

ABSTRACT

STUDY OF RISK OF MALIGNANCY INDEX SCORING SYSTEM IN THE PREOPERATIVE EVALUATION OF PATIENTS WITH OVARIAN TUMOR AND ITS CORRELATION WITH HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

BACKGROUND

The discrimination between benign and malignant ovarian tumor is important in considering an optimal plan for an appropriate surgical treatment.

OBJECTIVE

To evaluate the ability of risk of malignancy index based on menopausal status, ultrasonographic score and serum level of CA125 to discriminate between benign and malignant ovarian tumor.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This is a prospective observational study of 100 patients of all age group who admitted with a diagnosis of ovarian tumor at Govt. R.S.R.M Lying in hospital, Chennai during the period of 2015 to 2016 . The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of different cut off values of RMI were calculated. Finally it was correlated with histopathological examination.

RESULTS

By comparing the RMI with different cut off values, the RMI with cut off value 200 gave sensitivity 82.6%, specificity 94.8%, positive predictive value 82.6% and negative predictive value 94.8%. It was significantly better in predicting malignancy.

CONCLUSION

The RMI is able to discriminate between benign and malignant ovarian tumors. The RMI with a cut off value 200 was the most reliable in predicting malignancy. It is a simple method that can be incorporated into clinical practice easily to enable the selection of patients for proper referral to tertiary care centre.

KEY WORDS

Risk of malignancy index, Serum CA125, Menopausal status,
Ultrasonographic score, Ovarian tumor.