

BRENNER TUMOUR OF OVARY

(A Report of Two Cases)

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Introduction

Brenner tumour is an uncommon neoplasm of ovary and its frequency varies from 0.4% to 2% of all ovarian tumours. In the last 12 years while studying the histological patterns of 620 ovarian tumours there were 2 cases of Brenner tumour, giving an incidence of 0.32%.

This tumour was first described by Brenner in 1907 and he named it as Oophroma folliculare. These tumours usually have a tendency for mucinous transformation and simulate mucinous cystadenoma. The association of this tumour has also been described with other ovarian tumours (Balasa *et al*, 1977).

Case 1

A 35 years old Hindu female was admitted for a lump in right lower abdomen for the last 1 year with pain and heaviness for last 6 months. No evidence of oedema or lymphadenopathy was seen. Menstrual history 3-4 days/30-35 days, regular with moderate flow. On abdominal examination a mass of approximately 10 x 8 cm. diameter, solid in consistency was felt in right lower abdomen, which was freely mobile. No evidence of free fluid in

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abdomen.

On vaginal examination uterus was of normal size, freely mobile, anteverted and a soft mobile mass was felt in the right fornix. Hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy was done.

On histological examination the tumour showed isolated islands of epithelial cell nests and columns lying in fibromatous matrix (Fig. 1). Most of the cells of epithelial nests showed vacuolated cytoplasm and the nuclei were generally uniform and a varying proportions were grooved like coffee bean. The fibrillar stroma was infiltrated with mononuclear cells.

Case 2:

A Hindu female aged 39 years was admitted for a lump in left abdomen of 4 months' duration. Patient also showed features of hirsutism and hoarsness of voice from last 3 months.

On examination, a mass was felt in left lower abdomen and there was presence of free fluid. Mass was soft to cystic in consistency and freely mobile. No evidence of lymphadenopathy.

The excised ovarian mass on histological examination showed the features of classical benign Brenner tumour i.e. group of epithelial cells separated by dense fibromatous stroma. At places there were areas of cystic degeneration. Local excision of the tumour with left sided salpingo-oophorectomy was done.

Summary

Two cases of Brenner tumour are presented giving an incidence of 0.32%. Out of these two cases, one case of Brenner tumour was associated with masculine features in the patient.

See Figs. on Art Paper IX