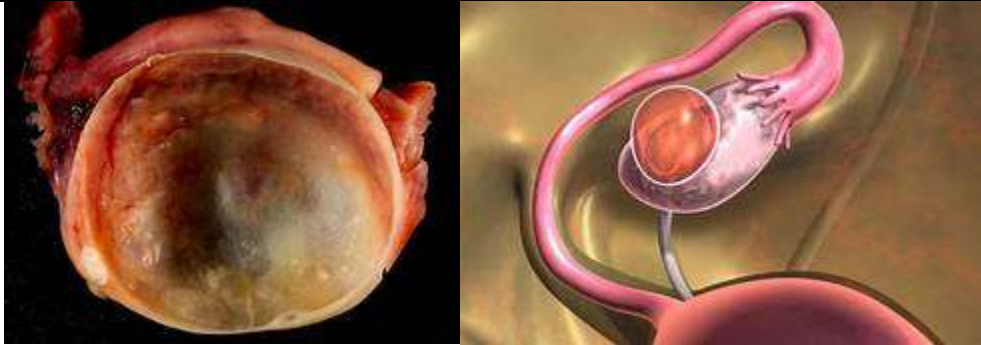



XXI. Diseases of the Female Genital System

Follicular Cysts	
Ovary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is slightly enlarged • Shows cyst
Cysts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple • Simple • Smooth lining • Thin-walled • With evidence of haemorrhage in one cyst
	
<p>N.B.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These cysts are due to distension of unruptured Graafian follicles (or retention cysts of atretic follicles). • They are usually small, multiple and contain a clear watery fluid. 	
<p>N.B.2: Cysts of the ovary are very common and may be retention cysts or neoplastic cysts.</p> <p>Types:</p> <p><u>1. Follicular cysts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small distension cysts, usually multiple, and lined by granulosa cells if small and by flattened or low cubical cells if large. <p>Origin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cystic degeneration in Graafian follicle. 	
	

2. Luteal cysts:

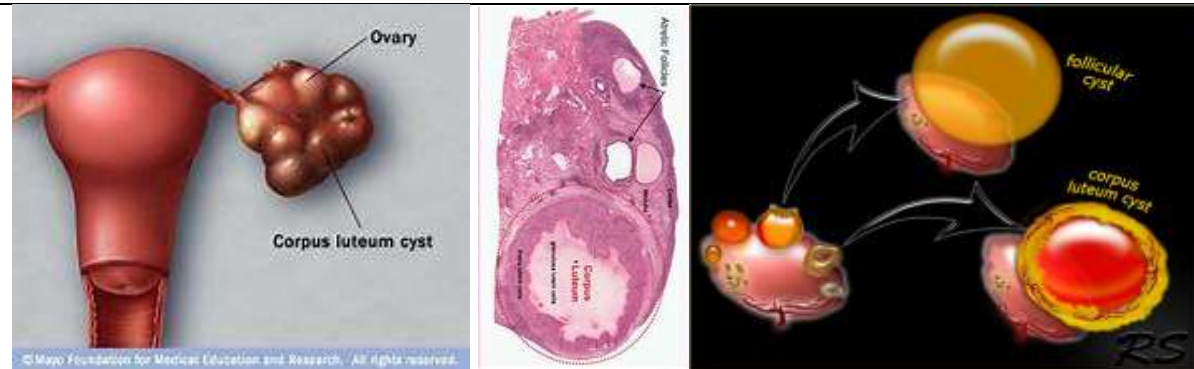
- Moderately-large cysts, usually single, contain clear jelly-like material tinged with blood and with a yellow lining (lipoid).

Origin:

- Degenerated corpus luteum.

D.D.:

- Large corpus luteum of pregnancy and haematoma in a corpus luteum.

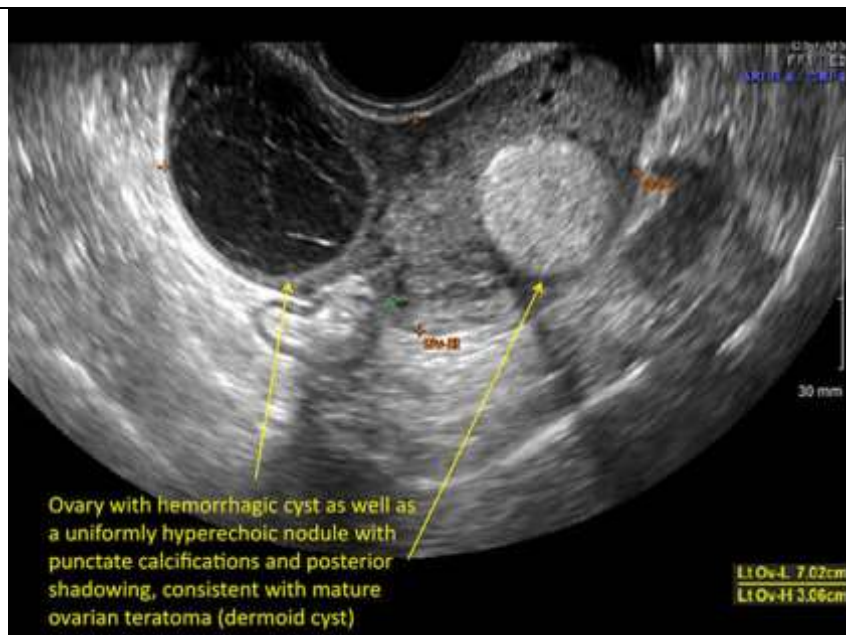


3. Blood cysts:

- (a) Haemorrhage into a lutein cyst.
- (b) Haemorrhage into a corpus luteum.

