Pathology of the Female Genital Tract III
Ovary and Fallopian Tube

Readings: Robbins Basic Pathology, 10th Edition, Chapter 19, 736-742

Educational objectives:

Describe the pathogenesis of common non-neoplastic lesions of the ovary (Follicular cysts, corpus luteum cysts)

Explain the pathogenesis, clinical manifestations and morphologic findings of polycystic ovarian disease (PCOD)

Explain the cellular derivation of the three major classes of ovarian tumors:
  - Ovarian epithelial tumors
  - Germ cell tumors
  - Sex cord-stromal tumor

Describe the epidemiology, clinical manifestations, and biological behavior of the most common ovarian epithelial tumors: Serous, mucinous

Compare/Contrast the pathology and behavior of a “borderline” epithelial ovarian tumor vs. a benign or malignant tumor

Describe the histologic differences between serous and mucinous tumors of ovary

Explain in broad terms the histogenesis of germ cell tumors of the ovary.

Explain the gross and histologic features of mature cystic teratoma, malignant teratoma and immature teratoma

Describe the morphologic features, associated tumor markers and clinical behavior of dysgerminoma, endodermal sinus tumor (yolk sac tumor), embryonal carcinoma and choriocarcinoma

Describe Sex cord-stromal tumors (Thecoma-fibroma, Granulosa cell tumor, Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor) with respect to their characteristic histologic findings, endocrine activity, clinical manifestations

List the most common primary sites of metastatic carcinoma to ovary

Define “Krukenberg tumor”

Define “Pseudomyxoma peritonii”