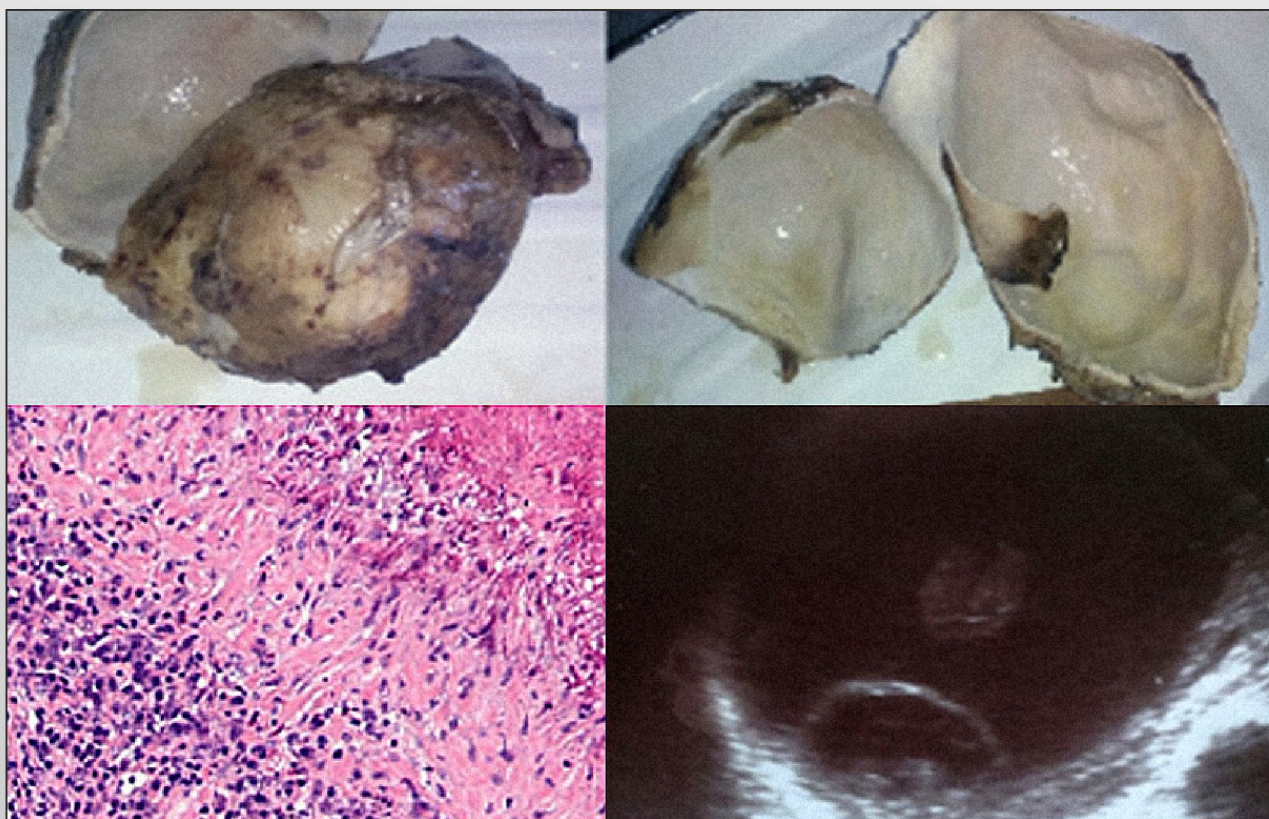


Volume 2 | Issue 1 | 2022



WORLD JOURNAL OF MEDICAL INNOVATIONS

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WORLD JOURNAL OF
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Volume 2 | Issue 1 | 2022

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And other medical sciences.

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Article info


PATHOLOGY RADIOLOGY

Case report

Article history:
Accepted May 17, 2022

Published online
June 30, 2022

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 **Keywords:**
*Liver echinococcosis,
ultrasonography,
serological test,
pathomorphological study*

Abstract

Objectives. The presentation of case report of preoperative ultrasound and postoperative histological diagnostic of giant hydatid liver cyst. **Material and methods.** A 58-year-old female with a chronic right upper quadrant abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and a history of contact with pets was admitted to hospital. Preoperative sonography, blood profile including serological testing were conducted. Pathomorphological studying was carried out after surgical treatment. **Results.** Abdomen ultrasonography revealed giant cyst (size: 143 x 160 x 145 mm; volume: 1728 cm³) in the right liver lobe, with presence of peripheral “daughter” cysts, intracavitary echogenic linear septa and sharply defined outer borders containing the features of calcification. Postoperative gross examination of resected tissues showed: well-defined round parasitic cyst up to 18 cm in diameter with smooth yellowy-brown wall surface. Wall thickness was 4 mm. Microscopically the cyst wall consisted of rough fibrous connective tissue with chronic nonspecific inflammatory features. **Conclusions.** Our case presentation confirmed an important and key role of ultrasonography and ancillary role of serological testing for preoperative diagnostic of giant liver hydatid disease with following histologic study of postoperative biomaterial.

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Introduction.

Liver hydatid disease (LHD) is a zoonotic parasitic infection caused by *Echinococcus granulosus* with following cyst formation predominantly in the right hepatic lobe of human who is a dead-end intermediate host, interrupting tapeworm's life transmitting cycle [1, 2]. LHD can be asymptomatic for several years. Ultrasonography screening is affordable, non-invasive informative method with a high

resolution and diagnostic accuracy [3]. Sonography pathologic signs are the main criteria of the current international WHO-IWGE (Informal Working Group on Echinococcosis) classification of cystic echinococcosis [4]. Surgical treatment is a gold standard in LHD management, especially in older cysts and it includes radical, conservative, and laparoscopic options. A percutaneous technique of LHD

treatment is widely used for type I and II of hydatid cysts due to Gharbi classification. Non-operative management of LHD with chemotherapy provides for early stages but such treatment can be hepatotoxic and very often ineffective in curing [5,6]. Postoperative histomorphological study allows to learn about the influence of the parasite pathogen on the host's involved tissues [7]. In this manuscript we report the case of patient with a huge liver echinococcal cyst. We summarize and underline the informative value of pre- and postoperative diagnostic methods of LHD. This study was carried out in accordance with the ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects developed by the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki.

Objectives.

The presentation of case report of preoperative ultrasound and postoperative histological diagnostic of giant hydatid liver cyst.

Material and methods (Case presentation).

A 58-year-old female from non-endemic region with unremarkable past pharmacological and surgical history presented to hospital with complaints of chronic right upper quadrant abdominal pain in the last 6 months, nausea, and vomiting episodes after a meal. Upon clinical examination a large mass was palpable in the current painful location. The patient kept pets (dogs and cats) throughout her life. The patient gave a written informed consent for the publication of this case report and following data results. Ultrasound of abdomen revealed giant liquid mass (size: 143 x 160 x 145 mm; volume: 1728 cm³) round shape with posterior acoustic enhancement and presence of peripheral "daughter" cysts, intracavitary echogenic linear septa formation and sharply defined outer borders (pericystic wall) containing the features of calcification (Figure 1).

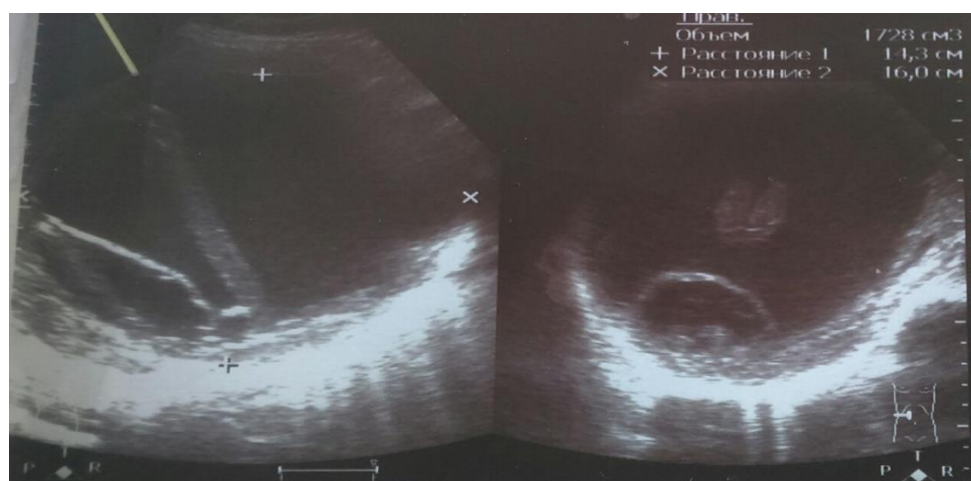


Figure 1. Ultrasonography showing a giant hepatic cyst (size: 143 x 160 x 145 mm; volume: 1728 cm³). The cystic mass had well-defined round shape with sharply defined outer borders and posterior acoustic enhancement. Cyst contained the characteristic "daughter" cysts, intracavitary hyperechogenic linear septa formation.

The cystic mass was observed in the right hepatic lobe. Liver echostructure was homogeneous, slightly hyperechogenic. Portal vein diameter was 10 mm. Sonographic patterns of pancreas, kidneys, spleen, and gall bladder were unremarkable. Suspicion of LHD was confirmed by positive results of serological testing (semi-quantitative enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) for *Echinococcus granulosus* serum antibodies (IgG). Enhanced computed tomography was contraindicated in this case because of increased serum

urea and creatinine levels. Blood tests on admission also revealed marked changes of hemoglobin, red blood cell count, white blood cell count, lymphocytes, eosinophils, monocytes, segmented and band neutrophils, prothrombin index, international normalized ratio, hematocrit, total protein, total bilirubin, conjugated bilirubin, aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, potassium, sodium, chloride, glucose, alpha-amylase (Table 1).

Table I. Blood tests findings on admission to hospital.

