

Laparoscopic Management of Ovarian Cysts in Women of Reproductive Age

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Aim. To assess the value of laparoscopic management of ovarian cystic tumors.

Patients and Methods. Forty patients of reproductive age who consecutively underwent laparoscopy for persistent ovarian cyst were included in the study. The preoperative workup consisted of a routine clinical examination, transvaginal ultrasonography (both gray scale and color Doppler modality), and measurement of serum CA 125 concentration. Laparoscopy included ovarian and pelvic inspection, peritoneal cytology and cytology of a cyst aspirate, intraoperative classification of ovarian cysts as benign or suspect according to macroscopic appearance, and, finally, surgical treatment.

Results. Thirty-nine ovarian cysts (97.5%) were treated by laparoscopy without surgical complications. Cystectomy was performed in 20 patients (51%), fenestration of the cyst in 12 patients (31%), and adnexectomy in 7 patients (18%). The histological findings were benign in all patients. Histology revealed 13 serous and 5 mucinous cystomas, 11 endometriomas, 3 dermoid cysts and 7 functional ovarian cysts. In a frozen section of one patient (2.5%), an endometrioid cystadenocarcinoma of a low malignant potential was found, and laparoscopy was immediately extended to laparotomy. Peritoneal cytology was negative for all 40 patients, and that of cyst aspirates for 39 patients.

Conclusions. Laparoscopy is an effective method for the treatment of ovarian cysts, provided that the preoperative workup indicates benign lesions.

Key words: *operative laparoscopy; ovarian cysts*

Received: April 17, 1996
Accepted: February 17, 1997

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