

## Study of Spectrum of Ovarian Lesions in a Tertiary Care Hospital: Comparison between Frozen Section and Histopathological Examination

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### Abstract

**Background:** Ovarian tumours are a heterogeneous neoplasm with a varied clinical, morphological and histological feature. **Materials and Methods:** This prospective study of 1 year comprised of 41 ovarian lesions diagnosed in the Department of Pathology, Grant Medical College and Sir JJ group of hospital. After thorough gross examination, representative bits were processed and stained with H & E. Tumours were classified as per WHO classification. Special stains were done wherever required. **Results:** 41 cases were included in the study, ranging 11-77 years in age, most commonly presented with complaint of pain in abdomen (68.29%). Majority of the primary ovarian lesions were benign (66.67%), followed by malignant (27.78%) and borderline lesions (5.55%). Epithelial tumours were most common (77.78 %), followed by germ cell tumours (19.44%) and sex cord stromal tumours (2.78%). Serous cystadenoma was the commonest benign tumour and serous cyst adenocarcinoma was the commonest malignant ovarian tumour. The accuracy of frozen section diagnosis for ovarian lesions was 88.46%. Sensitivity and specificity of frozen section was less for borderline ovarian lesions. **Conclusion:** The prognosis and varying therapeutic strategies of ovarian tumours necessitate an accurate pathological evaluation. Although newer techniques like IHC and molecular analysis have made the diagnosis easier and more precise, in the institutes with provision of limited resources, histopathological study is still the gold standard in diagnosing most of these tumours.