No	Parameters	Result	Units	Reference Interval
Complete blood count				
1	Hemoglobin	126.5	g/L	130-160 g/L
2	Red blood cell count	3.79	$\times 10^{12}/L$	$4.0-5.0 \times 10^{12}/L$
3	White blood cell count	11.2	$\times 10^9/L$	$4.0-9.0 \times 10^9/L$
4	Lymphocytes	14	%	19-37%
6	Eosinophils	18	%	0.5-5.0%
7	Monocytes	13	%	3-11%
8	Segmented neutrophils	32	%	47-72%
9	Band neutrophils	15	%	1-6%
10	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate	3	mm/hour	1-10 mm/hour
Blood chemistry profile				
1	Total protein	58.0	g/L	66-87 g/L
2	Total bilirubin	27.3	$\mu\text{mol}/L$	$2.0-21.0 \mu\text{mol}/L$
3	Conjugated bilirubin	7.8	$\mu\text{mol}/L$	Up to $3-4 \mu\text{mol}/L$
4	Urea	9.3	mmol/L	$2.76-8.07 \text{ mmol}/L$
5	Creatinine	91.3	$\mu\text{mol}/L$	$44-80 \mu\text{mol}/L$
6	Aspartate aminotransferase	93.0	U/L	Up to 50 U/L
7	Alanine aminotransferase	85.5	U/L	Up to 41 U/L
8	Potassium	6.32	mmol/L	$3.44-5.3 \text{ mmol}/L$
9	Sodium	159.7	mmol/L	$130.5-156.6 \text{ mmol}/L$
10	Chloride	122.9	mmol/L	$95-110 \text{ mmol}/L$
11	Glucose (enzymatic method)	9.6	mmol/L	$4.11-6.05 \text{ mmol}/L$
12	Alpha-amylase	107.0	U/L	28-100 U/L
Serological testing				
1	Echinococcus granulosus antibodies (IgG)	4.23	U/L	0-0.9 – negative. 0.9-1.1 – equivocal. > 1.1 – positive.
Coagulation profile				
1	Activated partial thromboplastin time	34	sec	24-34 sec
2	Prothrombin index	67	%	87.6-111.3%
3	International normalized ratio	1.65		0.93-1.16
4	Fibrinogen	2.6	g/L	1.5-3.75
5	Hematocrit	0.37	L/L	0.42-0.5

Taking the above significant blood changes into account the patient was scheduled surgical treatment that included laparotomy, right hemihepatectomy with hydatid mass resection, abdominal drainage followed by postoperative pharmacotherapy. Gross and microscopic examination of surgically resected tissues showed: regular

well-defined round parasitic cyst up to 18 cm in diameter with smooth yellowy-brown wall surface. Wall thickness was 4 mm. Microscopically the cyst wall consisted of rough fibrous connective tissue with chronic nonspecific inflammatory features and adjoining liver structural disorder (probably because of external pressure) (Figure 2).



Figure 2. a,b. Postoperative resected gross specimen. Parasitic cyst had regular round shape up to 18 cm in diameter. The cyst wall had smooth yellowy-brown surface with thickness up to 4 mm. c. Histologic findings (hematoxylin and eosin-stained section; original magnification x 20): the cyst wall consisted of rough fibrous connective tissue with the pattern of chronic nonspecific inflammation and destruction of adjoining liver parenchyma (probably as a result of cyst permanent expansive pressure).

Case Discussion.

In the current case we report about pre- and postoperative diagnostic findings in patients with LHD. Aggravating hepatic and renal disorders were eliminated after intensive pharmacologic treatment in the early postoperative care. Some changes in biochemical and coagulation profile can be due to long-lasting permanent pressure from the growing cyst. Mass effect on surrounding tissues additionally predetermines the severity of clinical pattern [8]. As mentioned in the literature review, echinococcal cyst in the liver grows about 10 mm in diameter for the first six month and continues to enlarge expansively 20-30 mm each year thereafter [9]. Such chronic compression often causes inflammatory reaction and liver fibrosis [10]. Lobar liver atrophy may also be observed in the cyst-bearing lobed, but not so often as portal vein or bile duct obstruction following grown cyst pressing [11, 12]. Regarding inflammation, it is typical and classic sign of immune response to parasite's persistent presence: hematological parameters like segmented and band neutrophils, lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils, and other ones can be reactively changed [13]. On the question of serology for diagnosis of LHD, it is recommended as additional option in obscure cases, while immunoassay testing may be challenging according to high possibility of false negative findings and cannot be therefore applied as the only one crucial method [14]. M. Akil et al. (2021) showed in their research that LHD caused a higher antibody production than echinococcal cysts in other anatomical locations [15]. The scientific consensus on diagnostic fine needle aspiration cytology application still remains debatable. Although the last one is considered useful and safe method, its routine practice should be applied with caution because of risk of dissemination and

anaphylactic shock [16, 17]. As was pointed out in the case description, the echinococcal cyst has grown to the giant size. In review the literature no uniform agreement on what size of cyst should be viewed as large and giant mass. World Health Organization (2001) determined a cyst over 10 cm as a large lesion [18]. M. Murariu et al. (2020) defined hydatid cysts over 15 cm as giant mass [19]. E.T. Pavlidis et al. (2021) classed as giant cyst that was greater than or equal to 10 cm [2]. Some researchers (G.M. Ettore et al., 2012; D. Chatzifotiou et al., 2021) do not associate definition "large" or "giant" with some exact cyst size, because any significant cystic enlargement that occupies space of an appropriate organ or has exophytic growth through the natural routes provided by the organ capsule, peritoneum and ligaments can be identify as a giant hydatid cyst [20, 21]. Having defined what is meant by giant cyst, we will now move on to discuss different diagnostic methods advantages for visualization and detection of LHD. Ultrasound imaging is non-invasive, widely available, portable technique that can be repeated as often as required, both for LHD screening in the population and diagnosis in each individual case [14, 22]. The cyst staging is determined on the basis of sonography and the latter is the cornerstone for clinical decision regarding the subsequent treatment [23, 24, 25]. Ultrasound active surveillance as an alternative to treatment can be also conducted as "watch-and-wait" approach. This follow-up option is carried out regularly over time with additional control by serological tests. This management of LHD is recommended for inactive, uncomplicated hepatic cysts by WHO-IWGE expert consensus guidelines [26]. Moreover, as noted by M. Stojkovic et al. (2012), ultrasound diagnostic has higher informative value than computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) [23]. Unlike M.

Stojkovic, G. Pascal et al. (2017) and B. Keong et al. (2018) claim that MRI is more specific method and provides more visual informative details in cases of cysts with biliary complications [12, 27, 28]. Both MRI and CT share a number of key features. First of all, MRI or CT can be pivotal for differentiation of echinococcal cyst from liver abscess or various hepatic mass lesion. CT prevails in detection of cyst calcification and can be choice modality in peritoneal seeding whereas MRI has better tissue characterization and absence of radiation exposure [9, 29]. The possibilities of CT in the visualization of accurate, detailed findings and anatomical relationships without superposition of adjacent tissues are similar in informativeness to MRI images. Calcificated radiopaque cyst silhouette also can be an

incidental finding in the plain abdominal X-ray image but requires subsequent differential diagnosis of the underlying cause by more precise methods. Another significant aspect of diagnostic is a postoperative morphological examination of the cyst. Since the above preoperative diagnostic methods allow to get a proper diagnosis, the postoperative histological study is additional necessary tool confirming the cyst origin and surround tissues involving. It is required after any surgical treatment with taking out of pathological biomaterials. The most valuable scientific aspect in pathoparasitology is possibility for researcher to get sections of any parasite part at various angles that gives multiple polipositional aspects of the same parasite and thus get more its details [30].

Conclusions.

Our case presentation confirmed an important and key role of ultrasonography and ancillary role of serological testing for preoperative diagnostic of giant liver hydatid disease with following histologic study of postoperative biomaterial.

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Pathomorphological features of the alveolar bone when applying osteoconductive materials on the background of generalized periodontitis

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Article info



DENTISTRY PATHOLOGY

Case report

Article history:

Accepted April 26, 2022

Published online

August 14, 2022

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Keywords:

morphological diagnosis,
alveolar bone,
generalized periodontitis

Abstract

Modern methods of surgical preparation for orthopedic treatment of patients with periodontal diseases need improvement. The problems of optimization of reparative osteogenesis, prevention of atrophy of the alveolar process which affects the quality of osseointegration, are considered separately. The aim of the study is to establish preimplantation morphological changes of the alveolar bone after surgery to increase the effectiveness of surgical preparation for orthopedic treatment of patients with periodontal disease by developing scientifically sound diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation measures. To find out the histological compliance of the alveolar bone with clinical and radiological parameters and to determine the general characteristics of the restored bone tissue, histological examination of the alveolar process biopsy was performed during dental implantation in 80 patients: in 20 cases – from areas where osteoplastic mixtures were not applied; in 60 cases – where osteoplastic mixtures were applied. The proposed surgical approaches to tooth extraction applying osteotropic material based on β -TCF with fibrin gel enriched with growth factors, the use of osteoplastic material based on β -TCF and myelocollagen transplant in patients with generalized periodontitis are quite effective in the prevention of postextractive and postoperative atrophy of alveolar processes, which is statistically proven during the evaluation of clinical, radiological, anthropometric, densitometric and morphological results of the study. The applied methods allowed to achieve a significant reduction in the loss of height, width and optical density of the alveolar process long time after treatment compared with the loss of these parameters in patients treated by traditional methods.

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Introduction.

The problem of replacement of dentition defects has been a topical issue of modern theoretical and practical dentistry for many decades. The use of traditional methods of orthopedic treatment is not always effective, especially in people of working age, who prefer fixed orthopedic structures [1, 2]. At the same time, the combination of dentition defects with periodontal disease, especially in young people, complicates the choice of orthopedic treatment, which together with other etiological factors worsens the pathology and reduces the term of use of orthopedic structures [3, 4, 1]. In patients with generalized periodontitis (GP) on the background of metabolic osteopathies, the biochemical characteristics and compensatory reactions of bone tissue deteriorate, which causes accelerated bone tissue loss around implants and alveolar processes [5, 6, 7, 8]. Such changes in the bone tissue of the jaws of patients with GP require a more balanced approach to the method and technique of treatment and additional measures to prevent the loss of dental implants during treatment stages [9, 10, 11, 12]. The methods of surgical preparation of patients with periodontal diseases for orthopedic treatment remain insufficiently studied. The problems of optimization of reparative osteogenesis, prevention of atrophy of the alveolar process, which affects the quality of osseointegration, are considered separately [13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18].

Objectives.

To establish preimplantation morphological changes of the alveolar bone after surgery to improve the effectiveness of surgical preparation for orthopedic treatment of patients with periodontal disease by developing scientifically sound diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation measures.

Material and methods.

759 people were examined: 49 somatically and dentistically healthy persons and 710 patients with dentition defects aged 21 to 70 years; 494 (69.58%) patients were diagnosed with GP of various stages of development. To achieve the end result of surgical interventions in the area of the alveolar process, which would satisfy the subsequent dental implantation (DI) 262 patients were divided into groups, depending on the method of extraction and filling of post-extraction defect: Group 1 – 80 patients who underwent conventional extraction technique; postextraction bone defect was filled with a blood clot; Group 2 – 69 patients whose postextraction bone defect was filled with bone-plastic material based on β -TCF; Group 3 – 67 patients whose

postextraction bone defect was filled with bone-plastic material based on β -TCF and fibrin gel of patient's autoblood enriched with growth factors; Group 4 – 46 patients with GP, who underwent tooth extraction according to our proposed technique applying osteoplastic material based on β -TCF and bone marrow. After a 6-month healing period, all patients had dental implants placed. Ninety cylindrical biopsies of the bone tissue were obtained from areas where bone augmentation was performed. For this purpose, a trepan with an inner diameter of 2.5 mm and an outer diameter of 3.5 mm was applied. Bone biopsy specimens contained both osteotropic material used for alveolar augmentation of extracted teeth and for the sinus floor lift, and preserved own alveolar bone. However, the preserved bone of the alveolar process was not included in the histological examination. Bone tissue samples, obtained by biopsy, were processed according to generally accepted histological methods with staining of preparations with hematoxylin-eosin. Morphological studies were performed according to the principles of Parfitt et al. [19]. The samples were semi-automatically measured using an Olympus microscope (Tokyo, Japan) associated with computer software using a soft display analysis system (Münster, Germany). The total surface area of each sample, which consisted only of reconstituted bone tissue, as well as the surface consisting of osteotropic material, was measured in mm^2 . The amount of bone tissue and osteotropic material was analyzed in their percentage to the total amount of test material. Student's t-value test was used to determine the statistical error of the results. The errors were $p < 0.05$ and were considered insignificant.

