Sensitivity of Frozen Section Analysis in Patients with Ovarian Adult Granulosa Cell Tumor, a Multi-Center Study

1. Sensitivity of Frozen Section Analysis in Management of Inconclusive Ovarian Masses

Abstract 

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Introduction/Background We aimed to demonstrate the sensitivity of frozen section for patients with adult granulosa cell tumor (AGCT) and analyze the clinicopathological factors that may be associated with sensitivity.

Methodology This is a multicenter study including data of 10 Gynecological Oncology Departments. The frozen-section results of patients who had ovarian AGCT at the final pathology review were retrospectively analyzed. The relation between clinicopathological characteristics such as age, tumor size, Ca-125 level, presence of ascites, omental metastasis, and cytology of the sensitivity of frozen section in patients with AGCT were evaluated. The sensitivity of frozen section diagnosis was determined by comparing the results of patients with AGCT with the final pathological diagnosis.

Results The frozen section results of 274 patients with AGCT were obtained. The median age of the patients was 52 years (range, 17–52 years). Totally, 144 (52.7%, n=273) patients were postmenopausal. The median tumor size was 90 mm (range, 9–700 mm). The median preoperative Ca-125 level was 23 IU/mL (range, 2–995 IU/mL). The sensitivity of frozen section for detecting AGCT was 76.3%. Any association between the sensitivity of frozen section and menopausal status, presence of ascites, positive cytology, omental metastasis, tumor size, Ca-125 level, age could not be shown.

Conclusion It is important to know the diagnosis of AGCT intraoperatively and we demonstrated the sensitivity of frozen-section for these tumors as 76.3%.

Disclosure The authors have no conflicts of interest relevant to this article.

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