

1- SUMMARY

HISTOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EVALUATION OF NORMAL AND GESTATIONAL TROPHOBLASTIC DISEASED PLACENTAS AND THE HORMONES THEY INCLUDE

The structure that develops in uterus after fertilisation is called placenta. Placenta synthesizes the hormones which are necessary for the continuation of pregnancy. Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), human placental lactogen (hPL), progesterone, inhibin and activin which are among these hormones, were used in our study.

We tried to find out the morphological and immunohistochemical differences between these hormones and display their effect on gestational trophoblastic diseases in complete moles and partial mole placentas.

In our study, eight cases of partial molar and complete molar pregnancy, and ten cases of normal placenta are enrolled. The difference from the tissues that were stained immunohistochemically with five hormones was introduced. It is found that all of these five hormones were held regularly on the epithelium in the control placenta. Irregularities and poor staining were detected in the epithelial cells of the complete and partial moles. Dilatation in connective tissues of complete mole and partial mole was observed. Bubbling was detected in cytotrophoblast when complete mole was stained immunohistochemically with hCG and hPL. Bubbling was observed also in partial mole during immunohistochemical staining with hCG, hPL and progesterone. When partial mole was stained with hCG and hPL, the decidua cells were also stained.

With these differences between the subjects, we consider they will be helpful in differential diagnosis.

Key Words: Gestational trophoblastic diseases, human chorionic gonadotropin, human placental lactogen, progesterone, inhibin, activin.