



## A PATTERN OF HISTOPATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS IN SPECIMENS FROM FEMALE PATIENTS AT RIMS, RANCHI

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**ABSTRACT** A spectrum of diseases including neoplastic and non-neoplastic lesions are diagnosed routinely by histopathological examination of both gynecological and non-gynecological specimens from female patients. This study would help in understanding the pattern of diseases and their epidemiological characteristics in female population. Material & Methods: A retrospective study of histopathologically diagnosed cases of 114 female patients from January 2020 to February 2020 was undertaken. Results: Out of total 114 patients 72 cases of gynecological specimens and 42 cases of non-gynecological specimens were received, 65% of cases belong to age group 26 to 50 years. 53 (46%) cases were non-neoplastic, 44 (39%) were benign lesion and rest 17 (15%) were malignant lesions. Conclusion: Majority of histopathology specimen from female patients belonged to gynecological organ, most cases belonged to reproductive age group. Chronic cholecystitis, Uterine leiomyoma and Breast carcinoma were found to be most common non-neoplastic, benign and malignant diseases respectively.

**KEYWORDS :** gynecological specimen, histopathology, neoplastic, cholecystitis, cervicitis, fibroadenoma

### INTRODUCTION

Female health and well-being is marred by a spectrum of diseases including both gynecological and non-gynecological organ systems which differ significantly in epidemiological characteristics from those of males.

Gynecological malignancy constitute upto 40% of all malignancies in women<sup>1</sup>. Leiomyoma is the commonest visceral neoplasm affecting females in reproductive age group<sup>2</sup>. Gall bladder disorders were found to be more common in females as compared to males with a male to females ratio of 1:3.2<sup>3</sup>. H. Mohan studies reported preponderance of female with male :female ratio 1:2<sup>4</sup>. Fibroadenomas are the most common benign tumor of female breast<sup>5</sup>.

Thus above mentioned peculiarities necessitate a separate consideration of common disorders of female population.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS:

It was a retrospective record-based study, performed in the Department of Pathology, RIMS, Ranchi. Study Population included all female patients whose surgically excised specimen was sent to the department of pathology from January 2020 to February 2020. By using universal sampling method 114 patients were included in the study. Surgically excised mass as well as incisional biopsy specimen were transferred to a jar containing 10% formaldehyde. Histopathological examination of all the specimens was done by routine paraffin wax sections and was stained by Haematoxylin and Eosin (H&E). The epidemiological data in terms of age, type and site of specimen and histopathological findings were compared.

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Our present study of 114 cases included 72 cases (63%) of gynecological specimens including breast, uterus, cervix and adenexa and 42 cases (37%) of non-gynecological specimens including gall bladder, appendix, parts of intestine, urinary bladder, skin and thyroid etc.

**TABLE – 1 SITE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES**

Site	Number of cases
Uterus/cervix/ fallopian tubes/ ovaries	55
Gall bladder	25
Breast	15
Intestine	6
Appendix	5
Thyroid	1

Urinary bladder	2
Parotid	1
Skin	1
Miscellaneous	4

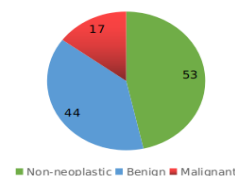
Mean age of cases was 39 years. 65% of cases belong to age group 26 to 50 years. Youngest patient in our study was 3 years old whereas oldest patient was 98 years old. Mean and median age for malignant lesions as found to be 50 and 49 years respectively.

**TABLE – 2 AGE-WISE INCIDENCE**

Age group (years)	Number of cases
Upto 5	2
6-10	1
11-15	2
16-20	5
21-25	6
26-30	14
31-35	9
36-40	27
41-45	12
46-50	12
51-55	7
56-60	6
>60	11

Out of 114 cases, 53 (46%) cases were non-neoplastic, 44 (39%) were benign lesion and rest 17 (15%) were malignant lesions.

**FIG.1: TYPE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES**



Chronic cholecystitis was the most common diagnosis overall amounting for 21% cases. Mohan H also states that chronic cholecystitis is the commonest type of gallbladder disease<sup>4</sup>. It was followed by leiomyoma of uterus 17% of cases. Among 17 cases of malignant tumors incidence of carcinoma breast was highest (41%) followed by carcinoma cervix and urothelial carcinoma (18% each).

Chhabra S et al also observed in their study that carcinoma breast and cervix constituted approximately 60% of all cancers in women<sup>6</sup>. Shah PM also reported that Cancer of the female breast is the top ranking cancer accounting for 31.4% of all female cancers<sup>7</sup>. Among 45 benign cases, leiomyoma of uterus and fibroadenoma accounted for 45% and 11% respectively. Silverberg SG found in their study that leiomyoma of uterus is the most common visceral neoplasm in females<sup>2</sup>. Also fibroadenoma makes up between one-third and one-half of biopsies for benign breast disease according to Dent DM et al<sup>8</sup>.

**TABLE – 3 DISEASE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES**

Disease	Number of cases
Chronic cholecystitis	24
Chronic cervicitis	23
Appendicitis	5
Leiomyoma of uterus	20
Fibroadenoma	5
Benign ovarian tumors	5
Phylloids tumor	2
Breast carcinoma	7
Carcinoma cervix	4
Urothelial carcinoma	2

#### CONCLUSIONS:

We can infer that gynecological diseases in which surgical intervention is required contribute more cases than non-gynecological diseases. Overall diseases pertaining to surgical intervention in our hospital most commonly involved the reproductive age group. Chronic cholecystitis, uterine leiomyoma and Breast carcinoma were found to be the most common non-neoplastic, benign and malignant diseases respectively.

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