Research results and their discussion.

Histological examination of biopsies of patients of Group 1 revealed that the defect was filled with connective tissue with trabecula ossea in it. In the morphometric study, the ratio of bone and connective tissue is 0.97 (connective tissue – 50.74%, bone tissue – 49.26%). The connective tissue is represented by a dense fibrous tissue of the unformed type with a predominance of connective tissue fibers. The fibers are mostly bundles; some of them are multidirectional, often wavy. The fibers are loose; there are connective tissue cells between the collagen fibers: fibroblasts, macrophages, plasma cells, lymphocytes. According to the morphometric study, the cell density is 1.03 cells per $1000 \mu\text{m}^2$ of connective tissue. Blood vessels are mostly thin-walled and small in caliber; some of them contain erythrocytes in the lumen. Vessels are located unevenly, accounting for 3.57%

of the connective tissue area. Trabecula ossea of $116.44 \pm 18.34 \mu\text{m}$ thick are noted in the thickness of the connective tissue. Trabeculae are mostly represented by groups of bone plates with osteocytes in the lacunae, covered with a layer of osteogenic cells – osteoblasts, which have an irregular cubic shape, slightly basophilic cytoplasm and a single nucleus. Some trabeculae consist of bone plates; between them in the lacunae there are osteogenic cells resembling osteoblasts (the nucleus of such cells is rounded or slightly elongated). Individual bone plates have primitive structure – osteoid structure with non-calcified bone matrix and with the above-described osteogenic cells in the thickness. Histological examination of biopsies of patients of Group 2 revealed that the postoperative defect was filled with bone tissue and connective tissue. The share of spongy bone tissue is 68.68%, which is 1.39 times more than in patients of Group 1. The share of connective tissue is 31.32% (ratio – bone tissue: connective tissue is 2.19%). The connective tissue is dense, fibrous, of unformed type. It consists mostly of bundles of collagen fibers, individual groups of which are intertwined at different angles. The share of connective tissue cells is 0.96 cells per $1000 \mu\text{m}^2$. Vessels of various calibers, mostly small and medium in diameter, some filled with erythrocytes, are visualized among the fibers.

The proportion of vessels is 4.75% of the connective tissue area. The wall of some vessels is thickened, contains single smooth myocytes. Bone trabeculae of different length and thickness (average thickness is $123.52 \pm 38.64 \mu\text{m}$) are placed at different angles and in different planes. The uniformity of their location in different areas of the studied biopsies (both in the peripheral and in the central part) is noticed. Trabeculae are constructed of bone plates, between which are mature osteogenic cellular elements – the cell nuclei are elongated, localized in the lacunae, the size of the latter is small. Bone trabeculae are in close contact with connective tissue fibers, as well as with single granules of β -TCF. β -TKF particles are colorless. If they fall out of the section, their location is easily recognizable due to the characteristic shape and size of the space they occupied or due to the remnants of β -TKF granules located on the border with the surrounding tissues. Localization of β -TKF granules is manifested in the form of different cavities in histological specimens. Bone-plastic materials occupy not only the space of the lost bone tissue, but also integrate with the surrounding bone, acting as a framework for the penetration of maternal vessels and the migration of determined osteogenic progenitor cells of the recipient (Fig. 1).

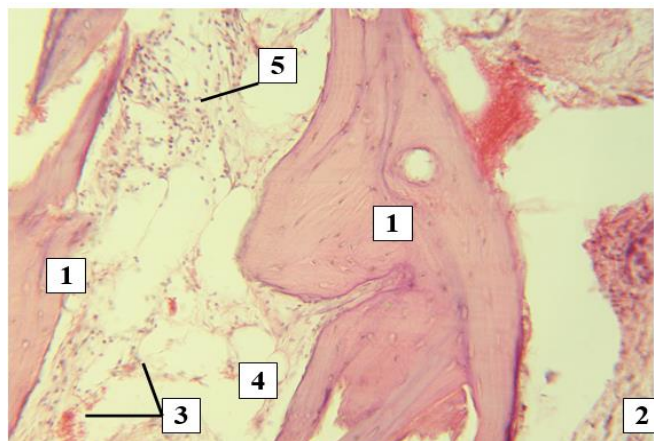


Figure 1. Patient M., 32 years old. Medical card of an inpatient No.1989. Biopsy of the alveolar bone of the patient (Group 2) after extraction of tooth 13. Staining: hematoxylin-eosin. Enlarged: $\times 100$. 1 – bone trabeculae of different length and thickness, 2 – connective tissue, 3 – vessels, 4 – areas of β -TCF granules, 5 – focus of lymphocyte-macrophage infiltration.

It should be noted, the reactive cellular infiltration on the periphery of the formed bone trabeculae and around the remnants of granules of bone-plastic material is mostly absent. Histological examination of biopsies of patients of Group 3 shows that the postoperative defect (like in the previous group) is filled with lamellar bone and connective tissue. The share of spongy osseous tissue differs slightly from the share of patients of Group 2 and is 73.75%. Connective tissue is 26.25% (ratio of bone tissue: connective

tissue is 2.81), represented, as in the previous group, by bundles of collagen fibers with a small number of connective tissue cells ($0.85 \text{ cells per } 1000 \mu\text{m}^2$). The connective tissue fibers are mostly compact, with a small number of small-sized vessels with thin walls (4.69% of the connective tissue area); the vessels in the lumen contain erythrocytes. The spongy bone tissue that fills the postoperative defect is represented by bone trabeculae which are in close contact with the connective tissue. Despite the pronounced

quantitative difference with patients of Group 2, there is a qualitative differentiation, which is characterized by a significant increase in the thickness of the bone trabeculae

(132.14 μm). On the outside of the trabeculae, a layer of osteoblasts with cubic nuclei is clearly visualized (Fig. 2).

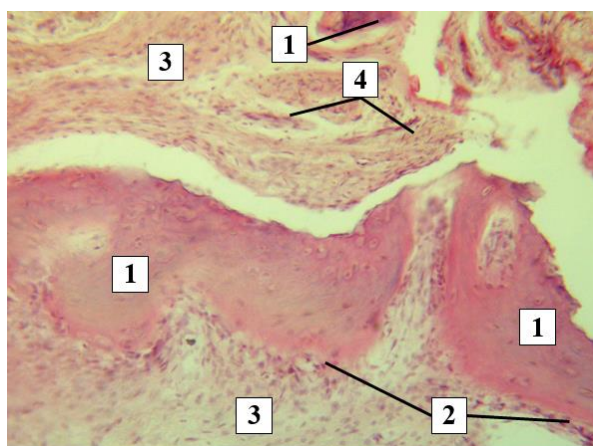


Figure 2. Patient S., 32 years old. Medical card of an inpatient No.2467. Biopsy of the alveolar bone of the patient (Group 3) after extraction of tooth 36. Staining: hematoxylin-eosin. Enlarged: $\times 100$. 1 – bone trabeculae, 2 – layer of osteoblasts, 3 – connective tissue, 4 – blood vessels.

Trabeculae are made of bone plates, which are placed at angles to each other, between them in the lacunae there are mature osteocytes with processes that anastomose with each other. In the part of bone trabeculae on the periphery between the bone plates in the expanded lacunae the nucleus of osteogenic cells are oval, the number of osteoid cells is increased, the osseomucoid is basophilic, and the contours of the trabeculae are uneven. These changes are a

manifestation of osteogenic regeneration and characterize the further increase in the proportion of spongy bone tissue in the area of the removed tooth. Histological examination of biopsies of patients of Group 4 revealed that the postoperative defect was filled with bone tissue and connective tissue. The share of spongy osseous tissue is significantly higher than in the previous groups – 80.20% (Fig. 3).

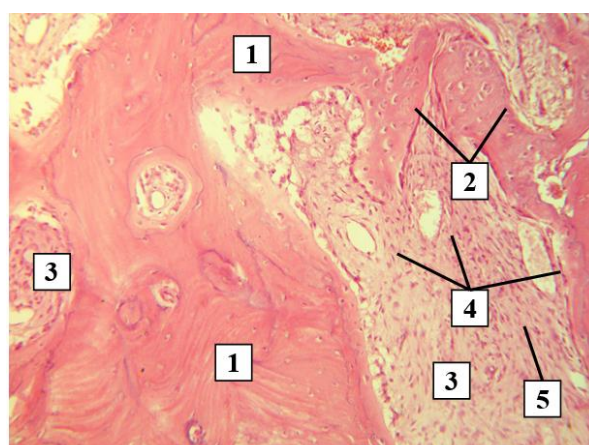


Figure 3. Patient A., 42 years old. Medical card of an inpatient No.1708. Biopsy of the alveolar bone of the patient (Group 3) after extraction of tooth 43. Staining: hematoxylin-eosin. Enlarged: $\times 100$. 1 – bone trabeculae with calcified osteomucoid, 2 – osteoid trabeculae, 3 – connective tissue, 4 – blood vessels, 5 – connective tissue cells.

The ratio of bone tissue to connective tissue is 4.05, which indicates a pronounced and significant predominance of the formed lamellar bone over connective tissue. Bone

trabeculae of different length and thickness (average thickness is $137.69 \pm 24.5 \mu\text{m}$); a layer of osteoblasts is visualized from the outside. On the periphery of the studied

biopsies, the trabeculae are thicker and are made of bone plates with osteocytes in the lacunae. The nuclei of osteogenic cells are elongated, the lacunae are small, and the osteogenic matrix is calcified. Closer to the central part of the studied biopsies, there are thinner trabeculae ossea,

most of which contain osteoids and osteogenic cells with oval and rounded nuclei, which indicates their reparative potential (Fig. 4). Bone plates are in close contact with the connective tissue matrix of the postoperative area.



