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- MBBS, M.Phil (Morbid Anatomy & Histopathology)
 Assistant Professor Pathology. Multan Medical &Dental College. Multan.
- MD
 PGY III Pathology
 SUNY Downstate Medical Center,
 Brooklyn, NY.
- MD
 Pathologist Morristown,
 Overlook and Newton Medical
 Centers
 Atlantic Consolidated Laboratory
 100 The American Road,
 Morris Plains, NJ 07950

Correspondence Address:

Afra Samad House No.68. Street No. 2. Mehrban Colony. Near MDA Chowk. Multan. afrasamad@vahoo.com

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RARE OVARIAN TUMOUR IN A YOUNG FEMALE:

GRANULOSA CELL TUMOUR ARISING IN AN OVARY WITH MATURE CYSTIC TERATOMA, A CASE REPORT

Afra Samad¹, Khurram Shafique ², Arbaz Samad³

ABSTRACT... Granulosa cell tumour (GCT) along with concurrent dermoid cyst involving the same ovary is very rare. Nine such cases have been reported in the literature. Most of the reported cases are seen in older patients. Here we present a case of a young female with granulosa cell tumour and dermoid cyst in the same ovary.

Key words: Granulosa Cell Tumour (GCT), Mature Cystic Teratoma.

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INTRODUCTION

Cystic lesions comprise around 80 percent of ovarian tumours and of those 15% are teratomas. ^{1,2} In literature only 9 cases of granulosa cell tumour and dermoid cyst involving the same ovary have been reported.³

Case Presentation

A 28 years old female patient presented with lower abdominal pain. On ultrasonography, a 12.0 cm left adnexal complex cystic and solid mass was noted. The tumour was resected and sent for histopathology. Gross examination showed pale yellow solid and cystic mass measuring 12.0x9.5x7.5cm in overall dimensions. The solid component measured 9.0x8.5cm with focal areas of hemorrhage. A minor cystic component containing cheesy material and hair was also identified and measured 3.5x3.0cm. Representative sections from both solid and cystic areas were submitted.

The microscopic examination of the solid component revealed round to oval monomorphic tumour cells arranged in microfollicular

structures, trabeculae and sheets ("watered-silk" pattern). Nuclei were coffee bean shaped with nuclear grooves. No significant mitotic activity or necrosis was identified. The sections of cystic area showed keratinizing squamous epithelium along with sebaceous glands and hair follicles. Based on the overall findings a rare diagnosis of granulosa cell tumour arising in an ovary with mature cystic teratoma was rendered.

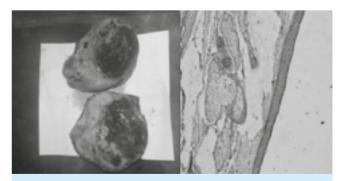


Figure-1. Gross Appearance of specimen showing solid & cystic areas with cheesy material & hair (Left).

High power view of cystic area shows keratinizing squamous epithelium with sebaceous material & hair follicles (Right). (H&E, Magnification x20)

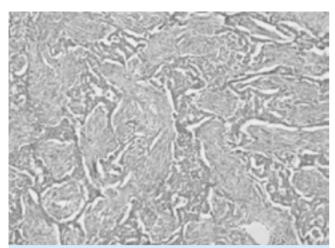


Figure-2. High power view of solid area shows Granulosa Cell Tumour. (H&E, Magnification x20) DISCUSSION

Granulosa cells tumour is a low grade malignancy.4 Granulosa cell tumour arises from sex cord stromal cells whereas teratomas arise from germ cells.5 The GCT should be differentiated from carcinoma. carcinoid tumour, fibrothecoma and endometrial stromal sarcoma. However, the presence of Call Exner bodies and coffee bean nuclei with nuclear grooves help in making the diagnosis of GCT.6 In difficult cases immunohistochemical stains can be used as GCT like other sex-cord stromal tumors are usually positive for inhibin and calretinin. The overall prognosis of GCT depends on the stage of the tumour, size and grade of the tumour, mitotic activity and nuclear atypia and age of the patient.7 Tumour stage being the most important prognostic factor. Ten year survival is 87.2%, 75%, 20% and 0% for stage 1, 2, 3 and 4 tumors respectively.8 Mature cystic teratomas are benign tumours and consist of wide variety of ectodermal, mesodermal and endodermal derivatives.9 The age range for the 9 similar cases described in the literature is 14 to 69 years. 1,3,10,11 Our patient was 28 years old falling in the reported age range. Four cases of GCT with contralateral ovarian teratoma in women of age range 42 to 67 years have also been reported. 12 GCT tumour may recur after many years so long term follow up is required.^{2,13}

CONCLUSION

We are reporting a rare case of young female having ovarian tumour showing histologic features of both Granulosa cell tumour (GCT) and dermoid cyst in the same ovary.

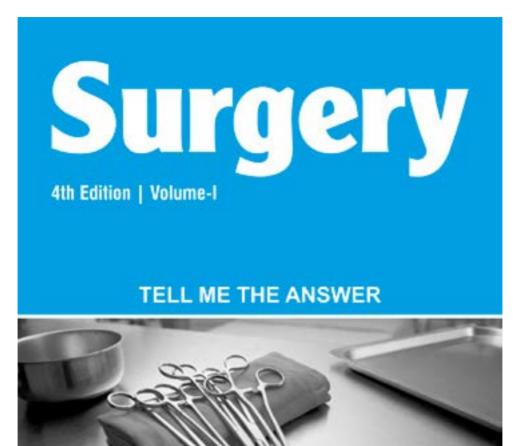
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Muhammad Shuja Tahir

AUTHORSHIP AND CONTRIBUTION DECLARATION

Sr. #	Author-s Full Name	Contribution to the paper	Author=s Signature
1	Afra Samad	1st Author	Alac Samad
2	Khurram Shafique	2nd Author	Heron Hoffie
3	Arbaz Samad	3rd Author	down Farmy