

training seeking greater exchange of ideas in best practices. In 2018, 8 sites held 47 total Project ECHO sessions. Verbal and written feedback has been highly positive.

Conclusions Remote telementoring through Project ECHO videoconferences is feasible and acceptable, and highly valued by participants, across widely disparate settings.

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CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE INTEGRATION OF PATHOLOGY CONSULTATION INTO THE IGCS PROJECT ECHO GLOBAL TELEMENTORING PROGRAM

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Objectives The Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes (ECHO) is a proven model to improve specialty care for underserved communities. The IGCS uses the Project ECHO platform to connect multi-disciplinary teams across disparate regions, through virtual tumor board case discussions and didactic presentations. In the Project ECHO sessions, international pathologists provide pathology review, which is often based on limited imaging embedded in Power Point slide presentations. We present an initial review of our experience integrating pathologists into the IGCS virtual tumor boards.

Methods We solicited feedback from pathologists and clinicians participating in the IGCS ECHO sessions in individual and small group settings.

Results Clinicians appreciate the inclusion of pathology images and teaching in ECHO sessions with good clinical and educational value. However, challenges were noted with engagement and scheduling with in-country pathologists. Challenges noted by the consulting pathologists included: being asked to offer an opinion with limited information or images, poor quality images, lack of the final pathology report, coping with apparent diagnostic errors, lacking an established relationship with the local pathologist, and the local pathologist not always being present to discuss or explain findings. Opportunities identified include: establishing telepathology connections to facilitate case review, leveraging the IGCS Global Curriculum international mentor/local mentor/trainee model to create parallel and synergistic international and local pathologist collaborative relationships beyond ECHO sessions, further program strengthening through international exchange trips for international and local pathologists.

Conclusions Inclusion of pathology experts in Project ECHO sessions is key to successful tumor boards. Addressing the above-noted challenges will strengthen the entire collaboration.

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ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASTIC PROCESSES: CORRELATION BETWEEN PROLIFERATION AND CELL APOPTOSIS

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Objectives The investigation of proliferation markers expression Ki67 and apoptosis p53, bcl-2 in endometrial hyperplastic processes (EHP).

Methods Data of 66 women endometrial tissue samples (mean age 47,3±4,5 years) were investigated: 52 with EHP and 14 healthy biphasic. According to proliferative processes differentiation 5 groups were obtained: I - simple hyperplasia without atypical cells-11 women; II - complex hyperplasia without atypical cells-18; III - simple hyperplasia with atypical cells-10; IV - complex hyperplasia with atypical cells -13 patients; V - control group morphologically unchanged endometrium-14. Immune histochemical reactions with antibodies to Ki67, bcl-2, p53 (DAKO-Germany) were used.

Results Ki67 expression was increased along with hyperplastic process progression: relatively low proliferative activity was in I group both in epithelial and stromal cells (6,34±1,31% and 1,05±0,43% respectively). In II, III and IV groups proliferative activity was raising. Ki67 expression in EHP was extremely focal. p53 expression was absent in I and V group, appeared in II group (8,35±1,34% and 2,34±1,09%) with maximum in IV group (56,6±4,08% and 27,94±2,31%) in both epithelial and stromal cells respectively. bcl-2 witnessed expression changes: EPH type and stage according to color distribution and intensity from group II (5,6% strong staining(+++), 16,7% - moderate(++), 50,0% - weak(+), staining absence - 27,7% - (0)) to IV (26,7% - strong(+++), 40,0% - moderate(++), 13,3% - weak(+), 20,0% - absence(0)).

Conclusions In EHP the immune histochemical markers according to morphological changes sequence were observed. Mitotic activity increase is going along with apoptosis activation. Cells' death programmed processes disorders could be oncological prognosis predictors at EHP.

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THE ROLE OF CHRONIC RECURRENT BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS IN THE CERVICAL PRECANCER PROGRESSION AND DEVELOPMENT

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Objectives Our goal was to study bacterial vaginosis influence on cervical precancer diseases progress prognosis.