Indian Journal of Basic and Applied Medical Research; September 2015: Vol.-4, Issue- 4, P. 575-579

**Original article:**

**The relative frequency and histopathological patterns of ovarian lesions: study of 116 cases**

**Dr Dimple Mehta\*,Dr Alpesh Chavda\*\*, Dr Hetal Patel\*\*\***

\*Assistant Professor, \*\*Tutor, \*\*\*3rd year resident

Pathology Department, M P Shah Government Medical College,Jamnagar,Gujarat , India

Corresponding author: Dr Dimple Mehta

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Ovary is an important organ because it is concerned with production of progeny. It is very common and frequent site of neoplastic and non-neoplastic lesions.They can present from childhood to postmenopausal age group and account for the major load to gynecologists because they remain unnoticed for longer duration.Their proper diagnosis and classification is important for therapy. Objectives of this study is to determine the nature,frequency and distribution of ovarian lesions & to study histopathological features.

**Materials and methods:** This is a study of 116 ovarian lesions at our hospital over a period of 2 years from May 2013 to April 2015.All the clinical data of patients analyzed from hospital record files.

**Results:** Out of total 116 cases studied,48 were neoplastic and 68 were non-neoplastic. Among non-neoplastic lesions, follicular cysts were most common (53 cases) with endometriosis being the second (12 cases). In neoplastic lesions, benign lesions like serous cystadenoma( 10 cases), mucinous cystadenoma( 6 cases ) and in malignant lesions surface epithelial tumors forming largest group (31cases) followed by germ cell tumor(11 cases) and stromal tumor(5 cases).

**Conclusion:** Ovarian lesions occupy a wide range of histopathological varieties so diagnosis of ovarian lesions is a challenge to histoapathologist. An accurate histopathological diagnosis combine with clinical evaluation and tumor marker study will help in achieving prompt and appropriate treatment to the patient.

**Keywords:** ovarian tumors, neoplastic lesions, non-neoplastic lesions