

Ovarian Germ Cell Tumor

== Types ==

Ovarian tumor They consist of mainly solid tissue, while ovarian cysts contain fluid. Not all are ovarian cancer. Tumor of the ovary vary remarkably Ovarian tumors, or ovarian neoplasms, are tumors in the ovary. Organization (WHO) divided ovarian cancerous tumours as 90% epithelial, 3% germ cell, and 2% sex cord-stromal types

Introduction Dysgerminomas are Malignant germ cell tumor of ovary and particularly prominent in patients diagnosed with gonadal dysgenesis. OGCTs are relatively difficult to detect and diagnose at an early stage because of the nonspecific histological characteristics. Common symptoms of OGCT are bloating, abdominal distention, ascites, and dyspareunia. OGCT is caused mainly due to the formation of malignant cancer cells in the primordial germ cells of the ovary. The exact pathogenesis of OGCTs is still unknown however, various genetic mutations and environmental factors have been identified. OGCTs are commonly found during pregnancy when an adnexal mass is found during a pelvic examination, ultrasound scans show a solid mass in ovary or blood serum test shows elevated alpha-fetoprotein levels. They are unlikely to have metastasized and therefore the standard tumor management is surgical resection, coupled with...

Sex cord-gonadal stromal tumour In humans, this group accounts for 8% of ovarian cancers and under 5% of testicular cancers. Their diagnosis is histological: only a biopsy of the tumour can make an exact diagnosis. In contrast, the epithelial cells originate from the outer epithelial lining surrounding the gonad while the germ cell tumors arise from the precursor cells of the gametes, hence the name germ cell. cells and fibrocytes. In contrast, the epithelial cells originate from the outer epithelial lining surrounding the gonad while the germ cell tumors arise Sex cord-gonadal stromal tumour is a group of tumours derived from the stromal component of the ovary and testis, which comprises the granulosa, thecal cells and fibrocytes. They are often suspected of being malignant prior to operation, being solid ovarian tumours that tend to occur most commonly in post menopausal women

Other types of ovarian diseases listed in table include endometriosis, ovarian tumors, ovarian cancer, ovarian germ cell tumors, and ovarian low malignant potential tumors. == Types == Multicellular eukaryotes are made of two fundamental cell types: germ and somatic cells. Germ cells produce gametes and are the only cells that can

undergo meiosis as well as mitosis. Somatic cells are all the other cells that form the building blocks of the body and they only divide by mitosis. The lineage of germ cells is called the germline. Germ cell specification begins during cleavage in many animals or in the epiblast during gastrulation in birds and mammals. After transport, involving passive movements and active migration, germ cells arrive at the developing gonads... f7238b3eda == Histopathologic classification == f7238b3eda If the egg fails to release from the follicle in the ovary an ovarian cyst may form. Small ovarian cysts are common in healthy women. Some women have more follicles than usual (polyendocrine metabolic ovarian syndrome), which inhibits the follicles to grow normally and this will cause cycle irregularities. f7238b3eda The risk of ovarian cancer increases with age. Most cases of ovarian cancer develop after menopause. It is also more common in women who have ovulated more over their lifetime. This includes those who have never had children, those who began ovulation at a younger age and those who reach menopause at an older age. Other risk factors include hormone therapy after menopause, fertility... f7238b3eda

Ovarian germ cell tumors There are four main types of OGCTs, namely dysgerminomas, yolk sac tumor, teratoma, and choriocarcinoma. Ovarian germ cell tumors (OGCTs) are heterogeneous tumors that are derived from the primitive germ cells of the embryonic gonad, which accounts for about 2. 6% of all ovarian malignancies f7238b3eda

== Background == f7238b3eda This group of tumours is significantly less common than testicular germ cell tumours in men, and slightly less common than ovarian germ cell tumours in women (see Ovarian cancer). f7238b3eda

Ovarian disease Other types of ovarian diseases listed in table include endometriosis, ovarian tumors, ovarian cancer, ovarian germ cell tumors, and ovarian low malignant Ovarian diseases are diseases or disorders of the ovary. They can be classified as endocrine disorders or as disorders of the reproductive system f7238b3eda

There are two subtypes of ovarian carcinoma – epithelial and nonepithelial; ovarian clear-cell carcinoma is an epithelial ovarian cancer. The other major subtypes within this group include high-grade serous, endometrioid, mucinous, and low-grade serous. The serous type is the most common form of epithelial ovarian... f7238b3eda

Germ cell In many animals, the germ cells originate in the primitive A germ cell is any cell that gives rise to the gametes of an organism that reproduces sexually. Instead, germ cells can arise from somatic cells in the adult, such as the floral meristem of flowering plants. A germ cell is any cell that gives rise to the gametes of an organism that reproduces sexually. There, they undergo meiosis, followed by cellular differentiation into mature gametes, either eggs or sperm. Unlike animals,

plants do not have germ cells designated in early development. In many animals, the germ cells originate in the primitive streak and migrate via the gut of an embryo to the developing gonads. It is debated whether primordial germ cells can also originate from the amnion f7238b3eda

