STRUMA OVARII

(A Case Report)

by

Gayatri Vyas,* M.S.

Mukesh Kabra,** M.S.

and

Pramod Kavadia,*** M.S.

Struma Ovarii is known for its rarity, in which the thyroid tissue overgrows all other elements, resulting in tumour made up entirely or in large part of thyroid tissue. A case report of Struma Ovarii is being presented.

CASE REPORT

Mrs. J., 21 years old, Hindu female was admitted for failure to conceive, gradually increasing painless swelling in lower abdomen and excessive, lengthy, and painful menstrual periods since 6 months.

Present menstrual cycles were 6-7/30-45 days, secondary those previous cycles were normal. Her general condition was good, there was no clinical evidence of hyperthyroidism. Thyroid gland was not enlarged.

On abdominal examination, a mass was palpable in the lower abdomen about 7 x 6 cm. in size, oval in shape, cystic in consistency and having considerable mobility.

On bimanual examination the external os was closed, uterus was anteverted, anteflexed, smaller than normal size, mobile. A cystic mass of about 7 x 6 cm was palpable through the posterior fornix separate from the uterus.

Routine laboratory investigations did not reveal any abnormality.

On laparotomy, a cyst was found arising from right ovary, measuring 8 x 7 cm in size. The surface was greyish blue and lobulated. Fallopian tube of this side was stretched over it and was adherent to the mass. Left Ovary was normal. Right sided salpingo-oophorectomy was done.

On cutting open the tumour, it was multilocular containing straw coloured watery fluid. On microscopic examination thyroid tissue constituted the predominant element in all the sections. It was in the form of acini having follicles of epithelium with or without reddish pink colloidal material.

The post-operative period was uneventful and patient discharged in satisfactory condition.

* Professor & Head,

** Resident Gynae Officer,

*** Ex-Senior Registrar,

Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner-334 001.

Accepted for publication on 13-10-81.

See Fig. on Art Paper II