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The study of the effect of tumor-infiltrating neutrophils in predicting the recurrence of cervical cancer

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Objective: To investigate the prognostic effect of the tumor-infiltrating neutrophils in cervical cancer, and the effect of bone marrow neutrophils on the growth and angiogenesis of U14 mice cervical cancer cell lines.

Method: International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) stage I B and II A treatment-naive cervical cancer patients (N=46) were assessed for tumor-infiltrating CD66b+ neutrophils by immunohistochemistry. Results were correlated with recurrence-free survival (RFS) as end point. Bone marrow neutrophils separated from naive and tumor-bearing mouse were used to co-inoculate with the U14 mice cervical cancer cell line to observe the effect of neutrophils on the growth and angiogenesis of U14 cell line.

Result: The group with a density of CD66b+ neutrophils above median in the tissue of cervical cancer was associated with shorter RFS than the group with a density of CD66b+ neutrophils below median, and the 2 groups had a statistic difference (P=0.021). The bone marrow neutrophils from the tumor-bearing mouse had the ability to promote tumor growth and angiogenesis of U14 cervical cancer cell line.

Conclusion: The increasing number of the tumor-infiltrating neutrophils in cervical cancer tissues was correlated with the short recurrence free survival of the patients of cervical cancer, and the tumor environment could change the neutrophils to act in a way that favors tumor angiogenesis and tumor growth.

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Ovarian fibroma: A clinic-pathological study of 23 cases with review of literature

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to correlate the clinical findings, RMI-4 index, and frozen section in cases of ovarian fibroma with the final histopathology.

Method: This is a retrospective study of clinical and pathological features of 23 patients of ovarian fibroma. The patient's age ranged from 34 to 66 years (mean-49 years). The most common presenting symptom was abdominal pain. On clinical examination, the mean size of ovarian tumor was 9.5 cm, CA-125 levels were found to be raised in 14 patients and it was associated with ascites in 10 patients. USG showed a well circumscribed mass (with a mean size of 14 cm), on left side in 14 cases and on right side in 9 patients. RMI-4 was calculated in all the patients and it revealed the possibility of a benign histology in 17 patients. All patients underwent exploratory laparotomy with removal of ovarian tumor followed by frozen section examination. All but one (22/23) patient had positive correlation among frozen section and final histo-pathological findings.

Results: Ovarian fibroma generally tends to occur in post-menopausal women. All the patients in our study of ovarian fibroma were symptomatic, with presence of palpable mass in majority of patients. RMI-4 Index co-related very well with benign nature of disease. Frozen section has an invaluable role at surgery; fertility conserving surgery is the choice in young women.

Conclusion: Clinical findings, RMI-4 Index, frozen section, play a vital role before and at surgery in cases of benign ovarian tumors.

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