Ovarian mucinous cystadenoma

Benign end of the spectrum of mucin-containing <u>epithelial ovarian</u> <u>tumors.</u>

Epidemiology

- The estimated peak incidence is at around 30-50 years of age.
- They comprise approximately 80% of <u>mucinous ovarian tumors</u> and 20-25% of all benign ovarian tumors.

Pathology

 lined by columnar epithelium, typically similar to endocervical epithelium, though occasionally an intestinal type may be seen. These cells secrete thick, gelatinous mucin which fills the locules ⁵.

Radiographic features

- Mucinous cystadenomas tend to be larger than serous cystadenomas at presentation ¹.
- Bilaterality is rare (2-5%). Mural calcification is more common than serous tumors ⁶.

US

- Typically large cystic adnexal mass
- Multilocular with numerous thin septations
- Loculations may contain low-level internal echogenicity due to increased mucin content
- Different locules may contain various degrees of echogenicity

MRI

Mucinous cystadenomas are usually seen as large multilocular cysts containing fluid of various viscosity. Due to this reason, the loculi of the tumours often show variable signal intensities on both T1 and T2 sequences. This can sometimes give a "stained glass" appearance. They rarely appear as unilocular cysts.



