



Borderline ovarian tumors: Incidence, Risk factors , Management and Survival

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Objective:

Approximately 10-15% of all epithelial ovarian tumors fall into category of a tumor of low malignant potential (Borderline ovarian tumors) . These tumors confine to the ovary for long period.

The purpose of this study is to assess incidence, risk factors, management and survival of the patients with borderline ovarian tumors.

Materials and methods:

This descriptive, analytic cross-sectional study was performed on 132 cases of ovarian epithelial cancers during ten years (1994-2003) in oncology department of Ghaem and Omid hospital of Mashhad university .In this study their represent borderline ovarian tumor was about of 16.6% of epithelial ovarian cancers.

A questionar form inclouded personal and demographic data was filled for each of patients. Statistical analysis using the SPSS software was done and T-test and χ^2 used for comparative evaluation and $P < 0.05$ was considered significant.

Results:

The average age of patients was 25.7% years . The most common pathological type of tumor was borderline mucino cystadenoma. Majority of patients were in stage I (78.4%).

Elevated CA-125 level have been discovered in 42/1% of patients. Conservative surgical management in 42.1% and radical surgery for another of patients was performed. Recurrent rate in these patients was 21.3%, and 77% of the patients had 5 years survival.

Conclusion:

Borderline ovarian tumors are almost associated with good prognosis .In spite of conservative management, serial follow-up recommended after treatment.