Figure 4. Patient A., 42 years old. Medical card of an inpatient No1708. Biopsy of the alveolar bone of the patient (Group 4) after extraction of tooth 43. Staining: hematoxylin-eosin. Enlarged: $\times 100$. 1 – bone trabeculae with calcified osteomucoid, 2 – osteoid trabeculae, 3 – connective tissue, 4 – blood vessels, 5 – connective tissue cells.

Connective tissue is formed by connective tissue fibers with an increased number of vessels in it, compared with all previous research groups. The share of vessels is 5.25%; vessels are mostly small, thin-walled, filled with erythrocytes. Revascularization is one of the main indicators of graft integration. Growing into a graft, the vessels of the bone bed transport mesenchymal cells and initiate graft integration. Thus, blood supply and angiogenesis of cavitary defects of the jaw bones are important indicators of bone graft integration and restoration of the authentic structure of bone tissue at the defect site. In the thickness of connective tissue there is a moderate number of fibroblasts, macrophages, plasma cells, lymphocytes – 1.30 cells per $1000 \mu\text{m}^2$, which indicates both further “maturation” of connective tissue and osteoregeneration, as these mesenchymal cells have osteoinductive potential. The results of histological studies showed significant advantages of applying synthetic osteoconductive material based on β -TCF with bone marrow in patients with GP in creating an adequate volume of bone tissue that is completely resorbed and replaced by newly formed bone tissue. According to the results of histomorphometric evaluation of biopsy samples, it is proved that when applying β -TCF-based material with bone marrow in patients with GP, the bone fraction reaches 80.20% after 12 months, compared with a mixture of β -TCF-

based material with fibrin gel rich in growth factors – (73.75%) and independent use of material based on β -TCF – (68.68%). However, the results of our histological examination differ slightly from the results of morphological studies of M.M. Ilkiv and V.I. Hereliuk, 2010 [20], D.V. Korliakov and N.H. Korotkykh, 2004, who claim about rapid and 100% morphological reproduction of bone tissue with the use of osteoplastic materials and autocrine components after removal of teeth and jaw cysts. Al-Tarifi Fadi Mahmoud, 2011 and co-authors [21], claim that although the newly formed cellular bone in all patients does not meet 100% of the norm, it is close to it. Thus, our proposed operational approaches to tooth extraction applying osteotropic material based on β -TCF with fibrin gel enriched with growth factors, the use of osteoplastic material based on β -TCF and myelocollagen transplant in patients with GP are quite effective in prevention of postextractive and postoperative atrophy of alveolar processes, which is statistically proven in the evaluation of clinical, radiological, anthropometric, densitometric and morphological results of the study. Our methods have achieved a significant reduction in the loss of height, width and optical density of the alveolar process long time after treatment, compared with the loss of these parameters in patients who underwent traditional treatment.

Conclusions.

1. Osteoconductive material based on β -TCF, especially in combination with the patient's bone marrow, has high osteoconductive properties, high biocompatibility without a foreign reaction of cells to the osteotropic material, which promotes good regeneration of bone tissue and the achievement of stable osteointegration of the inserted implant in patients.
2. Systematization of bone defects after tooth root removal allows to determine the basic principles of treatment in order to achieve reliable osseointegration of the implant and ensure a highly aesthetic result.
3. Osteotropic material based on β -TCF with fibrin gel rich in growth factors has high osteoconductive properties, high biocompatibility, which contributes to good bone tissue regeneration and sustainable osteointegration of the implant in patients.
4. For the prevention of atrophy of the bone tissue of the jaws in patients with GP, the use of synthetic osteoconductive material based on β -TCF and myelocollagen graft in patients with GP has significant advantages in creating an adequate volume of bone tissue and its preservation.

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Reconstructive surgery of the abdominal aorta coexistent with a horseshoe kidney

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Article info

SURGERY

Case report

Article history:
Accepted August 8, 2022

Published online
September 27, 2022

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Keywords:

*Leriche syndrome,
abdominal aortic
aneurysm,
horseshoe kidney,
diagnosis,
surgical treatment*

Abstract

Objectives. Improvement of surgical treatment of abdominal aortic diseases with concomitant horseshoe kidney. **Material and methods.** We present our experience of reconstructive abdominal aortic surgery associated with a horseshoe kidney. Three clinical observations with data of computed tomography angiography, intraoperative fotos were demonstrated with a discussion of different surgical techniques. **Results.** To date, due to the uniqueness of the pathology, reconstructive surgery of the abdominal aorta with concomitant horseshoe kidney in the literature is limited to small cohort studies or individual clinical cases, and the choice of treatment technique remains an active subject of discussion. Surgical methods of aortic reconstruction due to this rare anomaly determine the variety of operative strategies, from choosing surgical approach, crossing the renal isthmus, ligation or preservation additional renal arteries. Our clinical observations confirm the advantages of open surgical technique, which not only provided sufficient exposure of the operating area, but also allowed to perform optimal reconstruction of the abdominal aorta coexistent with a horseshoe kidney. **Conclusions.** Detailed preoperative diagnosis of renal anomalies determines the choice of optimal surgical strategy of abdominal aortic reconstruction. Open surgical treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysms and aorto-iliac occlusive diseases in combination with a horseshoe kidney is a safe and efficient method, which allows to provide satisfactory immediate and long-term results.

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Introduction.

Horseshoe kidney (HSK) is the most common urologic anomaly, occurring in 0.15-0.25% of the population, and its combination with pathology of aorto-iliac region is very rare [1-4]. Variable arterial blood supply of HSK, placement of the renal isthmus relative to the main vessels cause a high risk

and significantly complicate reconstructive surgery of abdominal aorta. The issues of open and endovascular treatment, possibility of crossing the isthmus of the HSK, feasibility of reconstruction of additional renal arteries still remain controversial [3,5,6].

Objectives.

Improvement of surgical treatment of abdominal aortic diseases with concomitant HSK.

Material and methods.

In order to the rarity of this coexistent pathology, peculiarities of the diagnosis and surgical treatment, we consider expedient to share the following clinical case-reports.

Case presentation 1

62-year-old patient 20.01.2003 was admitted to the Department of Vascular Surgery and Transplantation of Lviv Regional Clinical Hospital with diagnosis «Atherosclerotic occlusion of aorto-iliac segments (Leriche syndrome). Chronic right lower limb threatening ischemia». The presence of threatening ischemia of the right lower limb has

become a direct indication for surgical intervention – aorto-bifemoral bypass grafting (fig. 1): through femoral incisions common femoral arteries were mobilized, suitable for reconstruction. Atherosclerotic occlusion of superficial femoral arteries was revealed, deep femoral arteries were patent. Using transperitoneal approach (midline laparotomy) congenital anomaly – HSK with additional renal isthmus arteries was revealed. Abdominal aorta was mobilized under the main renal arteries. After systemic heparinization abdominal aorta was clamped proximally and distally of the inferior mesenteric artery. After longitudinal arteriotomy Dacron Y graft (D: 16.0x8.0 mm) was used for proximal anastomosis formation by «end to side» and passed under the renal isthmus without its division. After careful tunneling graft branches were anastomosed to the common femoral arteries by «end to side». The blood flow was restored. Hemostasis. Suturing of wounds.

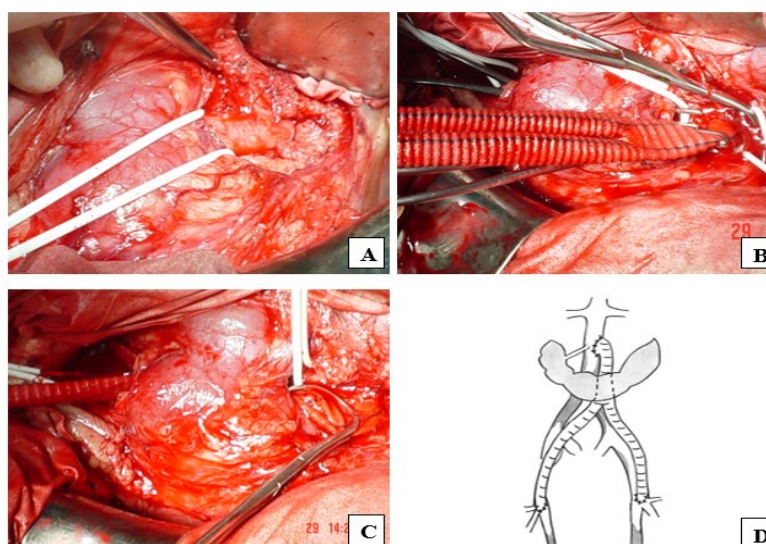


Figure 1. Intraoperative demonstrations: A – abdominal aorta was mobilized; B – aorto-bifemoral bypass grafting (proximal anastomosis formation); C – Dacron Y graft was placed under the isthmus of HSK; D – final view of vascular reconstruction.

Postoperative course was complicated with eventration on the 6-th day. Amputation of IV, V fingers of the right foot was performed due to the separation of necrosis. Creatinine and urea levels were within normal limits. Patient was discharged in a well condition on 20th day after surgery.

Case presentation 2

In the next clinical presentation, 71-year-old patient, 17.11.2019 was admitted to the Department of Vascular Surgery and Transplantation of Lviv Regional Clinical Hospital with complaints of a sense of pulsation in mesogastric region, frequent night urination, hernial protrusions of the anterior abdominal wall. From anamnesis: congenital

anomaly – HSK. Urolithiasis of the left half of HSK. Chronic calculous pyelonephritis. Left-sided pyelolithotomy (1992), contact ureteral lithotripsy (2018). Ultrasonography (USG), computed tomography angiography (CTA) revealed (fig. 2): fusion of the lower poles of the kidneys (in front of the aorta). The left kidney was deformed, parenchyma of the upper pole was unchanged, parenchyma of the lower pole was expressively thinned. Renal pelvis was dilated. Concrements of renal calyces, with diameter of 6.0 mm, 1.0 mm, 23.0 mm, 3 right and 3 left renal arteries were detected. By 15.0 mm below the main renal arteries, saccular abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) was detected with a

maximum anterior diameter 63.0 mm and massive circular thrombosis of aneurysmal sac, which narrowed its lumen up to 60% and posterior wall intima dissection. Additional right

and left renal arteries were branched from the aneurysmal sac. Iliac segments had normal sizes and departed from the aneurysm.

