

EP02.09 Transvaginal color Doppler ultrasound in early diagnosis of ovarian cancer. A twenty-six-year experience.

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Objectives

Ovarian cancer mortality remains high mainly due to late diagnosis. Since 1999, we have performed color Doppler transvaginal (CDTV) ultrasound to screen for ovarian cancer. The purpose of this paper is to assess the efficiency of CDTV ultrasound to detect ovarian cancer in early stages.

Methods

Screening by CDTV ultrasound was annually performed in asymptomatic women with no family history of ovarian cancer. Women with abnormal screenings had repeat tests after four to six weeks. If the finding remitted, CDTV ultrasound follow-up was performed at one year. If the abnormality persisted, the study was completed with tumor markers, CT scan, and laparoscopy.

Results

A total of 983.186 CDTV ultrasound screenings performed in 242.035 women were reviewed. Malignant tumors were diagnosed and histologically confirmed in 152 patients. Borderline lesions were detected in 70 of them (47,6 %). The mean age of the patients was 47 years (± 12). One hundred and nine (74,1 %) of these tumors were in stage I (including two cases of Fallopian tube carcinoma); ten were in stage II; twenty-eight were in stage III; and five lesions detected were metastases. Fifty-seven percent of the patients had normal levels of CA 125, measured after the lesions were detected by CDTV ultrasound study.

Conclusion

Although consensus about the benefits of transvaginal ultrasound as a screening procedure is not unanimous, our data suggest that tumors in patients screened with CDTV ultrasound are detected at earlier stages. Additional randomized studies are needed to support these findings.



Borderline mucinous tumor. Stage Ic

