

invasion, motility and attachment assays were performed in an in vitro assay system, 2) bikunin and uPA expression at the gene and protein levels were evaluated and 3) the animal model of the peritoneal carcinomatosis were made. The tumor weights and the ascites on 9th day after inoculation and the survival were evaluated.

Results: Bikunin gene transfection of HRA gave the following results: (1) transfection of HRA with the bikunin cDNA resulted in five variants stably expressing functional bikunin, as detected by ELISA, Western blot and immunohistochemistry; (2) bikunin transfectants produced significantly less uPA activity at the cell surface and the condition medium; (3) significantly reduced invasion, but not proliferation, adhesion, or migration relative to the parental cells and luciferase transfectants; and (4) animals inoculated with bikunin transfectants induced reduced peritoneal dissemination, tumor weights, tumoral ascites, invasion histologically and long term survival.

Conclusion: The present results suggest that transfection with bikunin gene induces suppression of tumor cell invasion, peritoneal dissemination and prolongs survival. This report shows that the predominant effect of transgenic bikunin overexpression by ovarian cancer cells is to inhibit their malignant phenotype. This pre-clinical animal model offers the possibility to explore gene therapy as a new treatment.

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POSTER

Molecular and molecular-cytogenetic analysis of Y-chromosomal sequences from lymphocytes, undifferentiated gonads, disgerminal and gonadoblastoma tissues in the patients with Turner's syndrome (TS)

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Purpose: The presence of Y-chromosomal sequences, particularly gonadoblastoma locus GBY, in the patients with TS is a great risk factor for the development of gonadal tumour. The analysis is important both for prevention of gonadal tumours and for understanding of function GBY in carcinogenesis.

Methods: DNA isolated from 124 patients was amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and quantitative fluorescent PCR (QF-PCR) in 4 loci. Y-positive cases were furthermore tested using fluorescent in situ hybridisation (FISH). The same techniques were used for the detection of Y-sequences in physiological and pathological tissues.

Results: Detection of Y-sequences is described in the table (data in the table represent the ratio between the number of examinations and the number of positivities):

Technique	Locus					
	DYZ 3	AMG/Y	SRY	PABX/Y	CEPY	PAINTY
PCR	124/6	124/4	102/4	50/2	X	X
QF-PCR	124/17	124/7	X	X	X	X
FISH	X	X	X	X	18/3	7/3

Conclusion: The majority of hidden mosaicism is not detectable by conventional cytogenetic methods. QF-PCR is the most sensitive and the most precise method for the assessment of Y-chromosome mosaicism in patients with Turner syndrome. It enables the most effective selection of persons under the risk of gonadoblastoma development.

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POSTER

Magnetic resonance evaluation of pelvic teratomas

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Introduction: Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is an imagiological technique with high accuracy on the diagnosis of pelvic tumors.

Aim: To evaluate the ability of MRI on the characterization of pelvic Teratomas.

Material and Methods: We retrieved 16 cases with preoperative MRI exams and with the pathologic diagnosis of pelvic Teratomas, between July 98 and Mars 01. The mean age of patients was 44-years-old ranging from 25 ± 72 years, being 6 patients in the menopause. Eight tumors were located in the right ovary, 6 in the left ovary (one patient had a bilateral lesion)

and two lesions were in the sacrococcygeal region. Tumor size range from 2 to 20 cm (mean: 8.3 cm). MRI images were obtained using a 1.0-Tesla superconducting magnet (model Gyroscan NT; Philips), and all exams included Gd-DTPA-enhanced fat-saturated T1-weighted images. The criteria used to classify the pelvic lesions as Teratomas by MRI was the presence of signal intensity similar to that of subcutaneous fat on T1- and T2-weighted images and that was suppressed by the fat-saturation sequence; and to classified the lesions as benign or malignant were the following criteria (significant solid component, septa thickness >3mm; vegetations; ascites; peritoneal/omental and/or pelvic organ involvement; adenomegaly).

Results: MRI identified all lesions but one as Teratomas. In 15 cases signal intensity similar to that of fat on T1- and T2-weighted images was found. In the misclassified case signal intensity similar to subcutaneous fat was not present in the T1 images and the purposed diagnosis was endometriosis. Fourteen cases were classified as benign and two as malignant lesions by MRI. All benign Teratomas were located in the ovary and the malignant tumors were in the sacrococcygeal region (one case had a solid vegetation and the other a thick septa). The histopathologic diagnosis confirmed the malignant transformation of sacrococcygeal region Teratomas.

Conclusions: 1 MRI is an accurate imaging technique on the characterization of pelvic masses containing fat.

2 MRI is able to detect malignant transformation in pelvic Teratomas.

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POSTER

Power Doppler with use of contrast in the differentiation of ovarian tumors

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Objetive: To differentiate benign ovarian tumors from malignant ones before surgery, through the color and pulsed Doppler and to compare the obtained results before and after the use of contrast, thereby verifying whether there is an improvement of the diagnostic sensibility with its use.

Materials and Methods: 62 women were studied (age mean of 49.9 years) with ovarian tumors; 45 benign and 17 malignant, and all of them were submitted to a transvaginal color Doppler ultrasonographic exam. A research of the arterial vascular flow was made in all tumor areas, as well as an impedance evaluation of same through the RI.

Results: The localization of the vessels in the tumor revealed a greater proportion of malignant tumors with internal vascular flows (64%) than benign tumors with such flows (22%). There was a considerable overlap of these findings. The use of contrast identified a greater number of vessels with confirmation in the totality of tumors, but did not improve the Doppler capacity in tumoral differentiation. The malignant tumors presented lower values of RI than the benign ones independently of the use or not of the contrast. The cutoff value for RI that better maximized the Doppler sensibility and specificity was 0.55. Through this value it was obtained an increase of the sensibility after the contrast use, varying from 47% to 82%, while the specificity maintained itself statistically equivalent.

Conclusion: The contrast use constitutes a promising advance aiming to differentiate ovarian tumors. Significant benefits can be expected particularly in patients with sub-optimal results by the ultrasonographic conventional Doppler exam.

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POSTER

Efficacy of paclitaxel in combination with intraperitoneal cisplatin in patients with advanced ovarian cancer

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Aim: In this study, we investigated the efficacy and toxicity profile of intravenous paclitaxel used in combination with intraperitoneal cisplatin in patients with advanced ovarian cancer.

Patients and Method: Twenty-six patients (pts.) who underwent optimal surgical cytoreduction at initial diagnosis (12 pts.; 46.2%) or with persistent disease after first line chemotherapy following primary debulking surgery (14 pts.; 53.8%) were included in this study. Median age was 48 years (range: 27-62). At initial admission extent of disease was assessed as FIGO stage III-A: 6 pts. (23.1%), III-B: 2 pts. (7.7%), III-C: 13 pts. (50%), IV: 5 pts. (19.2%). Twenty three patients had residual tumors measuring 1 cm. or less. All patients were given intravenous paclitaxel at 135 mg/m² as a 3 hour infusion and cisplatin at 75 mg/m² intraperitoneally on