



IMMUNOGYSTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF ONCOMARKERS CD20, Ki67 AND BCL2 IN EVALUATING MALIGNANT TRANSFORMATION IN RED FLAT LEISHAE

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ABSTRACT

This article lists the advantages of digitalization, which is becoming a modern requirement. At the same time, in the digital education system, the teacher-student relationship reveals that it plays a very important role and influence in the educational process.

Red squamous leprosy (CPL) refers to dermatoses of the oral mucosa (OMS) and skin with undetermined etiopathogenesis. [2,3,4,7,13]. The frequency of CPL among all diseases of the gastrointestinal tract is 30-35%, and among dermatological diseases, CPL accounts for only 1.5% to 2.4%. The frequency of malignant neoplasms is on average from 0.4% to 3.3%, among other dermatoses - from 0.72 to 1.5%, and among individuals with various dermatoses - around 5%. Gender studies have shown that 62-67% of patients are women aged 40-60 [1,5,6,8,12]. Modern literature sources [9,10,11,14] indicate the significant role of various factors in the etiology of CPL: anxiety, stress, and depressive disorders, the effects of medications, HIV, and hepatitis B, C, and D viruses.

The purpose of this study is to assess cell proliferation by analyzing the expression of markers *CD20*, *Ki67* and *BCL2* in 40 cases of scarlet fever of the oral mucosa.

Material and research methods. 40 paraffin blocks were used in 122 patients with CPL, who were examined for Ki67 expression using an immunohistochemical method. The control group consisted of 18 healthy individuals with normal and healthy oral mucosa. After a thorough examination of the fabric samples, the number of positive cells was counted to assess the nature of the expression. The obtained data were statistically analyzed ($P < 0.05$).

Results: Significant results were obtained only in relation to the expression of markers *CD20*, *Ki67* and *BCL2* in both studied groups ($P < 0.05$). In these groups, the intensity of staining was mainly mild or moderate for all the studied oncomarkers. In this study, subjects with moderate positive expression of IHC markers *CD20*, *Ki67* and *BCL2* in the normal mucous membrane were about 22.5%, which was significantly lower compared to patients with CPL (54.9%). **Conclusion:** The high tendency to malignant transformation in CPL suggests that a wide range of internal and external factors contribute to the progression of the disease and malignant transformation. Antibodies against CD20 allowed us to assess the presence of mature B-lymphocytes, which may be involved in chronic inflammation and immune response modulation. Ki67 antibodies were used to assess the level of cell proliferation, which is an

important indicator of disease activity, as increased cell proliferation can indicate inflammatory and destructive processes in tissues. The use of antibodies against BCL2, a marker of cell survival, made it possible to study the mechanism of apoptosis disruption and its possible effect on the chronicity of inflammation and the development of OME epithelial dysplasia..

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