

# Bölüm 6

## SERÖMÜSİNÖZ NEOPLAZMLAR

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Serömüsinöz terminolojisi, ilk olarak 1976'da Fox ve Langley tarafından endoservikal müsinöz tip epitel ve seröz tip epitelden oluşan tümörü tariflemek için kullanılmıştır (1).

1998'de Rutgers ve Scully, over borderline tümörleri üzerine iki çalışma yayınlamıştır. İlk çalışmada olgular pür endoservikal tip müsinöz epitelden oluşmaktadır ve bu grup 'Borderline müllerien müsinöz kistadenom' olarak sınıflandırılmıştır (2). Diğer çalışmada olgular değişen oranlarda endoservikal tip müsinöz, seröz, endometrioid ve indiferansiye hücreler ile dşöseli epitel karışımından oluşmaktadır ve bu grup 'Borderline mikst epitelyal papiller kist adenom' olarak sınıflandırılmıştır (3).

"Serömüsinöz" terimi daha sonra 2002 yılında Shapell ve ark. tarafından, Rutgers ve Scully'nin ikinci çalışmasında olduğu gibi, özellikle farklı tipte epitelere içeren borderline neoplazmalar için kullanılmıştır (4).

Dünya sağlık örgütü (DSÖ) 2003 sınıflamasında, over müsinöz borderline tümörler, serömüsinöz terimi kullanılmadan, endoservikal tip (Müllerian) ve intestinal tiplere ayrılmıştır (5).

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lerde olduğu gibi, epitel hücreleri genellikle CK7, PAX8, ER, PR ve CA125 ile immünopozitif; WT-1, CK20 ve CDX2 ile immünonegatif ekspresyon göstermektedir (7, 16, 20).

## Kaynaklar

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