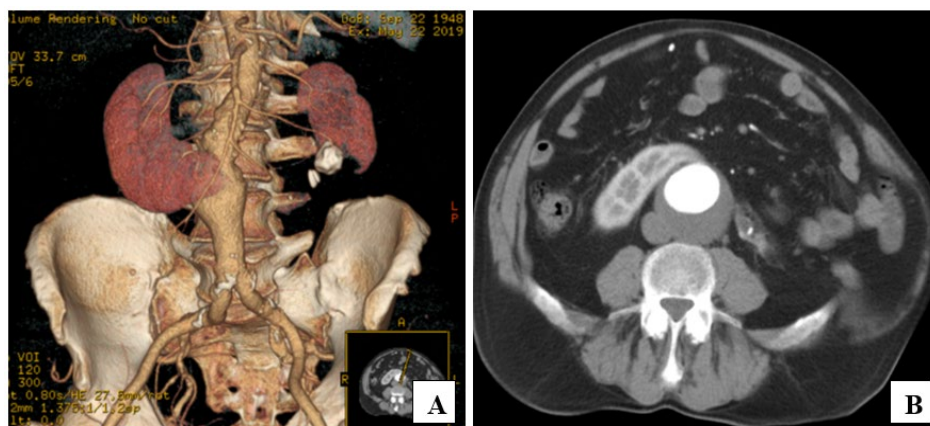


Figure 2. Abdominal CTA: A, B – AAA with concomitant HSK

19.11.2019 Operation – Infrarenal AAA resection with aorto-biiliac bypass grafting, preservation of blood flow through additional renal arteries, division of HSK isthmus, umbilical hernia repair (fig. 3). «Mercedes» surgical approach. In the retroperitoneal space large saccular infrarenal AAA with diameter of 65 mm was found. Anterior to the aorta HSK was identified, fused at the inferior poles by a narrow fibrotic tissue. After division and suturing of renal isthmus additional right and left renal arteries, arising from the aneurysmal neck, were detected. After systemic heparinization the proximal aorta was clamped under the right and left main renal arteries. The aneurysmal wall was longitudinally

opened below the additional renal arteries. Hemostasis of the lumbar arteries was achieved, followed by proximal anastomosis of DacronY graft (D: 20.0x10.0 mm) to the infrarenal aorta by «end to end» with preservation of additional renal arteries. The blood flow through additional renal arteries was restored. Next, the branches of the Dacron Y graft were anastomosed by «end to end» to the common iliac arteries. The blood flow was restored. Hemostasis. The aneurysmal wall was closed covering the implanted graft and the abdominal wall was traditionally closed.

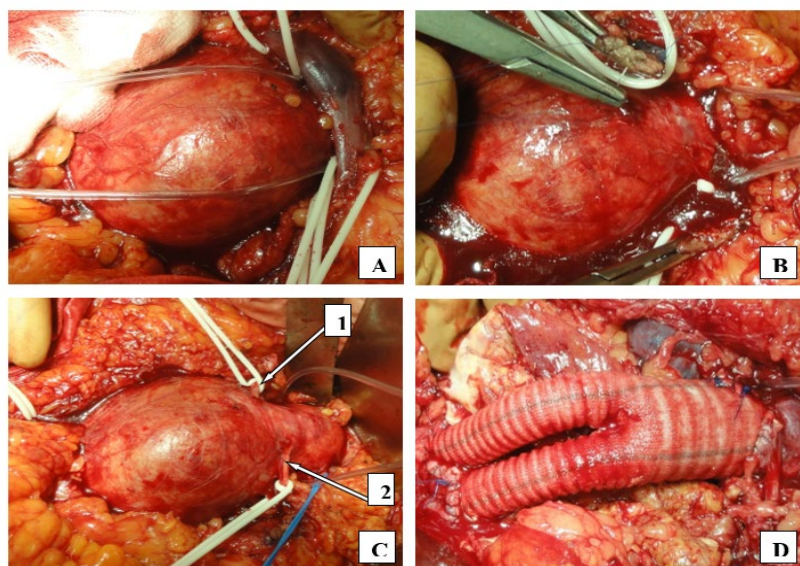


Figure 3. Intraoperative demonstrations: A – aneurysmal neck and renal isthmus were mobilized; B – division and suturing of renal isthmus; C – additional right and left renal arteries (1,2) were taken on tourniquets; D – final view of vascular reconstruction with preservation of blood flow through additional renal arteries.

There were no complications in the postoperative course. On 11th postoperative day the patient was discharged home with normal creatinine and urea levels.

Case presentation 3

61-year-old patient 28.11.2021 was admitted to the Department of Vascular Surgery and Transplantation of Lviv Regional Clinical Hospital, where by clinical examination, laboratory and diagnostic imaging (USG, CTA) the diagnosis of two infrarenal AAAs with a HSK was confirmed.

CTA revealed (fig. 4): fusion of the lower poles of the kidneys (in front of the aorta). Sizes of renal isthmus – 16.0x36.0 mm, parenchyma with sufficient thickness, small cysts (5.0 mm) and urolith (7.0x8.0 mm) in left half of HSK. HSK was supplied by main and additional (3.0 mm in diameter) right and left renal arteries. Two infrarenal AAAs were detected: proximal (fusiform) – by 18.0 mm below the main renal arteries, 42.0x62.0 mm in diameter; distal (saccular) – by 10.0 mm below the additional renal arteries, 28.0x34.0 mm in diameter.

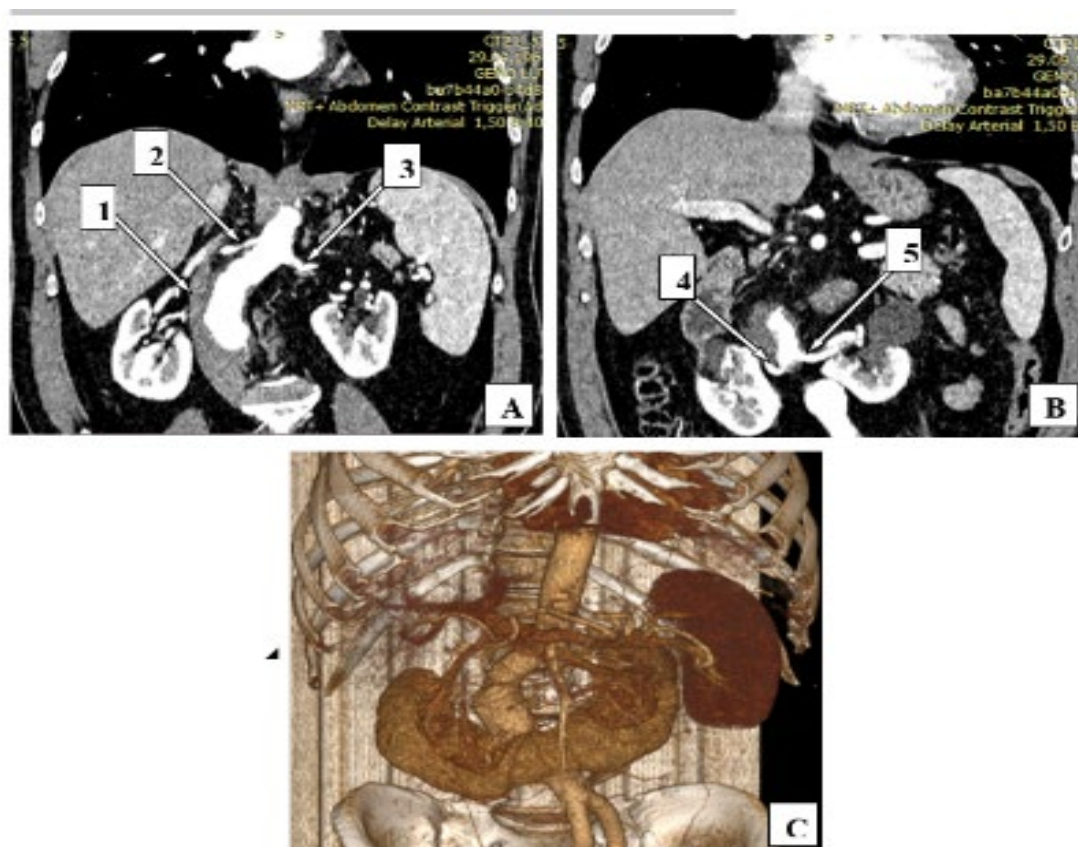


Figure 4. Abdominal CTA: A – AAA (1), main renal arteries (2,3); B – additional renal arteries (4,5); C – 3d-reconstruction of AAA and HSK

Two infrarenal AAAs (fusiform and saccular) coexistent with a HSK have become a direct indication for surgery. Analyzing the data of CTA preoperatively it was made a decision to preserve the functioning renal isthmus and consider the possibility of additional renal arteries reconstruction.

30.11.2021 Operation – using transperitoneal approach (midline laparotomy) abdominal aorta was mobilized under the main renal arteries and at the level of its bifurcation.

In order to prevent bleeding from the orifices of lumbar arteries, AAAs were excluded from the bloodstream followed by abdominal aorto-aortic prosthetic grafting (D: 20.0 mm), with reimplantation of renal isthmus arteries into the graft through a patch, that includes the origins of these arteries (fig. 5). Besides, the infusion of crystalloid cardioplegic solution via the additional renal arteries allowed to reduce the risk of parenchyma ischemic damage in this patient.

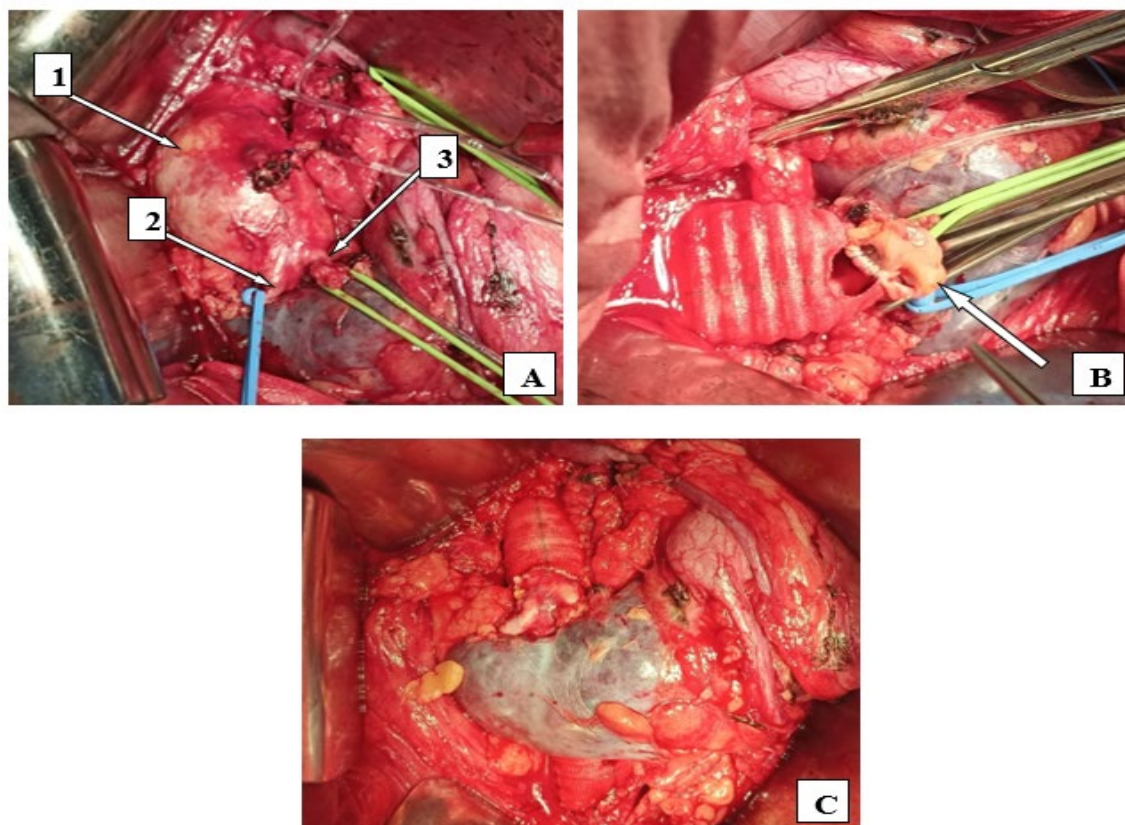


Figure 5. Intraoperative demonstrations: A – proximal fusiform AAA (1), additional renal arteries to the isthmus of HSK (2,3); B – reimplantation of additional renal arteries into the prosthetic graft through a patch; C – final view of vascular reconstruction

The patient had uneventful recovery and did not develop kidney dysfunction. He was discharged home on 8th postoperative day on good health. Follow up: at control USG on 3,6,12 months after surgery patients had no complaints, normal serum creatinine levels and patency of all reimplanted arteries were observed.

