

Ovarian Cancer

'Ovarian cancer'^[1] are *superficial epithelial* tumors (90%). From the group of *germinal cell tumors*' (2-3% of cancers), the most common cancer is 'dysgerminoma'. Other cancers are from the group of tumors 'of stromal cells and 'germline'. The ovaries metastasize Uterine tumors, Mamma carcinoma, Malignant lymphomas and GIT tumors (Krukenberg's tumor).

 For more information see Ovarian Tumors.

Epithelial tumors spread mainly 'by implantation' and lymphogenically^[2]. Dysgerminomas metastasize mainly *lymphogenically*, rarely by implantation^[1].

Epidemiology

Ovarian malignancies have an annual incidence of about 11 / 100,000 women^[3].

Diagnostics

Epithelial tumors are usually asymptomatic and occur as an accidental ultrasound scan. Biochemical examination of the tumor marker CA-125 is also important. In the late stages, they may present with tactile resistance, 'ascites', cachexia (facies ovarica), cycle disorders, and bleeding are present. There may be painful torsion of the ovary to infarction or subtotal cyst.

In germ cell tumors, detection of α -fetoprotein (AFP), hCG and carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) is possible.

Sertoli-Leydig tumor (androblastoma) produces androgens, which corresponds to the clinical manifestations. Estrogenically active granulosa tumor may manifest as premature pseudopuberty, irregular menstrual bleeding, and under [estrogenic influence] may develop endometrial cancer with its manifestations.

The basis is ultrasound examination, biochemical examination *tumor markers*, diagnostic and surgical laparoscopy with prevention of malignant spread after the peritoneum (*endo-bag*) and subsequent histological examination.

Metastasis

- lymphogenically: pelvic and paraaortic lymph nodes,
- hematogenously: lungs, liver, bones, CNS.

Staging

The TNM classification or the FIGO classification is used for staging:

- **T1, FIGO I** - tumor bounded to the ovary (*1a* one ovary, *1b* both ovaries, *1c* rupture of the capsule and malignant cells in ascites / cytology of the peritoneum) ,
- **T2, FIGO II** - pelvic tumor only (*2a* uterus / tube, *2b* other tissues, *2c* malignant cells in ascites / cytology of the peritoneum),
- **T3, FIGO III** - tumor outside the pelvis, metastases on the peritoneum (*N1* lymph nodes, *3a* micrometastases, *3b* meta <2 cm, *3c* meta > 2 cm),
- **M1, FIGO IV** - distant metastases.

Treatment

 For more information see *Surgical treatment of gynecological malignancies* , *Non-surgical treatment of gynecological malignancies*.

Treatment varies according to the histological type. Epithelial and non-epithelial tumors, with the exception of dysgerminoma, are treated "surgically", often with very extensive procedures to achieve zero macroscopic residue (R0). 'Chemotherapy' is used adjuvantly (epithelial tumors paclitaxel + carboplatin 6-8 cycles with an interval of 21 days between cycles)^[4].

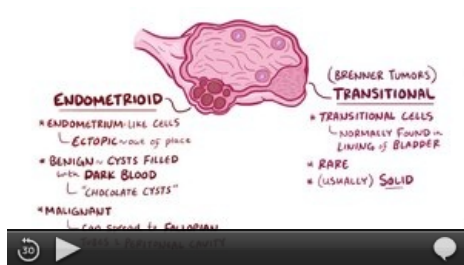
Radiotherapy is not used in epithelial tumors.

Dysgerminomas are very chemosensitive and radiosensitive. Bleomycin, etoposide, cisplatin (BEP) chemotherapy is preferred for minor late complications^[1].

Summary video



Krukenberg Tumor of Ovary



Video in English, definition, pathogenesis, symptoms, complications, treatment.

Links

==source==

- ws:Zhoubné nádory ovária

Related Articles

- Ovarian tumors
- Gynecological malignancies

External links

- www.onkogyn.cz (<http://www.onkogyn.cz/>) (eg current '*TNM classification*', this is the *Oncogynecological Center of the General Hospital* website)
- Template:Mefanet

Reference

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2. ONION, David. *Management of malignant gynecological tumors - surgical treatment* [lecture for subject Gynecology and obstetrics pre-state internship, specialization General medicine, 1st Faculty of Medicine Charles University in Prague]. Prague. 14.2.2014.
3. Web portal - Epidemiology of cancer in the Czech Republic. *Diagnosis report: C56 - ZN of ovary* [online]. ©2015 (data for 2012). [cit. 2015-11-11]. <<http://www.svod.cz/report.php?diag=C56>>.
4. FREITAG, Pavel. *Management of malignant gynecological tumors* [lecture for subject Gynecology and obstetrics pre-state internship, specialization General medicine, 1st Faculty of Medicine Charles University in Prague]. Prague. 14.2.2014.