

## HISTOLOGICAL PATTERN AND CLINICAL CORRELATES OF OVARIAN TUMOURS IN FMC, ABEOKUTA, NIGERIA.

**Objective:** To know the histological pattern, incidence and age distribution of ovarian lesions at FMC, Abeokuta over a 5year period as we as correlate the findings with clinical presentations.

**Design:** the study was a retrospective analytical study.

**Method:** All ovarian samples received between January 2014 and December 2018 in the Anatomic pathology department of Federal Medical Centre, Abeokuta were analyzed. Approval to review the records was obtained from the head of the department. The Histopathology records were thereafter reviewed. The total number of samples processed was noted as well as the total number of samples that were gynaecological and ovarian tissue. A total of 2794 samples were processed during the study period. There were 674 Gynaecological samples of which 106 samples contained ovarian tissue. The hospital number, the age of the patients and the histological diagnosis was noted. Approval to retrieve the case files of the ovarian samples was obtained from the head of the department of Medical records. The case files were subsequently retrieved from the Health records department for extraction of relevant information. A total of 91 case files were retrieved giving a retrieval rate of 86%. The parity and the clinical presentation of the patients were recorded. Data obtained were collated and analyzed with simple statistical methods using Microsoft excel 2011 edition. The results are presented using tables and histogram.

**Results:** Ovarian lesions accounted for 3.7% of all samples processed in the histopathology department of the hospital during the study period. A total of 106 ovarian samples were processed but only 91 cases were analyzed for this study. The mean age was 39year with an age range of 14-77year. Of the 91 cases analyzed, 41(45%) were non-neoplastic, 45 (49%) were benign and 5(6%) were malignant. Corpus luteum cyst was the commonest of all non-neoplastic lesions (accounting for 44% of non-neoplastic lesions) followed by simple follicular cyst (20%) and inflammatory cyst (18%). Mature cystic teratoma was the commonest benign neoplastic lesion (35%) followed by serous cystadenoma (22.5%), mucinous cystadenoma (20%) and fibroma (17.5%). The commonest malignancy was serous cyst adenocarcinoma. Abdominal pain and abdominal swelling were the predominant symptoms bringing patients with ovarian lesions to the hospital.

**Conclusions:** Ovarian lesions are significant causes of abdominal swelling from the adolescent to the elderly age group. However, only 1 in 18 cases is malignant and this is therefore re-assuring to both the clinician and the patients.