Ovarian cancer Common areas to which the cancer may spread include the lining of the abdomen, lymph nodes, lungs, and liver. These cells can also invade or metastasize (spread) to other parts of the body. It may originate from the ovary itself or more commonly from nearby structures such as fallopian tubes or the inner lining of the abdomen. The ovary is made up of three different cell types including epithelial cells, germ cells, and stromal cells. When these cells become abnormal, they can divide and form tumors. When these cells become abnormal, they can divide and form tumors. Symptoms become more noticeable as the cancer progresses. These cells can Ovarian cancer is a cancerous tumor of an ovary. These symptoms may include bloating, vaginal bleeding, pelvic pain, abdominal swelling, constipation, and loss of appetite, among others. cell types including epithelial cells, germ cells, and stromal cells. When this process begins, there may be no or only vague symptoms f7238b3eda

The signs and symptoms are varied according to the location of the EGCTs. Common symptoms are fever, constipation, abdomen mass with or without pain, backache, bumps in testicles for male, abnormal bleeding in vagina or miss menses for female. The cause of EGCTs has not been found. Some potential risk factors include smoking, alcohol consumption, specific genetic syndromes, congenital abnormalities, and more. Among these risk factors, specifically, the Klinefelter syndrome (KS) and cryptorchidism increase the possibility for males having... f7238b3eda

Germ cell tumor A germ cell tumor (GCT) is a neoplasm derived from primordial germ cells. Germ cell tumors typically originate A germ cell tumor (GCT) is a neoplasm derived from primordial germ cells. Extragonadal GCTs are thought to result from abnormal migration of germ cell precursors during development of the embryo. Germ-cell tumors can be cancerous or benign. Germ cell tumors typically originate from the gonads (ovary and testis), but can arise in other areas of the body. Germ-cell tumors can be cancerous or benign f7238b3eda

== Diagnosis == f7238b3eda

Ovarian clear-cell carcinoma Within this epithelial group ovarian clear-cell carcinoma makes up 5–10%. Cord-stromal and germ cell belong to the nonepithelial category which are much less common. Ovarian clear-cell carcinoma often Ovarian clear-cell carcinoma, or clear-cell carcinoma of the ovary, also called ovarian clear-cell adenocarcinoma, is one of several subtypes of ovarian carcinoma – a subtype of epithelial ovarian cancer, in contrast to non-epithelial cancers. epithelial

ovarian tumors. According to research, most ovarian cancers start at the epithelial layer which is the lining of the ovary
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It was recognized as a separate category of ovarian cancer by the World Health Organization in 1973. Its incidence rate differs across various ethnic groups. Reports from the United States show that the highest rates are among Asians with 11.1% versus whites with 4.8% and blacks at 3.1%. These numbers are consistent with the finding that although clear-cell carcinomas are rare in Western countries they are much more common in parts of Asia. f7238b3eda In 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) divided ovarian cancerous tumours as 90% epithelial, 3% germ cell, and 2% sex cord-stromal types. f7238b3eda At CT and MRI, an immature teratoma possesses characteristic appearance. It is typically large (12–25 cm) and has prominent solid components with cystic elements. It is usually filled with lipid constituents... f7238b3eda

Immature teratoma A teratoma is a tumor of germ cell origin, containing tissues from more than one germ cell line, It can be ovarian or testicular in its origin An immature teratoma is a teratoma that contains anaplastic immature elements, and is often synonymous with malignant teratoma. The most common symptoms noted are abdominal distension and masses. A teratoma is a tumor of germ cell origin, containing tissues from more than one germ cell line, It can be ovarian or testicular in its origin. Prognosis and treatment options vary and largely depend on grade, stage and karyotype of the tumor itself. teratoma. Unlike a mature cystic teratoma, an immature teratoma contains immature or embryonic structures. and are almost always benign. It displays a specific age of incidence, occurring most frequently in the first two decades of life and almost never after menopause. It can coexist with mature cystic teratomas and can constitute of a combination of both adult and embryonic tissue. An immature teratoma is thus a very rare tumor, representing 1% of all teratomas, 1% of all ovarian cancers, and 35. 6% of malignant ovarian germ cell tumors f7238b3eda

== Classification == f7238b3eda

Extracranial germ cell tumor Jude Children's Research Hospital, the chance of children who are under 15 years old having EGCTs is 3%, in comparison to adolescents, a possibility of 14% with aged 15 to 19 can have EGCTs. There is no obvious cut point in between children and adolescents. An extracranial germ cell tumor (EGCT) occurs in the abnormal growth of germ cells in the gonads (testes or ovaries) and the areas other than the brain An extracranial germ cell tumor (EGCT) occurs in the abnormal growth of germ cells in the gonads (testes or ovaries) and the areas other than the brain via tissue, lymphatic system, or circulatory system. The tumor can be benign or malignant (cancerous) by its growth rate. However, common cut points in researches are 11 years old and 15 years old. According to the National Cancer Institute and St f7238b3eda

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