PATHOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL STUDY OF MALIGNANT OVARIAN TUMORS

Protocol for thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of master degree in pathology

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ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Ovarian cancer is the second most frequent gynecological malignancy after endometrial cancer *(Fields et al., 2000).* Unfortunately, this cancer is difficult to detect early in its evolution when it is still curable *(Hensley et al., 2000).* These tumors predominate in women older than 60 years, but may occur in younger women with family history of the disease *(Prat et al., 2005).* Most frequently encountered tumors arise from surface epithelium and are termed common epithelial tumors. Other important groups include germ cell tumors, sex cord-stromal tumors, steroid cell tumors, and tumors metastatic to the ovary. About one sixth of ovarian tumors are of a mixed type *(Zuntova et al., 1992).*

Material&methods:

Slides and data collected from the archives of the pathology department, Kasr El Einy Hospital and other centers during the period between 2004 and 2008. Data obtained from pathology sheet: age of patients diagnosed to have malignant ovarian tumors, as well as significant pathological criteria, e.g.: tumor size. The slides were revised and classified according to the recent staging and grading systems, and statistical analysis was done for clinicopathological correlation.

Results:

From the collected cases, most common type was epithelial tumors represented the highest percentage (53.3%) followed by sex cord stromal tumors (26.7%) then germ cell tumors (11.7%).The mean age was 43.57 years ranging between 11- 74 years. With most cases diagnosed at stages II and III.

Key words: Ovarian cancer-registry