without metastasis, by analysis of the morphological indicators, depth of the invasion and the density of neoangiogenesis.

Material and Methods. The material is consisted of operational materials from 60 patients with SCC of the lower lip from the University Clinics for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and Maxillofacial Surgery in Skopje. 45 patients were without metastasis and 15 patients were with metastasis in the neck lymph nodes. The specimens were histopathologically prepared on the Institute of Pathology, Medical Faculty of Skopje. The histological sections were stained with h. e. and immunohistochemically stained with antibodies against CD34. The depth of the invasion was measured with software for histomorphologic morphometry, and the values were expressed in micrometers. The density of the neoangiogenesis was determined by counting the blood vessels in each case separately, in the area with the largest vascular density (hot spots).

Results and Discussion. The statistical data preparation according to Mann-Whitney U-test showed that the patients with metastasis in the neck lymph nodes have statistically larger depth of tumor invasion for p=0.000083 and larger density of neovascularization which is statistically significant for p=0.00019, compared to the patients without metastasis.

Conclusions. The depth of the invasion and the density of the neovascularization in the invasive front of the neoplasm could be considered as good indicators for the tumor progression in the decision making process for further treatment of the patients with SCC of lower lip.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STIMULATED PLEURAL ADHESION FORMATION

Kalashnikov A. V. [1], *Salimov D. Sh.*[2], *Aydaeva S. Sh.*[1]

[1] Pyatigorsk Medical Pharmaceutical Institute of Volgograd Medical State University of the Ministry of Health Care of Russia, Pyatigorsk; [2] P. V. Mandryka Medical Educational and Scientific Clinical Centre, Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russia
cos@pmedpharm.ru

Key words: *stimulation of adhesion formation, pleural empyema, adhesion, pleural cavity*

Aim. To describe the stimulated pleural adhesion formation

Material and Methods. 270 nonlinear rats (males) were modeled by the pleural empyema, followed by the Platelet-Rich Plasma Therapy (PRP Therapy). For this purpose, 1 ml of plasma enriched with platelets was injected into the pleural cavity. The rats were sacrificed on the 30th day after the injection.

Results and Discussion. All rats of the pleural empyema model showed the residual pleural cavities of different size filled with the purulent content. Microscopically, the residual cavities showed the diffuse leukocyte infiltration, focal destruction of mesothelium, and an accumulation of tissue detritus before PRP Therapy. With PRP Therapy, a total obliteration of empyema cavities was detected in 41 (30.4%) of the experimental animals. By the 30th day after plasma injection, the residual cavities were almost completely filled with the collagen fibers with a low number of lymphocytes and capillaries in the formed adhesions.

Conclusions. Stimulation of the pleural adhesion formation by the pleural injection of plasma enriched with platelets is an effective therapy based on the local development of multiple adhesions which fill the residual cavity. An additional advantage is a safety of the biological substrate used in this method of treatment.

MORPHOLOGICAL JUSTIFICATION OF PLEURAL ADHESION STIMULATION

Kalashnikov A. V. [1], *Salimov D. Sh.*[2], *Aydaeva S. Sh.*[1]

[1] Pyatigorsk Medical Pharmaceutical Institute of Volgograd Medical State University of the Ministry of Health Care of Russia, Pyatigorsk; [2] P. V. Mandryka Medical Educational and Scientific Clinical Centre, Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russia
cos@pmedpharm.ru

Key words: *pleural adhesion, adhesion formation, pleural cavity, morphology of adhesions*

Aim. To give the morphological justification of pleural adhesion stimulation.

Material and Methods. The chronic pleural empyema was modeled in 290 nonlinear male rats by pleural injection of 1 billion E. coli suspension into the V intercostal space along the axillary line in a volume of 1 ml per week for 8 weeks. The animals of the experimental group were removed 50 mg of adipose tissue from the subcutaneous abdominal fat, followed by homogenization in physiological saline. The resulting suspension was injected into the empyema cavity. The animals of the control group were injected with 500 μl of physiological saline. The animals of both groups were sacrificed on the 30th day of the postoperative period.

Results and Discussion. The microscopic examination of pleural adhesions showed the loose connective tissue with areas of leukocyte infiltration with few lymphocytes and macrophages. In the animals of the experimental group, the pleural adhesions were mature and characterized by the predominance of collagen fibers (per cent vol. 27.73±1.39%), while the number of reticular and elastic fibers was limited