



▼ POST GRADUATES ABSTRACTS

PG - 41: HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF LESIONS IN THE UTERINE CORPUS

S.Madhu Balaji, Final year post-graduate, *Department of Pathology*,

K.Bhavani, Associate Professor, *Department of Pathology*.

Mahatma Gandhi Medical College & Research Institute, SBV, Pondicherry

Introduction: The uterus is a specialised fibromuscular organ composed of the upper corpus which is muscular and the lower cervix which is fibrous and continues down into the vagina. Occurrence of corpus pathologies differ among different geographical regions.

Aims and Objectives: To study the gross and microscopic appearances of different uterine corpus lesions. To find the occurrence of various neoplastic and non-neoplastic lesions. To analyse the occurrence of uterine corpus lesions with age predilection. To assess the types of hysterectomies done for various uterine corpus pathologies.

Materials and methods: The specimens received through resection of uterus reported in MGMCRI in a period starting November 2015 to May 2017 were studied.

Results: Majority of the uterine corpus lesions were seen among reproductive age group (76.82%) followed

by menopausal age-group (18.9%). Total abdominal hysterectomy (57.9%) was the most commonly performed surgery for uterine corpus lesions. The occurrence of myometrial lesions was higher (59%) compared to the endometrial lesions (41%). Non-neoplastic endometrial lesions constitute about 76.4% of the total endometrial lesions while the neoplastic lesions constitute only 23.52%. The occurrence of villoglandular variant of endometrioid carcinoma was higher (35%). Adenomyosis (82.1%) was the most common non-neoplastic myometrial lesion. Leiomyoma was the most common myometrial lesion.

Conclusion: Totally 338 hysterectomy specimens were received. The occurrence of uterine corpus lesions were common in the reproductive age-group. Leiomyoma was the most common non-neoplastic myometrial lesion. Stromal nodule was the common neoplastic myometrial lesion. This database from our study may help gynecologists to modify their treatment options.