

heterogeneity and others, are consequence of adaptive properties of tumoral cells. The description and evaluation of concepts and the future projections in cancer research will be interest to all investigators concerned with cancer endocrine tissues.

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Communication and educational model for cancer prevention in Colombia

C. Wiesner, C. Cortés. *Instituto Nacional de Cancerología, Grupo Planificación Programas de Prevención, Bogotá, Colombia*

Introduction: Colombian National Social Security includes Health Education as a strategy for Health Promotion and Preventing Disease. Cancer prevention is focused on Information, Education and Communication strategies to control cancer risks factors by promoting behavioural change. Evaluation of these strategies failed to live up to public and professional expectations.

Objectives: To design an Education Model for Cancer Control within a Cancer Control Model in order to improve control of cancer risk factors, promote cancer early detection in Colombia.

Methodology: a non systematic review of literature was done using the following words: health education, education for cancer control and Behavioural Models. analyzing the literature, an Educative-Communication Model was proposed. This proposal was discussed with experts from different regions around the country.

Results: We defined a Model grounded in the rational structure of Third Generation Models for health education. It is dialectical model on the bases of social interaction. In order to design communication products it is necessary to gather needs socio anthropological information, communitarian "habitus" and risk perceptions. Communication products are essential elements for establishing a dialogue between communities and institutions. The proposal should consider the cultural and political framework in order to modify it, if necessary.

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The clinical-genetic monitoring of cancer of female reproductive organs as a problem of preventive medicine

V. Zaporozhan¹, V. Pishak², A. Peresunko³, E. Oliynyk³.

¹*Odessa State Medical University, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Odessa, Ukraine;* ²*Bukovinian State Medical University, Medical Biology and Genetics, Chernivtsi, Ukraine;*

³*Bukovinian State Medical University, Oncology and Radiology, Chernivtsi, Ukraine*

The specialized genetic consulting of relatives of patients with malignant tumors of female reproductive organs doesn't function in Ukraine. The decrease of mortality and incapacity of patients with this kind of cancer is impossible without the state program of anticancer actions.

Goals of the study: The assessment of the efficacy of the genetic approaches to the early diagnostics and prevention of tumors of female reproductive sphere (patients with ovarian and endometrial cancer), the creation of groups of increased genetic

risk among their relatives and clinical-genetic monitoring of their health on the example of Chernivtsi Region of Ukraine. Materials and methods. The clinical-genealogical analysis has been conducted among 500 women with ovarian cancer and 482 women with endometrial cancer.

Results and discussion: The clinical-genealogical analysis revealed a high level of aggregation of malignant tumors among relatives of patients. 110 healthy women have been picked out in the genealogies of patients with ovarian and endometrial cancer, who were included in the group of genetic dispensary follow-up. 62 women were close relatives of the patients with ovarian cancer (30 – sisters, 22 – daughters, 10 – mothers) and 48 women were relatives of the patients with endometrial cancer (24 – sisters, 17 – daughters, 7 – mothers). All women from the risk groups underwent detailed screening examination. During the observation period of 3 years on 110 women from the risk groups several cases of benign tumors, pre-cancer of the female reproductive sphere have been diagnosed: myoma of the uterus – 8 patients; ovarian cysts and cystomata – 7 patients; nodular and diffuse mastopathy – 29 patients; tuboovarian tumors – 5 patients; endometrial hyperplasia – 9 patients; chronic adnexitis – 11 patients. This approach in the decision of the problem of early diagnostics of cancer of reproductive sphere is very efficient – four women from the group of enhanced genetic risk have been first diagnosed with early ovarian and endometrial cancer.

Conclusions: The information of the clinical-genetic monitoring of the health of persons with enhanced risk of ovarian, endometrial and breast cancer, confirms the high efficiency of this approach in the decision of problems of early diagnostics and prevention of malignant tumors of female reproductive system. It should be recommended as a model for creation of a new direction in the anticarcinogenic fight.

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Different pathways of centromeric micronuclei formation in peripheral blood lymphocytes of cancer patients and workers occupationally exposed to mutagens/carcinogens?

G. Iarmarcovai¹, T. Orsiere¹, I. Sari-Minodier¹, M. Baciuchka-Palmaro², J. Pompili¹, A. Botta¹. ¹*Faculte de Medecine, Lab. Biogenotoxicologie et Mutagenese En, Marseille, France;* ²*Service d'Oncologie Médicale, CHU Timone Adultes, Marseille, France*

Aim: The cytokinesis blocked micronucleus (CBMN) assay is widely used in biomonitoring purposes. Micronuclei (MN) are either a recognized consequence of genome instability or thought to be a biomarker of exposure to environmental mutagens/carcinogens. To discriminate between MN containing acentric chromosomal fragment and MN containing whole chromosome, in situ hybridization can be performed. MN are then commonly classified as centromeric or acentromeric but one can also discriminate between monocentromeric and multicentromeric MN. We report data from 3 biomonitoring studies in which these two kinds of centromere-positive MN were recorded.

Methods: CBMN assay in combination with fluorescent in situ hybridization using a human pancentromeric DNA probe were carried out on peripheral lymphocytes on 3 studies: (i) 10 untreated cancer patients vs 10 controls, (ii) 27 welders