
Granulosa Cell Tumors of Ovary : Variables Affecting Prognosis

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ABSTRACT :

This study includes clinical review of 27 patients with diagnosis of granulosa cell tumor of the ovary treated between 1991 and 2003 at Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital, AIIMS, New Delhi. Mean age at diagnosis was 41 (2-64) years. The lesions were staged according to FIGO. The number of patients in various stages was I-19; II-1; III-5 and IV-2. Menstrual irregularity was diagnosed in 22%, postmenopausal bleeding in 7.4% of women. Simple hyperplasia of endometrium in 31.1%, atypia of endometrial cells in 10% of cases. Twenty five patients were treated with primary surgery, 8 patients were treated with adjuvant chemotherapy (CT). Two patients received chemotherapy as a primary treatment, of them one underwent surgery following CT. Mean tu-

mor size was 18cm (range 3-30 cm). Overall survival was 82% at 5 years. The survival rates in stage I was 100% after 5 and 10 years and in II-IV were 56.4% after 5 and 10 years. The frequency of observed mitosis influenced the survival rate with 0-9/10 HPF the survival was 100% in 5 years and with more or equal 10/10 HPF the longest survival was 2.6 years. At the end of the study, 14 patients (51%) were alive with no evidence of disease, 9 patients (33%) were lost to follow up, one patient was alive with disease, 2 patients died of progressive disease. One patient died due to post-operative complications and one died due to unrelated cause. The tumor size, mitotic rate and stage of disease are well defined variables and influence the survival significantly and should be considered as important prognostic factors for treatment planning.