format, were analyzed by Micro Image 3.0.1. (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) image analyzer to obtain standard optical density. The intensity distribution over the epithelial cell nucleus was estimated by line profile analysis. The mean standard optical density was significantly lower in colloid adenocarcinoma than in both invasive lobular and invasive ductal carcinoma ( $p < 0.01$ ). Line Profile analysis reveals dense perimembranous heterochromatin regions, in contrast to invasive lobular and invasive ductal carcinomas, where intensity is homogeneously distributed over the nucleus. In contrast to other histological types of breast cancer, nuclei of colloid (mucinous) carcinoma of the breast are less optically dense and with preserved perimembranous heterochromatin. Our results reveal significant differences in heterochromatin distribution between various histologic types of breast carcinomas.

*Key words:* Breast carcinoma; Image analysis; Optical density

## The role of watery bolus in additional compression of the anterior pelvic wall

The number of severity of small bowel radiation damages depends on its volume present within the pelvis. AIM: To establish the role of watery bolus in noninvasive small bowel exclusion (with anterior pelvic wall compression) during irradiation of pelvic malignancies. Under special conditions, on a specially devised patient-table transcutaneous irradiation of uterine malignant tumors was performed. Ninety patients were irradiated: 4 of them in 0 degrees supination; 6 in 30 degrees supination; in 72 pts. the anterior pelvic wall compression was used in 30 degrees supination; in 8 the additional anterior pelvic wall compression with watery bolus was used. Regardless of the fact that in 2 of the cases the small bowel was fixated, in 3 relatively immobile and only in 3 completely mobile, the exclusion from the pelvic high dose volume was achieved (thus a complete protection) from 29-79%. In 3 patients in the radiologic opening projection in the small pelvis there were no barium-labelled small bowel loops. Only 1/8 had from 5 to 8 watery stools a day (G-2 according to EORTC/RTCG), while in other cases the stool frequency was not altered. In 3/8 there was a slight change of stool consistency (G-2). None of them used Loperamide, nor pain or cramps were observed. In markedly gracile patients (anterior pelvic wall below the line between both crista iliaca anterior) the compressorium has no role - its cloth is stretched over the crista iliaca with an air space between cloth and skin. To achieve compression in these cases as well a watery bolus was introduced (PVC bag filled with water); its thickness was taken into account in dose calculation and volume planning. Anterior pelvic wall compression with watery leads to an additional small bowel exclusion from the pelvis (important in gracile patients), further reducing the number and severity of acute radiation enteritis symptoms.

*Key words:* Watery bolus; Small bowel exclusion; Acute radiation enteritis



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## Concept of "rotating" chemotherapy for minimizing of eliminating side effects

The chemotherapy is one model of cancer treatment. Its undesirable effects are unfortunately quite common. One of the most frequent questions in modern medical oncology is how to get the most possible therapeutic issue and reduce the side effects of the chemotherapy at the same time? Total number of 22 patients, both sex and different malignancies have been included in the study. All of them have been previously treated by some line of chemotherapy. We applied the protocols changing the composition schedules from one day to the next, from one cycle to the other. Main and the most frequent toxicity were following this order: 1. hematologic, 2. gastrointestinal, 3. alopecia. We obtained better performance status in 5, equal (stable in 12 and worse in 5 patients). According to the first results of our study, "rotating" chemotherapy could be a promising way of the medical oncology treatment. Toxic effects are acceptable, therapeutic results satisfactory and there is also the cost benefit of this type of cure.

*Key words:* Chemotherapy; Side effects

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## Prostate specific antigen: good clinical practice

Prostate specific antigen (PSA) is the most important of all tumor markers because it has significant applications in all aspects of the management of men with prostatic disease. This paper is a case report of one male patient with increase of PSA and good clinical practice in direction to prostate cancer. Laboratory findings were: alkaline phosphatase (ALP) 457 IU/L, aspartate aminotransferase (AST) 23 IU/L, alanine aminotransferase (ALT) 21 IU/L and PSA 58.4 ng/mL. The authors conclude that the discovery of PSA and development of assay to measure it will be undoubtedly recorded as one of the most important advances in the management of men with prostate cancer.

*Key words:* Prostate cancer; Prostate specific antigen



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## Colposcopic and histopathologic presentation of cervical and vaginal condyloma - a case report

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The problem of general condyloma is recently becoming more and more interesting to those interested in the etiology of squamous cell carcinoma. The nature of condylomatous lesions was proved to be a virus of the PAPOVA group. Epidemiology points to an infection of the venereal type. As cervical carcinoma is also considered a venereal disease caused by viral agent, a hypothesis has arisen on a possible link between general condyloma and cervical carcinoma. The classical form of cervical condyloma is a great rarity. There are, however, condylomatous changes on the uterine cervix that look quite different from typical vulgar condyloma. Starting forms of condylomatous lesion are shown in colpophotograms of the patients with cervical or/and vaginal condyloma diagnosed during one (1980) year. They are mostly cases of coexisting condylomatous processes, diagnosed by analyzing excisions of positive and non-defined PAP's. Emphasis is on the polymorphous character of a group of condylomata and on the knowledge of those forms. This offers a possibility of the colposcopic detection of a greater number of condylomatous lesions, especially in younger women and with the negative PAP test.

*Key words: Condyloma; Uterine cervix; Case report*

