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**SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA AND ITS LOCAL RECURRENCE**  
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**Introduction.** Sarcomas account for less than 1% of malignant neoplasms arising in the head and neck in adults. These tumors derive from the mesodermal tissue with a diversity of clinical behaviors due to various types of pathologic classifications. The classification of sarcoma according to the anatomic location in the head and neck region has proven helpful because of the influence of location on decisions regarding disease management. However previous articles have rarely focused on sarcomas that originated in the larynx. The paucity of cases and variety of tumor characteristics make it difficult to analyze the treatment modalities and outcomes in a large series. The purpose of this study was to review the patients with laryngeal sarcoma treated at our institute over a 20-year period. The clinical presentation, histopathologic features, treatment modalities, and outcome were analyzed. The literature was also reviewed.

**Aim.** The aim of this study was to compare genetic aberrations in primary soft-tissue sarcomas and their local recurrences and to evaluate the genetic changes occurring during tumor progression.

**Materials and methods.** Some tests, such as a computed tomography (CT) scan or a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan, plain X-ray, computed tomography scans, magnetic resonance, imaging scans, positron emission tomography scan, ultrasound and biopsy are often done to look for the cause of symptoms and to find a tumor (such as a sarcoma). Other tests may be done after a sarcoma is diagnosed to look for cancer spread.

**Results.** The patients showed a male predominance (9/10) and presented 8 types of pathology. Nine patients underwent surgery, including 2 total laryngectomy, 4 partial laryngectomy, and 3 endoscopic laser cordectomy. During a median follow-up of 92 months, the 5-year overall survival and disease-specific survival were 76% and 90%, respectively. Two patients developed recurrence, including 1 local recurrence and 1 distant metastasis.

**Conclusions.** Surgical intervention was the first choice in the treatment of soft tissue sarcomas. The prognosis is relatively good when compared with sarcoma originating from other anatomic sites.

**Alexeenko R.V., Risovanaya L.M.**  
**FEATURES OF THE REGULATION OF HUMAN LIFE IN THE PRESENT**  
**CONDITIONS OF THE WORLD**

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**Introduction.** Global problems of humanity in the 3rd millennium with the new exigencies of the scientists put a health problem. People are increasingly fits the world around us to meet their needs while losing body developed during the evolution of the defense mechanisms of adaptation.

The impact of current conditions brings man to limit mental loads. The twentieth century is the century of "information explosion", to create new types of communication -