



BILATERAL BENIGN BRENNER TUMOR WITH RIGHT MUCINOUS CYSTADENOMA OVARY : AN INCIDENTAL FINDING: A CASE REPORT

Pathology

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ABSTRACT

Ovarian tumors constitutes about 30% of female genital cancers. Brenner tumor is uncommon ,it constitutes 1.4 - 2.5% of all ovarian tumors. Mucinous cystadenoma of ovary is occasionally associated with brenner tumor. We report a rare case of incidental bilateral brenner tumor in a 55 years old female who was operated for right mucinous cystadenoma.

KEYWORDS

Brenner, Mucinous cystadenoma, Bilateral, Incidental

INTRODUCTION

Ovarian tumors constitutes about 30% of female genital cancers.¹ Surface epithelial tumors account for approximately two-third of all ovarian neoplasms.² Brenner tumor is uncommon ,it constitutes 1.4 - 2.5% of all ovarian tumors . Average age of presentation is 50 years.^{3,4} Mucinous cystadenoma of ovary is occasionally associated with brenner tumor.⁵

We report a rare case of incidental bilateral brenner tumor in a 55 years old female who was operated for right mucinous cystadenoma.

CASE REPORT

A 55 year old post- menopausal woman was admitted to the hospital with complaint of abdominal distension. Ultrasonography showed enlarged right ovary showing benign cyst . Total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral salpingoopherectomy was performed and the specimen was received in the department of pathology .On Gross examination (fig. 1) Right ovarian cyst measures 15x11x8 cm. External Surface was glistening. On cutting open cyst was multilocular and was filled with mucoid material.Few septae were thickened. Left ovary was normal in size and showed a grey white area measuring 0.5 cm in diameter. Uterus , cervix and bilateral fallopian tubes were unremarkable. Microscopic examination : Sections from right ovary showed mucinous cystadenoma and benign brenner tumor composed of nests of transitional epithelial cells showing nuclear grooving surrounded by stromal cells. Sections from left ovary showed benign brenner tumor.

DISCUSSION:

Surface epithelial tumors of ovary are the most important neoplasms and are derived from the epithelium that lines the outer aspect of ovary. Mucinous and brenner tumors constitute 14% and 2-3% of all ovarian neoplasms. Combination of brenner tumor with mucinous or serous cystadenoma accounts for approximately 20%.^{6,7}

Brenner tumor is unilateral mostly, only 5-7% of the cases show bilaterality. Average age at presentation is approximately 50 yrs. Grossly, Brenner tumors are well circumscribed, firm to hard in consistency and cut surface is grey white to slightly yellow. Microscopically, epithelial nests of transitional epithelium in abundant dense fibrous stroma.⁸

Mucinous cystadenomas are multiloculated tumors filled with sticky, mucinous fluid. Microscopically , they are lined by tall columnar epithelial cells with apical mucin and basal nuclei.⁶

Coexistence of brenner and mucinous cystadenoma supports theory of common origin from coelomic epithelium or remnants of mesonephric duct.²

CONCLUSION:

1. Brenner tumor is rare, and bilaterality is even rarer.
2. Its an incidental finding.
3. Association with mucinous cystadenoma.
4. Careful gross and microscopic examination of the specimen is required to avoid chances of missing the coexisting brenner component.

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