

Non-epithelial tumors of the ovary

This article has been translated from WikiSkripta; ready for the **editor's review**.

Nonepithelial ovarian tumors can be either **tumors of germ cell** or **tumors of stromal and germline cells'** (*sex cord- gonadal stromal tumors*).

Germ cell tumors

 For more information see *Germinal tumors*.

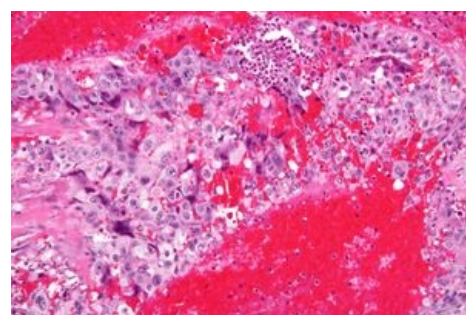
There can be purely germline tumors and tumors mixed with germline tumors. Purely germinal can be^[1]:

- **dysgerminoma** - is the most common malignant germinal tumor and affects both ovaries in 20%, is chemo and radiosensitive (treated with chemotherapy); there is a high risk of developing malignant dysgerminoma in any (phenotypic) woman with a 46,XY karyotype or the presence of SRY - this is an indication for removal of the gonads^[2];
- **yolk sac tumor**;
- **embryonic carcinoma**;
- **polyembryoma**;
- **choriocarcinoma**;
- **teratoma**.

Sex cord-gonadal stromal tumors

They may be of germline tissue or stromal tissue or both (*mixed*) and may produce either estrogens, androgens or both (gynandroblastoma). They are distinguished by:

- **granulosa tumors**;
- **thecomas/fibromas**;
- **androblastomas** (Sertoli tumor, Leydig tumor, Sertoli-Leydig tumor);
- **gynandroblastomas** (mixed male and female, may be mixed stromal and sex-cord, or one of these tissues).



Highly malignant choriocarcinoma

Links

Source

- ws:Neopitelové nádory ovaria

Related Articles

- Ovarian tumors
- Malignant tumors of the ovary
- Malignant tumors in gynecology

External links

- www.onkogyn.cz (<http://www.onkogyn.cz>)
- Sex cord-gonadal stromal tumor (English Wikipedia page)

References

1. ROB, Luke – MARTAN, Alois – CITTERBART, Karel. *Gynecology*. 2. edition. Galen, 2008. 390 pp. pp. 206–211. ISBN 978-80-7262-501-7.
2. ROB, Lukáš – MARTAN, Alois – CITTERBART, Karel. *Gynecology*. 2. edition. Galen, 2008. 390 pp. ISBN 978-80-7262-501-7.