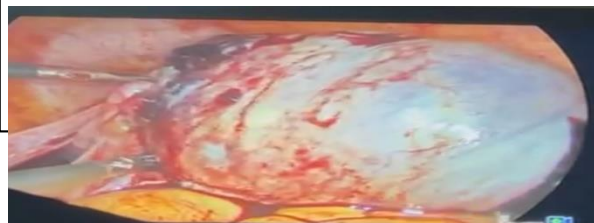


**Poster Number: 163      Name: Dakkata Geetha Reddy**  
**Title: Granulosa Cell Tumor of the Ovary**



## INTRODUCTION

Granulosa cell tumors (GCT) are rare ovarian neoplasms arising from the sex-cord stromal cells. Accounts for 2-5% of all ovarian tumors. Typically occurs in peri- and postmenopausal women but can also appear in younger individuals. Often estrogen-producing, leading to systemic effects. It is rarely bilateral.



## AIMS / OBJECTIVES

We report a case of adult granulosa cell tumor of the ovary



## MATERIALS / METHODS

50years old post menopausal women with c/o pain abdomen since morning ,left side severe in intensity , pricking type ,not associated with aggravating and reliving factors ,non radiating .C/o Nausea since morning C/o 2episodes of loose stools since morning. O/E P/Aa mas with regular borders, mobile, cystic extending from illac region corresponding to 14-16wks P/S Cx- bulky,0.5cm cervical polyp seen . On BME Uterus~ 14-16wks, left fornix fullness present, right fornix free.**USG findings :** E/o ill-defined ,heterogeneously hypoechoic lesion of approximately size 89\*70 mm noted in midline Pelvic region extending towards right adnexa showing minimal peripheral vascularity however both ovaries could not be visualized separately S/o mass lesion under evaluation DD: ovarian torsion .Mild hemoperitoneum present. She was planned for lap cystectomy.

## RESULTS

Intra Op : Hemoperitoneum of 300 mL noted and suctioned out Lt ovarian cyst 12\*10cms with ruptured capsule noted Left cystectomy & Lt salpingo-oophorectomy done Rt ovary and tube normal Rt salpingectomy done. Uterus normal . **HPE :** tumor cells arranged in solid, sheets, cords and trabecula pattern. Individual cells are uniform, round to oval with scant cytoplasm, pale nuclei showing nuclear grooves and indentations. Stroma is highly vascular with variable amount of fibroblasts. **IMPRESSION:-ADULT GRANULOSA CELL TUMOUR OF LEFT OVARY.**



## DISCUSSION

The estrogen secretion can be sufficient to develop low grade endometrial cancer in atleast 5% cases and 25 to 50% are associated with endometrial hyperplasia. Inhibin is secreted by some granulosa cell tumours and is a useful marker. For most cases surgery alone is sufficient primary therapy, radiation and chemo are reserved for recurrent and metastatic diseases.

## CONCLUSION

Adult granulosa cell tumors have a tendency of late relapse. The DNA ploidy of tumors is correlated with survival and is an independent prognostic factor.