Discussion.

To date, due to the rarity of pathology, in the literature treatment of AAAs and aorto-iliac occlusion lesions coexistent with a HSK is limited by small cohort studies or individual clinical observations, as well as the choice of the method of aortic reconstruction continues to remain an active object of discussions [4,5,7,8]. In the first clinical case, the diagnosis of HSK has been confirmed during surgery, as CT is not routinely obtained preoperatively in patients with aorto-iliac occlusive diseases. Therefore, the accurate preoperative diagnosis (USG, CTA) is crucial, because it allows to obtain detailed information about the anatomical features of HSK, number of additional renal vessels, functional tissue of renal isthmus and justify the optimal

surgical strategy [3]. Despite the significant success of endovascular technologies, open aortic surgery is considered the treatment of choice due to concomitant HSK [3,5,9]. Surgical methods of aortic repair with this rare anomaly determine the various operating technique – from the choice of surgical approach to AAAs, the possibility of renal isthmus division, ligation, or preservation of additional renal arteries. The literature data and analysis of our clinical observations confirm the advantages of transperitoneal surgical approach, which allowed to perform sufficient exposure of AAAs, renal isthmus, and iliac arteries. Left retroperitoneal approach offers the avoiding manipulations on renal isthmus, but it is not suitable for urgent cases of ruptured AAAs and has limited application due to insufficient visualization of the right iliac vessels [3,5]. The preservation or division of renal isthmus remains a controversial issue in the aortic surgery. In the second clinical case, isthmus of HSK was presented by a non-functional fibrotic tissue, that justifies its section for better mobilization of AAA. However, as well as most of the authors, we are trying to keep the integrity of the renal isthmus, as its division due to

functioning parenchyma may lead to urinary leaks, infections, renal ischemia, and postoperative renal failure [3,5,8]. The blood supply to the HSK is often presented by additional arteries, that may depart directly from the aortic aneurysm or from the iliac vessels. Moreover, the collateral blood flow between renal segments is often insufficient, so for decreasing the risk of renal isthmus ischemia and necrosis, it is recommended to preserve additional renal arteries with diameter more than 2.0 mm [3]. Reimplantation of additional renal arteries can be performed directly into the prosthetic graft or through a patch, that includes the origins of the arteries [8]. The last one was demonstrated in the third clinical case. With the active development of surgical technologies in the literature there are more often publications about endovascular techniques in the treatment of AAAs with associated HSK. The insertion of an endovascular stent graft may necessitate occlusion of accessory renal arteries, subsequently leading to postoperative impaired renal function, segmental renal necrosis, transient hypertension, and possibly endoleak [2,3,10]. Therefore, a potentially high risk of complications in the application of endovascular technologies does not allow the justification of this approach in such category of patients.

Conclusions.

Detailed preoperative diagnosis of renal anomalies determines the choice of optimal surgical strategy of the abdominal aortic reconstruction. Open surgical treatment of AAAs and aorto-iliac occlusive diseases in combination with a HSK is a safe and efficient method, which allows to provide satisfactory immediate and long-term results.

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Coronavirus disease-2019 in a newborn: an autopsy and postmortem histology case report

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Article info



PATHOLOGY

Case report

Article history:
Accepted December 01,
2022

Published online
December 29, 2022

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Keywords:
SARS-CoV-2,
COVID-19,
Coronavirus disease 2019,
newborn death,
placenta

Abstract

The article presents the results of the pathological examination of the coronavirus disease in a child who lived 5 hours after the birth. The results. There was found at the autopsy examination focal meningoencephalitis (bacteriological examination - St. Aureus, St. Epidermidis), focal productive ependymitis, atelectasis of the left lung, bilateral polysegmental hemorrhagic-bacterial pneumonia (PCR of sectioned material of lung tissue for RNA virus SARS-CoV-2 positive, bacteriological examination of the tissue of the trachea, bronchi, lungs - St. Epidermidis, Enterobacter cloacae), necrotic erosive tracheitis, bronchitis, bronchiolitis, infectious-toxic shock, DIC-syndrome with hemorrhages in the lungs, kidneys, adrenal glands, serous membranes, total hemorrhage in the left adrenal gland with the formation of a cystic cavity, fetal hepatitis with multiple foci of extramedullary hematopoiesis, interstitial nephritis with necrosis of the epithelium of the renal tubules, erosive-necrotic esophagogastroenteritis (bacteriological examination - Enterobacter cloacae), edema of the brain, lungs, dysplasia of the thymus with depletion of peripheral immune organs, parietal deciduitis. The detected changes in internal organs and tissues led to the development of multiple organ failure, which became the direct cause of the death of the newborn child. Conclusion. The data of multisystem morphological changes caused by SARS-CoV-2 in a newborn child presented in the article allows to enrich the small number of reports on neonatal loss in the case of coronavirus disease-2019 and to increase the awareness of neonatologists and pathologists about the clinical and morphological features of the disease. Further research will help improve the diagnosis and treatment of coronavirus disease in children.

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Introduction.

Pregnant women who are infected with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) have

increased risk of severe complications from coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) compared to non-pregnant

women of reproductive age [1]. There is a risk of developing some pregnancy complications (for example, premature birth) compared to uninfected or asymptomatic disease. But there is no conclusive evidence to suggest an increased risk of miscarriage or early pregnancy loss in women with COVID-19. Reports of short-term pregnancies with coronavirus infection do not show a relationship between infection and an increased risk of miscarriage or pregnancy loss [2].

There are isolated publications about intrauterine infection of the fetus with coronavirus from a sick mother [1], but most often newborns can become infected with COVID-19 during childbirth or during contact with sick people after childbirth. According to Chen et al., testing of amniotic fluid, umbilical cord blood, newborn throat swabs, and breast milk samples from mothers infected with COVID-19 were negative for viruses [3]. In another study, three placentas from infected mothers were tested and were virus-free [4]. There is currently no evidence for transmission of viruses through vaginal secretions, so mother-to-child transmission is most likely postnatal. Because there is no reliable data on in utero fetal damage from COVID-19, virus-induced congenital pathology of the fetus is currently considered unlikely.

Objectives.

To increase the awareness of neonatologists and pathologists regarding the clinical course and morphological changes of the internal organs of newborns with coronavirus disease, we offer a clinical case in practice.

Material and methods (Case presentation).

The article presents a clinical case of coronavirus disease in a child who lived 5 hours after birth and died of multiple organ failure. Postmortem diagnosis was carried out in compliance with biological safety requirements. All tissues were fixed in 10% buffered formalin for 28 hours followed by standard paraffin embedding. Histological sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin.

Results.

A full-term newborn girl, K., was born at 13:35 on 18/09/2021 from the 1st pregnancy (complicated by SARS-CoV-2 at 38-39 weeks of gestation - positive PCR test in the mother), the first natural childbirth at 40 weeks gestation,

weighing 3200 grams, length 50 cm, with an Apgar score of 5-6 points. SARS-CoV-2 RNA was detected in the mother by polymerase chain reaction. After birth, the newborn child underwent sanitation of the upper respiratory tract under direct laryngoscopy, the intubation tube was clean, ventilation with an Ambu bag, after which independent breathing appeared. The child was transferred to the intensive care unit for observation, monitoring and treatment with the clinical diagnosis: Respiratory distress syndrome. The threat of intrauterine infection. Despite the started treatment, after 40 minutes, apnea occurred, in connection with which the child was transferred to mechanical ventilation with a BEAR device. In the future, the condition worsened, asystole was recorded in the child. The initiated resuscitation measures, carried out in full, had no effect and biological death was recorded at 6:10 p.m. on September 18, 2021. The final clinical diagnosis was established: Respiratory distress syndrome. Severe respiratory disorders. Intrauterine infection. Congenital pneumonia of a newborn child. Cerebral edema syndrome. Suspicion of intraventricular hemorrhage.

Pathological examination revealed: focal meningoencephalitis (bacteriological examination - St. Aureus, St. Epidermidis), focal productive ependymitis (Fig. 1), atelectasis of the left lung, bilateral polysegmental hemorrhagic bacterial pneumonia (PCR of lung tissue section material for SARS virus RNA CoV-2 positive, bacteriological examination of the tissue of the trachea, bronchi, lungs - St. Epidermidis, Enterobacter cloacae) (Fig. 2), necrotic erosive tracheitis, bronchitis, bronchiolitis, infectious-toxic shock, DIC syndrome with hemorrhages in the lungs, kidneys, adrenal glands, serous sheets, total hemorrhage in the left adrenal gland with the formation of a cystic cavity, fetal hepatitis with multiple foci of extramedullary hematopoiesis, interstitial nephritis with necrosis of the epithelium of kidney tubules, erosive necrotic esophagogastroenteritis (bacteriological examination - Enterobacter cloacae), edema of the brain, lungs, dysplasia of the thymus with depletion of peripheral organs of immunity, parietal deciduit (Fig. 3). The detected changes in internal organs and tissues led to the development of multiple organ failure, which became the direct cause of the death of the newborn child. Detailed results of the pathological examination are presented in Table 1.

