

Chapter 6

DIFFERENTIATION OF SEROUS OVARIAN TUMORS

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Introduction

Surface epithelial tumors are the most common tumors of the ovaries. They compose 90% of all ovarian cancers. The origin of these tumors are the modified mesothelium of the ovarian surface and the underlying ovarian stroma (Prat, 2004). Epithelial tumors of the ovary are classified according to their epithelial component by World Health Organization (WHO). Among the surface epithelial tumors, serous tumors are the most frequent group (Testa & et al., 2018). The subtypes of serous tumors are benign, borderline and malignant as presented in the Table (Kurman & et al, 2014).

Table: Classification of Serous Ovarian Tumors (WHO-2014)

Serous Tumors	Benign	Serous Cystadenoma
		Serous Adenofibroma
		Serous Surface Papilloma
	Borderline	Serous Borderline Tumor/ Atypical Proliferative Serous Tumor
		Serous Borderline Tumor-Micropapillary variant/ Non-invasive Low-grade Serous Carcinoma
	Malignant	Low-grade Serous Carcinoma
High-grade Serous Carcinoma		

Serous Tumors

Serous Tumors account for 30-40% of all ovarian tumors. 70% of them are benign, 5-10% are borderline and 20-25% are malignant.

Serous Benign Tumors

This group of tumors are mostly seen in women with an age range of 40 to 60. They are generally asymptomatic and found out incidentally during the ultrasound examination of the pelvic region for other disorders.

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