IS-43  Histopathologic Review and Evaluation of Sex Steroid Hormone Receptor Status and Proliferation Index in In- flamed Endometria

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OBJECTIVES: To study the histology, distribution and intensity of sex steroid receptors (estrogen and progesterone) and cell proliferation (Ki-67 expression) by semi-quantitative scores in inflamed endometria. METHODS: A histopathologic review of 35 cases of granulomatous endometritis, 2 of xanthogranulomatous endometritis and 20 cases of chronic non-specific endometritis (in non-puerperal setting) received between Jan 2005 and Aug 2008 was done. Semi-quantitative scoring of Estrogen Receptor (ER), Progesterone Receptor (PR) and Ki-67 expression was done by immunohistochemistry on 20 cases of granulomatous endometritis and 10 cases of chronic non-specific endometritis. Thirty age matched cases (± 2 years) with no endometrial lesions were selected as controls for immunohistochemistry. RESULTS: Thirty seven cases (61.4%) of inflamed endometria showed lack of endometrial maturation in the form of non-secretory morphology. The granulomas were present diffusely in 20 cases while 15 cases showed focal distribution. In cases with focal inflammation, the endometrial maturational lag was often limited to the vicinity of inflammation. Plasma cells were found in all cases of chronic non specific and most cases of granulomatous endometritis. Neutrophil infiltration in endometrial glands and stroma in the absence of menstrual changes was also observed in many cases. There was significantly higher ER, PR and Ki-67 expression in endometrial glandular and stromal cells in inflamed endometria as compared with the controls. Further, non-secretory morphology was associated with significantly higher expression of all these markers than secretory morphology (all P-values <0.02). CONCLUSION: Histopathologic review showed maturational lag in inflamed endometria, evident more so in the presence of diffuse than focal inflammation. The results of hormone markers and Ki-67 (reported for the first time) reinforce that endometrial inflammation interferes with their local expression. This may contribute to infertility independent of other common factors.

IS-44  Relationship between lipid metabolism and adipocytokine for evaluation of menstrual disorder

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[Objective] To study the relationship between lipid metabolism and adipocytokine in the therapy for the patients with menstrual dysfunction occurred by the weight change, etc. [Methods] Fifty-eight women with menstrual disorder were selected including polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), premature ovarian failure (POF) and dietary amenorrhea received the Kaufmann therapy. The lipid metabolism was evaluated and serum leptin, adiponectin, and ghrelin were measured with informed consent. [Results] BMI, serum triglyceride and leptin were significantly higher in the PCOS group than in the dietary amenorrhea group with higher serum adiponectin. In the BMI<20 group, serum leptin was lower than in other groups and ghrelin showed positive correlation with active ghrelin. [Conclusion] The evaluation in lipid metabolism and adipocytokine was necessary for the endocrinological treatment of menstrual dysfunction.

IS-45  When Law and Biology Collide: A Case of Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome

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Intersex is a general term used for a variety of conditions in which a person is born with a reproductive or sexual anatomy that doesn’t fit the typical definitions of male or female. Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome (AIS), formerly known as testicular feminization, is one that falls into this category. AIS is an X-linked recessive condition resulting in a failure of normal masculinization of the external genitalia in chromosomally male individuals. This paper presents the first recorded case of Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome in our institution in a phenotypically female patient with primary amenorrhea, physical examination findings of inguinal mass, full breast development, blind ending vagina, scanty pubic hair, absent uterus, absent ovaries, absent axillary hair and an XY karyotype. This paper also aims to discuss steps in the diagnosis and management of the condition, its legal impacts and the importance of psychological counseling for patients. The medical profession is reminded through this case that we need not be faced with life and death situations for us to constantly educate ourselves and find ways to improve management and treatment of conditions which are not entirely confined in the four corners of a hospital room. The diagnosis and treatment that doctors provide are so extensive that they affect patients’ lives and their interactions, rights and obligations in the society. More importantly, our medical actions, more often than not, are integral parts of the legal order that they dictate the outcome of landmark cases, among others, on sex definition and classification.