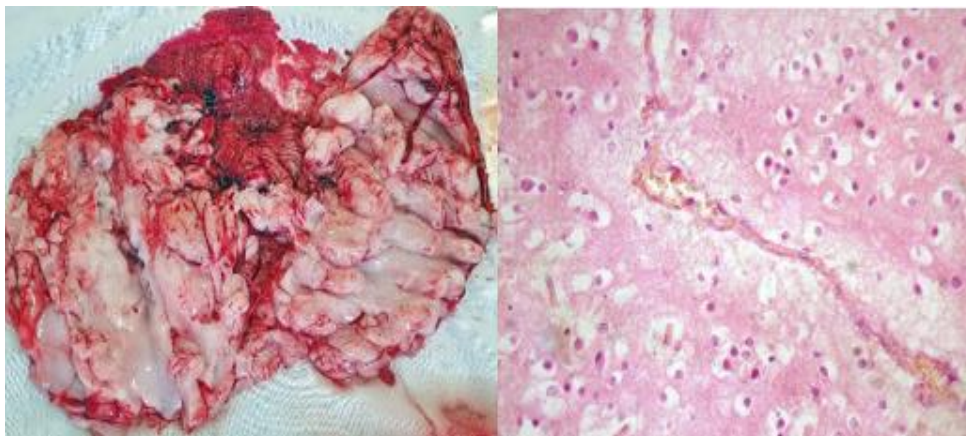


Figure 1. Macroscopic and microscopic appearance of the brain: A - hyperemia, subependymal small foci of softening of the brain. B –peri- and intracellular edema, perivascular leukomalacia of the brain substance. Staining: hematoxylin and eosin-stained section; original magnification x 200.

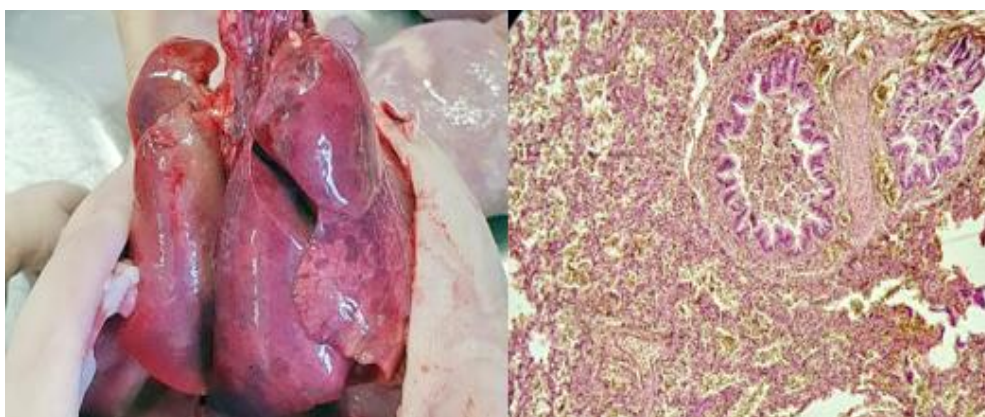


Figure 2. Macroscopic and microscopic appearance of the lungs: A - pulmonary edema, multiple subpleural hemorrhages. B – swelling, hyperemia, stasis, thrombosis of pulmonary vessels, lympho-leukocyte infiltration of lung parenchyma and bronchi. Staining: hematoxylin and eosin-stained section; original magnification x 200.



Figure 3. Macroscopic and microscopic appearance of the placenta: A - placenta of red-bluish color, dirty-greenish shade, unevenly full-blooded, with peripheral areas of infarctions, areas of sclerosis and bloody layers. B - moderate growth of syncytial nodules, diffuse areas of fibrinoid necrosis and foci of pseudoinfarcts. Staining: hematoxylin and eosin-stained section; original magnification x 200.

Table 1. Autopsy macroscopic and microscopic findings

Organ	Macroscopic changes	Histological changes
Lungs	They are not symmetrical, the right one is swollen, fills the right pleural cavity, the left one is collapsed. The surface is smooth, dull with subpleural focal hemorrhages on the back surface, brown-bluish in color. On the section, the tissue is not uniform, brown-red in color with focal hemorrhages. The viscous mucous-hemorrhagic a little content is released when lung is squeezed. The walls of small bronchi are open.	Atelectasis of the left lung, right lung with areas of distelectases. Pronounced edema, acute hemoptysis, stasis, thrombosis of pulmonary vessels with perifocal inflammatory infiltration. The pleura is thickened, in places with hemorrhagic infiltration. Alveolar septa, alveoli - swelling, hyperemia, lympho-leukocyte infiltration.
Trachea and large bronchi	The mucous membrane is brownish-gray, with local hyperemia. There are significant, viscous, mucous-hemorrhagic masses of brown-gray color in the lumen.	Trachea and large bronchi with complete desquamation, destruction and necrosis of the mucous epithelium. Peribronchial tissue with lymphocytic infiltration, stasis, vascular thrombosis and perivascular hemorrhages.
Heart	Dimensions 4.5x3.8x3.0 cm, weight 18 g. The trunk vessels are formed correctly. The cavities do not contain blood or clots. The oval window is open, up to 0.8 cm in diameter. The parietal endocardium is slightly thickened. Valves are present, some are slightly elastic, slightly thickened. The myocardium is heterogeneous, red-brown, flaccid in some places, elastic at the apex.	Edema, partial defibrillation of muscle fibers and partial loss of transverse striation, anemia, hyperplasia of cardiomyocytes with slight focal lymphocytic infiltration. Irregular hyperemia of blood vessels, stasis, thrombosis of epicardial vessels.
Kidneys	The left kidney measures 4.0x2.5x1.8 cm, weighs 8.0 grams, the right kidney measures 3.5x2.5x1.5 cm, weighs 9.0 grams. The surface is smooth, dark red with small points of hemorrhages. The cortical layer is gray, the cerebral layer is dark red, the layers are weakly differentiated on the section.	Multiple glomeruli with partial destruction. The layers are hyperemic with multiple focal hemorrhages. Edema and focal necrosis of the tubule epithelium, small focal lymphocytic infiltration.
Liver	Weight 147.0 g, dimensions - 11.5x7.0x6.0x4.0 cm, with rounded edges. The surface is smooth, dark red with small subcapsular hemorrhages, the consistency is loose. On the section - flaccid, fine-grained, dark brown, hyperemic.	Partial discomplexation of girders, with hyperemic dilated sinusoids, brown pigment deposition is seen. There is stasis, vascular thrombosis, tissue swelling. Multiple small foci of extramedullary hematopoiesis are present. The dilation and small lymphocytic infiltration of portal tracts, cholestasis, small hemorrhages are observed. There is a vacuolization and necrosis of some hepatocytes.
Stomach	Stomach has a normal shape, is slightly inflated. The contents has dark gray mucous masses in moderate amounts with a greenish tint. The mucous membrane is folded with small hemorrhages and spot erosions.	There is swelling, acute hemoptysis, partial desquamation and necrosis of the epithelium with focal lymphocytic infiltration.
Adrenal glands	The right adrenal gland of a triangular shape is significantly hyperemic, swollen, weighing up to 4.0 g. The left adrenal gland of an oval shape with a massive hemorrhage into the capsule and tissue,	The right adrenal gland with swelling, depletion and hypoplasia of the cortical layer, hemoptysis of the layers with small hemorrhages in the medulla with focal autolysis of the medulla. Left adrenal gland is with hemorrhages in

	with the formation of a cavity, weighing up to 5.0 g.	all layers with the formation of a cavity filled with bloody masses with hemolysis, with focal tissue necrosis and accumulation of brown pigment at the edges of the cortical layer. There is edema, the areas of autolysis of the medullary layer.
Brain	The weight of the brain is 390 gr. The tissue is grayish-red with a bluish tint, swollen, hyperemic, dough-like consistency. The sulci are shallow, the convolutions are smoothed. On the section of high humidity, white and gray matter is not differentiated, hyperemic, with scattered subependymal small foci of softening.	Sharply expressed perivascular, pericellular edema. Acute hemoptysis, stasis, thrombosis of vessels with small perivascular hemorrhages. Diffuse and focal perivascular subependymal lymphocytic infiltration of brain tissue with multiple foci of leukomalacia.
Thymus	Reduced in size, weight 11.0 g, gray-yellow color.	Cellular structure, focal venous hemoptysis, stasis, vascular thrombosis, edema and hemorrhages. Hassal bodies are placed singly (mostly in the center), small in size, some of them with signs of destruction, cellular detritus. Moderately apparent delymphatization of the lobes.
Placenta	Irregular rounded shape, dimensions - 19.0x16.0x3.0 cm, weight 448 g, red-bluish color, dirty-greenish shade, hyperemic with marginal areas of infarctions, areas of sclerosis and bloody layers. Lateral attachment of the umbilical cord is seen. The umbilical cord is thickened, gray-red with a greenish tint, swollen, with focal hemorrhages in the thickness, 48 cm long, 1.5-2.0 cm in diameter, with a false node near the free end. The membranes are swollen, thickened, hyperemic, gray-bluish in color with a dirty greenish tint and focal bloody layers.	The structure of the placenta corresponds to the gestation period, mature, with moderate growth of syncytial nodules, with diffuse areas of fibrinoid necrosis and foci of pseudoinfarcts. Focal petrifications, evident perivascular fibrosis, anemia of the intervillous spaces on the background of blood stasis in the arteries of the villous tree. Fetal membranes with focal parietal deciduits. Umbilical cord - severe swelling and perivascular hemorrhages with focal thrombosis of vessels. The lumen of the vein is significantly widened in some places, the arteries are spasmed, in some places are thickened.

Case Discussion.

Coronavirus disease-2019 is a multisystem infectious disease with significant complications in many organs [5]. During the pathological examination of a newborn child, morphological changes of various degrees were found in most organs and systems. A sign of a severe course of COVID-19 is the excessive production of anti-inflammatory cytokines, which leads to the development of systemic inflammation and thrombosis [6, 7]. The dominant interdependent pathological processes in the severe course of COVID-19 are diffuse alveolar damage, thrombosis, hemophagocytosis, and exhaustion of immune cells. Additionally, published autopsy findings include pancreatitis, pericarditis, adrenal microinfarcts, secondary disseminated mucormycosis, and brain microglial activation, which require further investigation to understand their role in COVID-19 [8]. We observed signs of bacterial pneumonia, meningoencephalitis and esophagogastroenterocolitis typical for coronavirus disease, which was confirmed by

bacteriological examination of the sectional material. It is known that respiratory viral infections increase the susceptibility of patients to co-infections, with the subsequent increase in the severity of the course of the disease, and often in mortality [9]. The issue of the influence of accompanying microflora on the course of the disease and the risk of mortality of patients from complications of coronavirus infection requires further research. This clinical case does not allow us to reliably indicate the route of infection. The presence of a coronavirus disease in the mother, the life expectancy of the child, the detected pathomorphological features in the organs may indicate the probable vertical transmission of the infection. Regarding possible vertical transmission of infection (transmission from mother to child antenatally or intranatally), recent evidence suggests that vertical transmission is questionable, although the proportion of pregnancies in which infection occurs and the significance of this for the neonate remains to be determined [3, 4].

Conclusions.

