

DISTRIBUTION OF HISTOLOGICAL TYPES OF HODJKIN LYMPHOMA AMONG THE POPULATION

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Hodgkin lymphoma is a neoplasm arising from lymphoid tissue with distinct morphological and immunohistochemical features. This type of tumor has a characteristic clinical and morphological feature that is inseparable from the treatment of lymphomas, leading to morphological changes. The presence of Reed-Sternberg cells and immunophenotypes are the main criteria for differentiating HL from other lymphoproliferative disorders.

Materials obtained for the study are required The incidence of the disease was reported to the Khorezm branch of Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Oncology and Radiology for the period 2019-2024. The disease data during the study period were retrospectively examined, including the initial diagnosis and sexual development, and subsequent histological types of Hodgkin lymphoma. The patients who underwent the study were 80 people (of whom 48 (60%) were men, 32 (40%) were women. In 16 (20.0%) people, lymph nodes around the mesentery were detected, in 2 (2.5%) people, lymph nodes around the mesentery, in 8 (10.0%) people, lymph nodes in the groin area were detected, and in 5 (6.25%) cases, lymph nodes in the groin area were detected. In general, nodular (nodes) were detected in 2.0% of cases, of which 14 (17.5%) were detected in the neck, 1 (1.25%) in the mesentery, 9 (11.25%) in the groin area, and in 2 (2.5%) cases, lymph nodes in the groin area were detected. In the mixed variant, a total of 14 (17.50%) patients were detected, of which 71, in the mesentery, 5 (6.25%) people In the subclavian lymph node and in 1 (1.25%) patient, lymph node metastases were detected in 3 (3.75%) patients and lymph node metastases were observed in 10 (12.50%) patients.

Regarding histological types and outcomes, we have extensively covered the following histological forms.

Histological days

Belgium	Reticular shape	Diffuse fibrotic form
HRS cells	Very numerous , sometimes giant, atypical - pleomorphic	Less , but Large and lacunar- shaped HRS

Belgium	Reticular shape	Diffuse fibrotic form
Background texture	Lymphocytes almost no ; many histiocytes , necrosis occurred	HRS structure collagen A distinction is made between tusks and fibrous " tusks " .
Necrosis/hemorrhage	Cup met	Less
Eosinophil/plasma cell lines	Oddly man less	Less

Mixed cell variant is **the second most common form of Hodgkin lymphoma** , occurring in older adults (especially in immunocompromised patients, in patients with HIV infection). **Microscopic (histological) features: in the tissue architecture, diffuse changes** predominate, with the normal structure of the lymph node completely disrupted, not clearly divided into nodes . **In terms of cellular composition, Reed-Sternberg cells** are numerous, bi- and multinucleated, nuclear renewal is observed in the form of a "double eye". In the surrounding area, there are lymphocytes (**V and T cells**), **eosinophils, plasma cells, histiocytes, neutrophils** (in some cases) a mixed cellular infiltrate begins.

Comparison table :

Characters	Lymphocytes reduced version	Nodular sclerosis	Mix cellular option
Lymphocyte count	Very less	Moderate	Decreased or moderate
Reed - Sternberg cells	Cup	Lacunar type	Classic and many types
Sclerosis	It is possible , but complete it's not	good	Less or average
Necrosis and fibrosis	Too much outside many	Less	Average
Immune defense	Plural weakened (HIV and etc.)	strange	To immunity related it's not

Morphological examination of Hodgkin lymphoma helps to support additional microbiopsy materials. The presence of Reed–Sternberg cells, the composition of the surrounding infiltrate, the degree of fibrosis have created the ability to determine the type of disease and assess the clinical prognosis. Morphology also plays a necessary

role in differentiating it from diseases such as tuberculosis, infectious mononucleosis, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, sarcoidosis.

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