ABSTRACT

AN IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY ON INTRATUMORAL AND PERITUMORAL LYMPHATIC VESSEL DENSITY AS A PROGNOSTIC PARAMETER IN ENDOMETRIAL CARCINOMA

BACKGROUND

Lymphatic invasion and nodal metastasis play major role in the spread and prognosis of endometrial adenocarcinoma.

AIM

1. To study tumor lymph-angiogenesis, detected by D2-40, as a predictive marker for the risk of lymph node metastasis and its relation to other prognostic parameters in Endometrial carcinoma.
2. To compare the efficacy of Pipelle sampling and Endometrial curettage in detecting endometrial carcinoma and to compare the concordance of FIGO grade of endometrial adenocarcinomas in pre-operative biopsy and hysterectomy specimens.

MATERIALS & METHODS

This is atwoyear prospective and retrospective study conducted in the department of Pathology, Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Chennai on patients diagnosed as endometrial carcinoma in hysterectomy. All the patients were subjected to immunohistochemical analysis with D2-40 and lymphatic vessel scoring was done. The following parameters like histologic type, FIGO grade, depth of

myometrial invasion, lymphovascular invasion, pelvic and paraaortic lymphnode status, omental deposits, peritoneal wash cytology and FIGO staging were correlated with lymphatic vessel scoring.

RESULTS

This study showed significant correlation of D2-40 positive lymph vessels with mean age, histologic type, depth of myometrial invasion, peritoneal wash status and stage of endometrial carcinoma. This study showed that both pipelle and curettage are equally effective in detecting endometrial carcinoma preoperatively and the Concordance of FIGO grade between preoperative biopsy and hysterectomy specimens was statistically significant with both methods.

KEYWORDS

D2-40, podoplanin, lymphatic vessel, endometrial adenocarcinoma, FIGO grade.