

Histopathological Study of Uterine and Cervical Lesion in Hysterectomy Specimens

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ABSTRACT:

Background: The adult nulliparous uterus is a hollow, pear shaped organ that weights 40-80 grams. It is divided into the Cervix and Corpus. The uterus being a vital reproductive and hormone-responsive organ, is subjected to a variety of physiological changes and benign and malignant disorders. Hysterectomy is the most common major gynecological procedure in the world. It can be done through either abdominal or vaginal route. **Aims and objectives:** The present study was aimed at detailed histopathological evaluation of all lesion of hysterectomy specimen **Material and methods:** This was a retrospective study of the gross and histopathological findings of uterus and cervix in 150 hysterectomy specimens received in the pathology department, B. J. Medical college, Ahmedabad during the period from July to December 2015. The hysterectomy specimens received were fixed in 10% formalin for 24 hours, were examined grossly and necessary sections were obtained. The tissue pieces were then processed in automated tissue processor, well labeled paraffin blocks were made. Sections were cut with the help of microtome and were stained routinely by Hematoxylin & Eosin stain and special stains wherever necessary. Sections were examined with the help of light microscopy. **Results:** Peak age group of hysterectomy was 41-50 years. Most common pathology found was uterine leiomyomas in 55 cases and next to it was adenomyosis. In cervix most common finding was chronic cervicitis in 116 cases. **Conclusion:** Most common benign lesion in uterus is leiomyoma followed by adenomyosis and in cervix it is chronic cervicitis in hysterectomy specimens received in our department.

Key Words: Hysterectomy, Histopathology of Uterus and Cervix, Leiomyoma.

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