STRUMA OVARI—REPORT OF TWO CASES

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Introduction

About 13% of dermoid cysts have thyroid tissue (Blackwell *et al*, 1946) but only those teratomas composed predominantly of thyroid tissue are designated as struma ovarii (Woodruff *et al*, 1966 and Haines and Taylor, 1975) and those having functional effects of thyroxine have also been called as struma ovarii (Woodruff *et al*, 1966).

In a period of 12 years (1968-80) two ovarian tumours from the Department of Pathology, Dr. Sampurnanand Medical College, Jodhpur, were reported as struma ovari out of total 67 cases of teratomas.

CASE REPORTS

Case 1

H.B., a 30 years old woman was operated for an abdominal lump that was noticed by her for 3 months prior to operation. A left ovarian cystic growth, was removed. It was a small well encapsulated, roughly rounded mass with an average diameter of 3 cms. Its outer surface was greyish-white and smooth and corrugated at places. Bisection of the tumour revealed a light brown cut surface, divided by thin fibrous septa into compartments of variable size, which were filled with geletinous brownish substance. The thickness of the outer wall of the main mass varied from 0.3 to 0.5 cms. Histologically, it consisted predominantly of thyroid tissue, having acini of variable size filled with eosinophilic colloidal material. One of the sections also had pseudo-stratified and squamous epithelium partially lining a small cavity.

Case 2

T.B., a 33 years old woman was operated for a lump in the right lower quadrant of abdomen. The right ovary was transformed into a firm, oval mass of 4.5 x 3.5 x 2 cms. in size. Its outer surface was greyish-white, smooth and lobulated. Its bisection revealed that fibrous septa were dividing it into compartments of variable size, which were filled with light brown gelatinous substance and a few smaller compartments were empty. Histologically, the tumour mainly consisted of thyroid tissue and one of the sections also showed a smaller cystic space, partially lined by squamous epithelium (Fig. 1).

Discussion

The struma ovarii may occur at any age between 20 to 80 years (Woodruff *et al*, 1966) but highest incidence is between 50 and 60 years of age. Both present cases were around 30 years of age. The present two cases comprised an incidence of 3 per cent of total ovarian teratomas which is comparable with the 2.7

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per cent incidence reported by Gusberg and Danforth (1944).

Summary

Two cases of struma ovarii, comparising 3% of total ovarian teratomas are reported.

References

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2. Woodruff, J. D., Rauh, J. T. and Markley, R. L.: Obstet. Gynec., 27: 194, 1966.

See Fig. on Art Paper IV