4. Theca-lutein cysts:

- Multiple cysts (found in the ovaries) in association with hydatidiform mole in the uterus; and, are often bilateral.

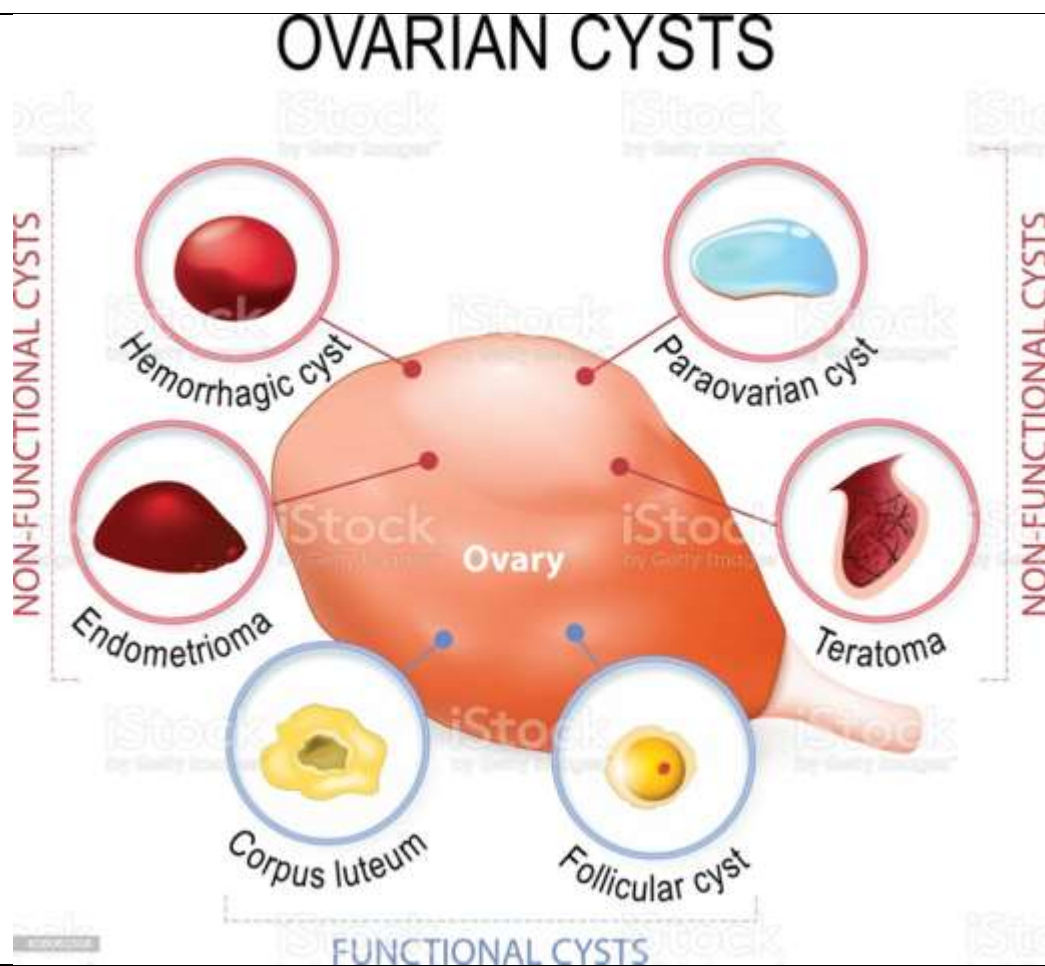


5. Endometrial cysts (chocolate-coloured cysts of the ovary):

- Multiple small cysts with dark reddish-brown pigmentation.
- They may be bilateral.
- Origin: Displacement of a mass of endometrium in the ovary helped by hormonal factors → endometriosis.

6. Cysts due to transformation of true epithelial tumours which assume a cystic form.

7. Multiple cystic follicles + hyperplasia of theca interna cells + thickening of tunica albuginea of ovary → ***Stein-Leventhal syndrome*** (irregular menstruation + hirsutism → amenorrhea + sterility).



NB.3:

Para-ovarian cysts arise in the representative remnant of the sexual part of the Wolffian body which is situated in the mesosalpinx.

1. Para-ovarian cyst:

- Ordinary simple type which is of slow growth and arises between the layers of the broad ligament.

- It may be small (with thin transparent wall and clear contents) or large (with thick walls and albuminous turbid contents).

2. Cyst of hydatid of Morgagni:

- Small pedunculated cyst which contains a serous fluid.

