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# HISTOPATHOLOGICAL SPECTRUM OF NON-NEOPLASTIC AND NEOPLASTIC LESIONS OF OVARY: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY IN THE MALWA BELT OF SOUTH WEST PART OF PUNJAB

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**Introduction:** Ovarian neoplastic and non-neoplastic lesions present today an immense challenge to gynecological pathologists. Ovarian cancer is the seventh leading cause of cancer death (age standardized mortality rate: 4/100,000) among women worldwide and in India its comprising upto 8.7% of cancers in different parts of the country.

**Aims & Objectives:** To study the non-neoplastic and neoplastic lesions of ovary in South Western part of Punjab.

**Materials & Methods:** A prospective clinico-pathological study of 92 cases of non-neoplastic and neoplastic lesions of ovary was conducted in Department of Pathology at Adesh Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Bathinda over the period of one year. The non-neoplastic and neoplastic lesions from representative sections were studied and classified according to World Health Organization (WHO) Classification 2002 and staging was done according to International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) staging.

**Results:** Amongst 92 cases studied during study period, 39 were non-neoplastic and remaining 53 were neoplastic. The most common non-neoplastic lesion found was corpus luteal cysts (38.46%) followed by solitary follicular cysts (30.76%). Among the 53 neoplastic ovarian lesions 42 (79.2%) cases were benign and 11 (20.7%) cases were malignant. In the 42 benign ovarian neoplasms, most commonly seen lesion was serous cyst adenoma followed by benign cystic teratoma and mucinous cyst adenoma. Out of total 11 malignant cases, maximum was of serous cyst adenocarcinoma (36.3%) followed by three cases (27.2%) of mucinous cyst adenocarcinoma.

**Conclusion:** Most of the benign tumors were observed in the age group of 20-40 years, while most of the malignant tumor cases were common in elderly (>40 years) age group. The most commonly seen benign neoplastic lesion was serous cyst adenoma whereas serous cyst adenocarcinoma was the most common malignant ovarian neoplasm. Histopathology remains the gold standard for the diagnosis along with all other advanced ancillary techniques such as immunohistochemistry.

## Biography

Arnav Kr Roy Choudhury has completed his MD Pathology from MGM University of Health Sciences (MGMUHS). He is currently working as Assistant Professor in the Department of Pathology, AIMS, Bathinda a premier tertiary care hospital. He has published more than 17 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a Reviewer of reputed journals.

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