
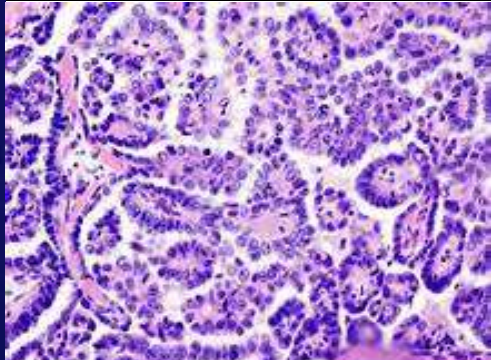
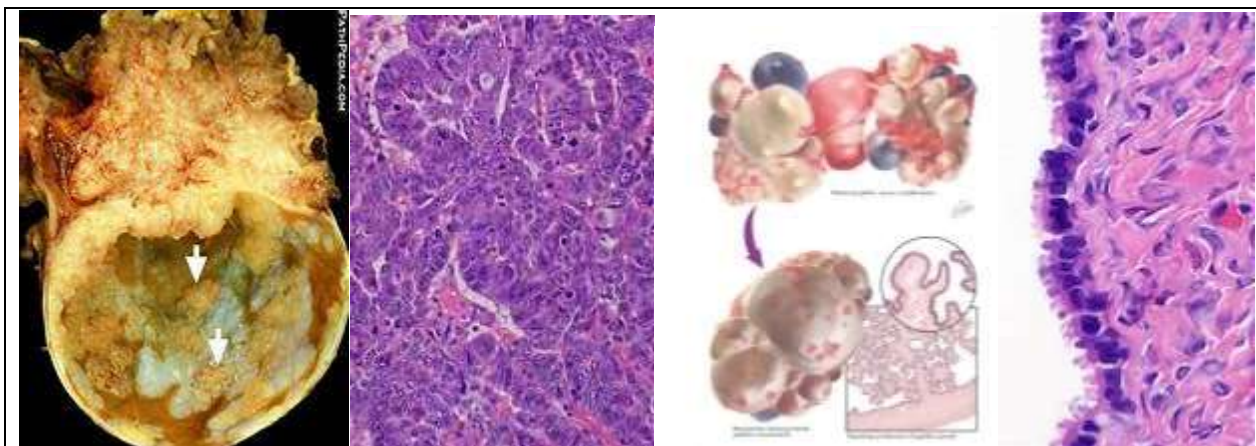


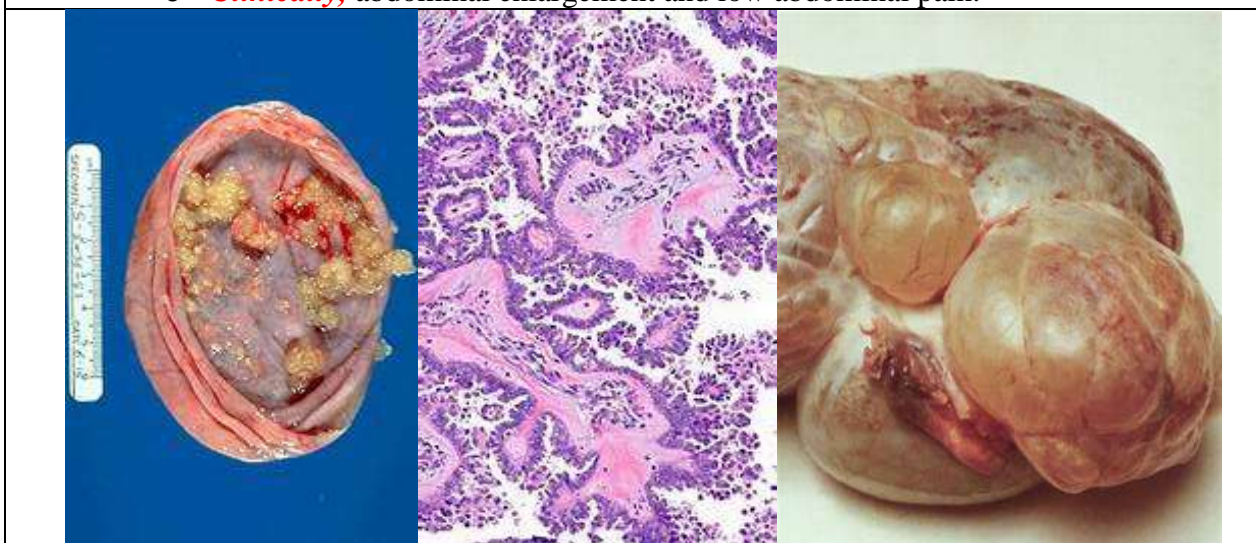
## XXI. Diseases of the Female Genital System

