CONCLUSIONS
CONCLUSIONS

The present work consists of the study of ABC (I) antibodies in cases of endometrial carcinoma including squamous cell carcinoma and dysplasia cohorts of chronic endometritis control group for the study.

The peak incidence of carcinoma and dysplasia was found to be in two years of age.

No statistically significant relationship between the ABC blood groups and carcinoma and dysplasia of the uterine cervix was found.

The sections prepared from old and fresh paraffin blocks of the cases selected for the study were subjected to mixed-cell agglutination reaction (MCA) or specific red cell agglutination (SCA) reaction and immunofluorescence (IF) staining techniques.

In cases of chronic cervicitis MCA revealed that ABC (I) antibodies were usually present in all the layers of lining epithelium of endocervix, endometrium, endocervical glands and endothelial lining of blood vessels. No antibody could be demonstrated in connective tissue and basal layer of endocervix was always negative.

In cases of carcinoma, MCA indicated complete loss of antibodies in 68.6% of the cases whereas 30.4% cases showed partial loss of antibodies and 1.0% cases showed equivocal reaction.
results of these in cases of cervical dysplasia
expected that this antigen may or may not be best
analyzed from any very few percent to complete.
These findings were supported by the studies of 20
studies and in cases of cervical (1). These
peripheral analyses usually were unsatisfactory.

This was found to be more sensitive than 27
elements in cervical dysplasia over the partial base
of lesions. On the other hand 27 was more specific
than 20 since in some cases with 20 was equivocal (2).
Such antigenic states could be defined by immediate-
degradation.

Loss of antigenic form change in dysplasia and
carcinoma may be reported as a feature of functional
differentiation associated with neoplastic transforma-
tion. Though the presence of antigen in tissues
does not exclude malignancy but the loss of antigen may
be regarded as an indicator of malignant lesions and
presumably lesions with a high potential for
malignant transformation.

Further studies should be taken in order to
determine whether there is a correlation between
presence or absence of antigen — firstly in dysplastic
lesions of uterine cervix and their progression to
invasive carcinoma and secondly in malignant lesions of
various contexts and the formation of chains networks and proposals.

The study of salutopon in various contexts may serve as a reference to formulate awareness of懂事
complexes in the environment and communicat system.