The data of multisystem morphological changes caused by SARS-CoV-2 in a newborn child presented in the article allows to enrich the small number of reports on neonatal losses in the case of coronavirus disease and to increase the awareness of neonatologists and pathologists about the clinical and morphological features of the disease. Further research will help improve the diagnosis and treatment of coronavirus disease in children.

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Role and application of multiparametric MRI in diagnostics of testicular cancer: a systematic review

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Article info



**UROLOGY
RADIOLOGY**

Systematic review

Article history:

Accepted November 30,
2022

Published online

December 15, 2022

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Keywords:

*Multiparametric MRI,
testicular cancer
diagnostics,
imaging modalities,
tumor staging,
radiological biomarkers*

Abstract

Testicular cancer is the most common malignancy in young men, with early and accurate diagnosis being critical for effective management and prognosis. Traditionally, the diagnostic approach relies on scrotal ultrasound and serum tumor markers, which, while effective, have limitations in characterizing complex lesions and detecting small, non-palpable tumors or metastatic disease. Recent advancements in imaging technology have introduced multiparametric MRI (mpMRI) as a promising tool in the diagnostic armamentarium for testicular cancer. MpMRI combines multiple imaging sequences, including T2-weighted imaging, diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI), and dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI (DCE-MRI), providing detailed anatomical and functional information about testicular lesions. This systematic review consolidates and evaluates current evidence regarding the role of mpMRI in the diagnosis, staging, and follow-up of testicular cancer. Key findings from the literature suggest that mpMRI offers superior sensitivity and specificity compared to conventional imaging techniques, particularly in distinguishing between benign and malignant lesions. It is also highly effective in the precise localization and staging of tumors, including the detection of small lymph node metastases, which are often missed by ultrasound or CT. Furthermore, mpMRI demonstrates significant utility in post-treatment surveillance, allowing for early detection of recurrence, which is crucial for timely intervention and improving patient outcomes. The review underscores the importance of mpMRI as a non-invasive, highly informative imaging modality that could lead to more personalized and effective management of testicular cancer.

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Introduction.

Testicular cancer, though relatively rare, represents a significant health burden in young men globally. The standard diagnostic approach includes ultrasound and serum markers such as alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), beta-human chorionic gonadotropin (β -hCG), and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH). While these methods are

effective, they have limitations in accurately characterizing complex lesions and detecting small metastases. Multiparametric MRI (mpMRI) integrates multiple imaging sequences to provide detailed anatomical and functional information, potentially overcoming these challenges. This review aims to

systematically evaluate the role of mpMRI in diagnosing testicular cancer and its impact on clinical decision-making.

Material and methods.

A systematic literature search was conducted using PubMed, Cochrane Library, and other medical databases to identify relevant studies published between 2010 and 2024. Search terms included "multiparametric MRI," "testicular neoplasms," "diagnosis," "accuracy," and related variations. Articles were screened based on predefined inclusion criteria, focusing on studies evaluating mpMRI's diagnostic performance, staging capabilities, and utility in surveillance of testicular cancer. Data from selected studies were extracted and analyzed to summarize key findings.

Results.

1. Diagnostic Accuracy of mpMRI:

Multiparametric MRI has demonstrated significant diagnostic accuracy in detecting and characterizing testicular masses. In a study by Smith et al. (2021), mpMRI exhibited a sensitivity of 95% and a specificity of 90% for distinguishing malignant from benign testicular lesions [1]. These results were supported by a meta-analysis conducted by Jones et al. (2022), which included 12 studies with a total of 847 patients. The pooled sensitivity and specificity were reported as 94% and 88%, respectively [2]. This high diagnostic performance is attributed to mpMRI's ability to combine multiple imaging modalities, including T2-weighted imaging, diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI), and dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI (DCE-MRI), each providing unique and complementary information about tissue characteristics.

2. Staging and Localization:

Accurate staging of testicular cancer is crucial for determining the appropriate treatment strategy. MpMRI plays a vital role in staging by providing detailed information on tumor size, local invasion, and lymph node involvement. Johnson et al. (2023) reported that mpMRI significantly improved the accuracy of staging,

particularly in detecting extratesticular extension and retroperitoneal lymph node metastases, which are critical for treatment planning [3]. The study found that mpMRI could identify lymph node metastases as small as 5 mm, which are often missed by other imaging techniques such as CT and ultrasound. Furthermore, mpMRI's high-resolution imaging allows for precise localization of the tumor within the testis, aiding in surgical planning, especially for organ-sparing approaches.

3. Surveillance and Follow-up:

Post-treatment surveillance of testicular cancer is essential for early detection of recurrence. Traditional surveillance methods include serum tumor markers and imaging modalities like ultrasound and CT. However, mpMRI offers several advantages in the follow-up of testicular cancer patients. A study by Brown et al. (2023) demonstrated that mpMRI could detect residual or recurrent disease earlier than conventional imaging techniques, leading to prompt intervention and potentially better outcomes [4]. The study followed 230 patients over a 3-year period and found that mpMRI detected recurrences in 15% of patients, all of whom were subsequently treated with curative intent. This early detection capability is particularly important in patients with non-seminomatous germ cell tumors, where early recurrence is associated with a worse prognosis.

4. Comparison with Other Modalities:

Ultrasound is the first-line imaging modality for evaluating testicular masses due to its accessibility, cost-effectiveness, and high sensitivity in detecting intratesticular lesions. However, ultrasound has limitations in differentiating benign from malignant lesions and in assessing the extent of disease. Comparative studies have shown that mpMRI provides superior diagnostic accuracy compared to ultrasound alone. In a randomized controlled trial by White et al. (2024), mpMRI was compared with ultrasound in 200 patients with testicular masses. The study found that mpMRI had a diagnostic accuracy of 92%, compared to 77% for ultrasound, particularly in cases with indeterminate or complex lesions [5]. MpMRI's ability

to provide additional functional information, such as tissue perfusion and cellular density, gives it a distinct advantage over ultrasound, particularly in complex or equivocal cases.

5. Advanced Imaging Techniques within mpMRI:

Diffusion-Weighted Imaging (DWI): DWI is a critical component of mpMRI that measures the diffusion of water molecules within tissues. In testicular cancer, DWI helps differentiate between benign and malignant lesions based on their cellular density. Malignant tumors typically show restricted diffusion due to their high cellularity, resulting in lower apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) values. Li et al. (2022) conducted a systematic review and found that DWI significantly improved the diagnostic accuracy of mpMRI, particularly in identifying small, malignant lesions that are not visible on conventional MRI sequences [6]. The study reported that DWI could achieve a sensitivity of 88% and specificity of 85% in differentiating benign from malignant testicular masses.

Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced MRI (DCE-MRI): DCE-MRI involves the injection of contrast agents to evaluate tissue vascularity and perfusion. This technique is particularly useful in assessing tumor angiogenesis, a hallmark of malignancy. Patel et al. (2023) demonstrated that DCE-MRI could accurately characterize the vascular patterns of testicular tumors, aiding in the differentiation between seminomas and non-seminomas [7]. Seminomas typically show homogeneous enhancement, while non-seminomas display heterogeneous enhancement patterns due to necrosis and hemorrhage. The study found that DCE-MRI had a sensitivity of 90% and specificity of 87% in distinguishing between these two tumor types, which is crucial for determining the appropriate treatment approach.

T2-Weighted Imaging: T2-weighted imaging is an essential sequence in mpMRI that provides high-resolution anatomical details. In the context of testicular cancer, T2-weighted imaging helps in localizing the tumor and assessing its extent within the testis. Kumar et al. (2023) reported that T2-weighted imaging could accurately delineate tumor boundaries,

which is particularly important for planning partial orchiectomies or testis-sparing surgeries [8]. The study highlighted that T2-weighted imaging had a high sensitivity (91%) for detecting intratesticular tumors and provided excellent soft-tissue contrast, which is beneficial for visualizing the surrounding structures.

Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (MRS): MRS is an advanced imaging technique that provides metabolic information about tissues by detecting specific metabolites. In testicular cancer, MRS can assess the metabolic profile of tumors, potentially differentiating between benign and malignant lesions. Garcia et al. (2022) conducted a review of MRS applications in testicular cancer and found that malignant tumors exhibited elevated levels of choline and reduced levels of citrate, which are indicative of increased cell membrane turnover and reduced oxidative metabolism, respectively [9]. The study suggested that MRS could serve as a valuable adjunct to conventional mpMRI sequences, particularly in cases where traditional imaging findings are inconclusive.

Discussion.

The integration of mpMRI into the diagnostic and management pathway of testicular cancer offers significant clinical benefits. MpMRI's high diagnostic accuracy and ability to provide detailed anatomical and functional information make it a valuable tool in various clinical scenarios, from initial diagnosis to post-treatment surveillance. The ability of mpMRI to distinguish between benign and malignant lesions, assess the extent of disease, and detect early recurrences enhances its role in personalized patient care.

One of the most significant advantages of mpMRI is its ability to improve the accuracy of staging, particularly in identifying small lymph node metastases that may be missed by other imaging modalities. This capability is crucial for appropriate treatment planning, especially in patients with non-seminomatous germ cell tumors, where the presence of lymph node metastases significantly impacts prognosis and treatment decisions. Additionally, mpMRI's high-resolution

imaging allows for precise tumor localization, which is essential for planning organ-sparing surgeries and reducing the risk of overtreatment.

Despite its advantages, mpMRI also presents several challenges that need to be addressed before it can be widely adopted in clinical practice. The cost of mpMRI is significantly higher than traditional imaging modalities, which may limit its availability, particularly in resource-limited settings. Furthermore, the interpretation of mpMRI requires specialized training and experience, which may not be readily available in all centers. There is also a need for standardization of mpMRI protocols to ensure consistent and reproducible results across different institutions.

Another challenge is the variability in the performance of mpMRI across different patient populations and tumor types. While mpMRI has shown high diagnostic accuracy in many studies, its performance may be influenced by factors such as tumor size, histological subtype, and the presence of necrosis or hemorrhage within the tumor. Future research should focus on identifying these factors and developing strategies to optimize mpMRI performance in different clinical scenarios.

The role of mpMRI in the follow-up of testicular cancer patients is another area of active research. While current evidence suggests that mpMRI can detect early recurrences more effectively than traditional imaging modalities, further studies are needed to determine its impact on long-term outcomes and overall survival. Additionally, the role of mpMRI in monitoring patients with active surveillance or after chemotherapy remains to be fully elucidated.

Conclusions.

In conclusion, mpMRI represents a valuable addition to the diagnostic and management toolkit for testicular cancer. Its high sensitivity and specificity, combined

with its ability to provide comprehensive anatomical and functional information, make it a promising tool for enhancing clinical decision-making and improving patient outcomes. However, further research is needed to address the challenges associated with its use and to optimize its integration into routine clinical practice.

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