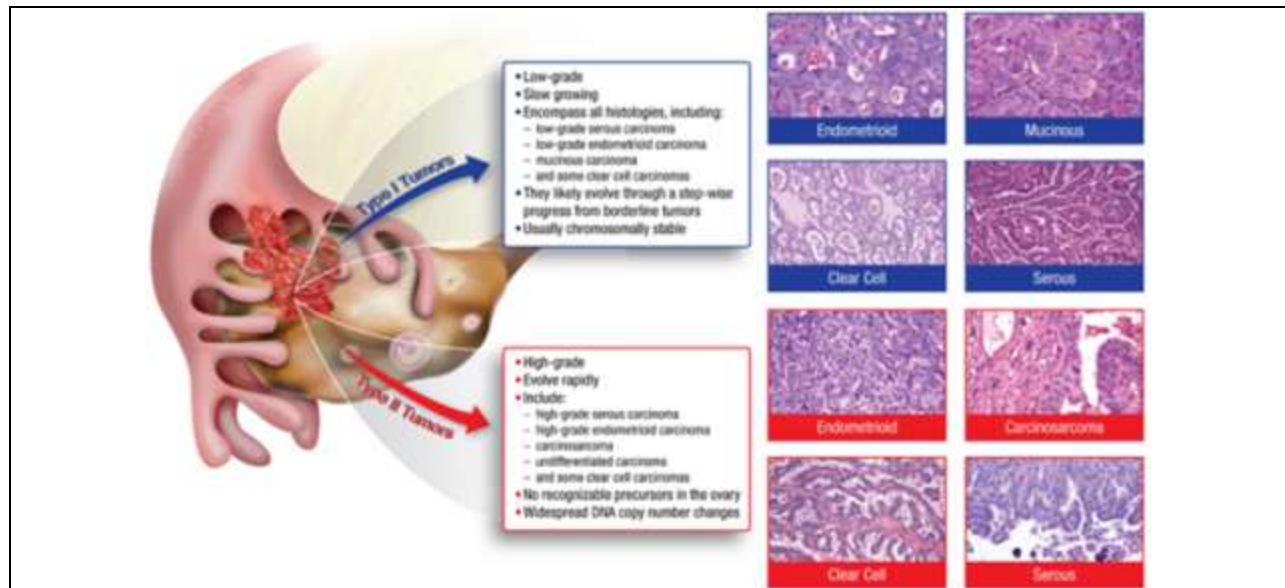
<i>Cysts Of The Ovaries</i>			
<i>Non-Neoplastic</i>	<i>Neoplastic</i>		
	<i>Benign</i>	<i>Malignant</i>	
1. Follicular 2. Lutein 3. Blood 4. Endometrial	<i>Cystadenoma</i> 1. Pseudo-mucinous 2. Papillary serous 3. Cystadenofibroma	<i>Cystic teratoma</i> (dermoid cyst)	1. Mucinous cyst adenocarcinoma. 2. Papillary serous cyst-adenocarcinoma. 3. Granulosa cell tumour (when very large).
<b>Serous Cystadenoma (papillary)</b>			
<i>Ovary:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows a cystic tumour</li> </ul>		
	<i>The tumour:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is moderate in size</li> <li>Cystic</li> <li>Slightly lobulated</li> <li>Rounded or ovoid</li> </ul>	
	<i>External surface:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smooth</li> <li>Tense Semi-translucent</li> <li>With papillomatous processes</li> </ul>	
	<i>Cut surface:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outgrowths and ingrowths in wall</li> <li>Slightly multilocular</li> <li>Ingrowths are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numerous</li> <li>Minute (very small)</li> <li>Cauliflower -- like</li> <li>Smooth</li> <li>Some are granular</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<i>Cysts:</i>	<i>Contents are:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thin-watery fluid</li> <li>Serous-albuminous</li> <li>Colorless</li> <li>Yellowish-fatty</li> <li>Little blood</li> </ul>
			



**N.B.:**

- *Papillary serous cystadenoma is **most common** between 25-45 years of age; is usually bilateral and grows into the broad ligament and towards the pelvis.*
- *It does not attain a very big size and it has no pedicle.*
- *It is a benign cystic tumour but it may turn malignant or/and disseminate over the peritoneum rapid extensive ascites which is often haemorrhagic.*
- *Can be divided into high grade and low grade*
- **Calcification** may occur in this cystic tumour.
- Its origin may be from the germinal epithelium.
  - **Clinically**, abdominal enlargement and low abdominal pain.





	Tumors of the surface epithelium (65%)	Teratoma and germ cell tumors (20%)	Stromal tumors (10%)	Tumors metastatic to the ovary (5%)
<b>Cell of origin:</b>	Surface epithelial cells	Germ cells	Sex cord, stromal cells	Metastasis to ovaries (Krukenberg)
<b>Proportion (%) of ovarian tumors:</b>	65-70%	15-20%	5-10%	5%
<b>Proportion (%) of malignant ovarian tumors:</b>	90%	3-5%	2-3%	5%
<b>Age group affected:</b>	>20 years	>25 years	All ages	Adults
<b>Types:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serous tumor</li> <li>• Mucinous tumor</li> <li>• Endometrioid tumor</li> <li>• Uncommon types</li> <li>• Cystadenocarcinoma</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teratoma</li> <li>• Dysgerminoma</li> <li>• Uncommon types</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fibroma</li> <li>• Granulosa-theca cell tumor</li> <li>• Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor</li> </ul>	Metastases from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breast</li> <li>• Lung</li> <li>• Colon</li> <li>• Other sites</li> </ul>