ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Ovarian cancer is the second most frequent gynecological malignancy after endometrial cancer (Fields et al., 2000). Unfortunately, this cancer is difficult to detect early in its evolution when it is still curable (Hensley et al., 2000). These tumors predominate in women older than 60 years, but may occur in younger women with family history of the disease (Prat et al., 2005). Most frequently encountered tumors arise from surface epithelium and are termed common epithelial tumors. Other important groups include germ cell tumors, sex cord-stromal tumors, steroid cell tumors, and tumors metastatic to the ovary. About one sixth of ovarian tumors are of a mixed type (Zuntova et al., 1992).

Material&methods:

Slides and data collected from the archives of the pathology department, Kasr El Einy Hospital and other centers during the period between 2004 and 2008. Data obtained from pathology sheet: age of patients diagnosed to have malignant ovarian tumors, as well as significant pathological criteria, e.g.: tumor size. The slides were revised and classified according to the recent staging and grading systems, and statistical analysis was done for clinicopathological correlation.

Results:

From the collected cases, most common type was epithelial tumors represented the highest percentage (53.3%) followed by sex cord stromal tumors (26.7%) then germ cell tumors (11.7%). The mean age was 43.57 years ranging between 11-74 years. With most cases diagnosed at stages II and III.

Key words: Ovarian cancer-registry