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Chemotherapy of colorectal cancer

A comparative analysis of efficacy and toxicity of standard chemotherapy scheme irinotecan + fluorouracil + leucovorin in patients with colon cancer in the Blochin's Oncological Centre and chemotherapy department of Oncologic dispensary was held. Particular attention was paid to tolerability and toxicity of the given chemotherapy scheme. The findings suggest that the standard chemotherapy regimen irinotecan + fluorouracil + leucovorin is an effective and well tolerated treatment for colon cancer.

Keywords: colon cancer, chemotherapy, efficacy, toxicity, irinotecan, fluorouracil, calcium folinate (leucovorin).

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**ENDOGENOUS RISK FACTORS OF BREAST CANCER IN WOMEN IN
YAKUTIA**

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Questioning among the patients with diffuse dishormonal diseases of mammary glands, living in terrain of Republic Sakha (Yakutia) and consulted by the oncologist-mammologist, is made and the data of out-patient cards of patients for the purpose of studying of the endogen factors, characterizing function of reproductive system of organism, and the endocrine-metabolic infringements caused by concomitant and previous diseases is analyzed. It is revealed that women with fibrocystic disease of the breast have all known risk factors of breast cancer.

Keywords: mammary gland, risk factors of breast cancer, fibrocystic disease of the breast, the individual reproductive anamnesis.

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Pathological anatomy of flu in Yakutia in 2009

Results of the analysis of the clinical picture and pathologic anatomy of 4 cases of severe influenza during the period autumn-winter 2009 in the Republic Sakha (Yakutia) are presented. The predominance of the different phases of diffuse alveolar lesion with blocking of vascular walls of the alveoli with massive hyaline membranes, which indicates that purely viral pneumonias with development of early acute respiratory failure, infectious-toxic shock with the affection of several organs is noted. Adherence of bacterial flora does not always happen. Analysis of observations of the dead in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) suggests that regardless of the version of the influenza virus, pathological changes are stereotypic. It should also be noted that pulmonary ventilation was not carried out in any observation, and patients did not receive adequate antiviral therapy.

Keywords: influenza, viral pneumonia, pathological anatomy

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