Meetings International

Joint Event on

MIDWIFERY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH AND ONCOLOGY

October 22, 2024 | Webinar

Prognostic factors in non-epithelial ovarian tumors: A case report and literature review

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Background: Non-epithelial ovarian tumors constitute the predominant ovarian cancer type, comprising diverse histotypes, each characterized by distinct features. Early detection of these tumors is paramount, particularly in cases of secondary amenorrhea. This abstract presents a case report and literature review shedding light on prognosis factors in non-epithelial ovarian tumors.

Case Report: We present a compelling case of a 44-year-old woman with a 2-year history of secondary amenorrhea, where a routine ultrasound revealed a 3.5 cm granulosa cell tumor in the left ovary. This underscores the significance of timely detection, as the patient underwent comprehensive surgical intervention, including ovarian staging, revealing additional findings. Hormonal assessments indicated normal levels of FSH, LH, testosterone, AMH, and Inhibin A and B, with elevated Estradiol concentrations. Postoperative monitoring resulted in favorable clinical progress.

Literature Review: Non-epithelial ovarian tumors encompass five major histotypes, each unique in its origin, molecular characteristics, and prognosis. While the exact etiology remains elusive, identified risk factors contribute to varying incidence rates across demographics. Prognosis in non-epithelial ovarian tumors depends on multiple factors, including stage, type, treatment response, patient age, and risk factors. In the presented case, the patient demonstrated a favorable prognosis, classified as stage IA1. Standard treatment for granulosa cell tumors involves surgical resection and ovarian staging. Regular surveillance remains imperative for early recurrence detection.

Conclusion: Early detection plays a pivotal role in managing non-epithelial ovarian tumors, offering less invasive treatment options. Secondary amenorrhea can originate from various causes, including ovarian tumors. Comprehensive hormonal profiling aids in diagnosis. This holistic approach underscores the importance of regular follow-up for early recurrence detection, ultimately influencing a more optimistic outlook for patients with non-epithelial ovarian tumors.

Biography

Hiba M'kadmi is an Obstetrician-Gynecologist | Women's Health Specialist, Faculty of medicine of Tunis, Tunisia