

# 가

=Abstract=

## The Clinical Significance of Thrombocytosis in Patients presenting with a Pelvic Mass

Heung Tae Noh, M.D., Song Kyong Son, M.D.,

*Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, College of Medicine, Chungnam National University, Daejeon, Korea*

The clinical usefulness of the preoperative platelet count and serum CA 125 level for predicting malignancy in patients presenting with a pelvic mass was investigated.

A retrospective review of medical charts of 300 patients presenting with a pelvic mass between January 1995 and December 1997 was performed. Patients were divided into groups by pathologic diagnosis including ovarian cancer (n=20), benign ovarian tumor (n=60), endometrioma (n=20), uterine myoma (n=150), and adenomyosis (n=50). Thrombocytosis and elevated values of serum CA 125 level were defined as platelet count > 400,000/ul and 35U/ml, retrospectively. The x2 test was used to analyze the data.

The total number of case of ovarian carcinoma, benign ovarian tumor, and endometrioma were significantly correlated with thrombocytosis(P=0.001). The tumor type and the serum CA 125 level of benign ovarian tumors were also significantly correlated with thrombocytosis(P=0.032, P=0.009). Thrombocytosis was found in 25% of serous cystadenoma cases and in 30% of dermoid cyst cases but was not present in any case of mucinous cystadenoma. There was no significant correlation between thrombocytosis and clinicopathological factors, such as type, stage, and serum CA 125 level of ovarian carcinoma(P>0.05). Also, myoma, adenomyosis and endometrioma were not significantly correlated with thrombocytosis. However, in 19.8% of intramural myoma cases, 46.1% of submucosal myoma cases, and 36.3% of subserosal myoma cases, thrombocytosis was present(P>0.05).

The platelet count is a test that is rapidly available and easily obtained. Thrombocytosis is apparently a marker of tumor burden, but is a little value in planning the original management of women presenting with a pelvic mass.

**Key words** : Thrombooytosis, pelvic mass

I.

가 가

\* 1998

가

1. 1995 1 1997 12

가

1872 Reiss가

20

가 1). Chalas가  
56%

60 , 20 ,  
150 , 50 300

14 , 3

56%,  
59%

84%, 83%,  
2. Menczer가

2 , 1 ,  
20 , 20 ,

20

가  
3.

가 2.  
300

가 가

CA 125 ,

가

가

가

가

2)

가

Table 2. Correlation between ovarian mass and thrombocytosis

parameters	Thrombocytosis			
	Malignancy	p	Benign	p
1. Histologic subtype		0.306b		0.032b
serous	8 (57.1%)		5 (25%)	
mucinous	1 (33.3%)		0 (0%)	
germ cell	0 (0%)		6 (30%)	
clear cell	1 (100%)			
2. Serum CA 125 level		0.361b		0.009b
< 35U/ml	5 (62.5%)		3 (8.1%)	1 (16.7%)
≥ 35U/ml	5 (41.6%)		8 (34.7%)	6 (42.8%)
3. Stage		0.241b		
I	2 (40%)			
II	2 (100%)			
III	3 (33.3%)			
	3 (75%)			
4. Total	10 (50%)		11 (18.3%)	7 (35%)
				0.001c

a. Thrombocytosis was defined as platelet count > 400,000/mm<sup>3</sup>

b. Chi-square test

c. ANOVA

Table 1. Patient characteristics

Characteristics	No. of patients
No. of patients studied	300
Age range(mean)	18-76(42)
Ovarian carcinoma	20
Histologic subtype	
serous	14(70%)
mucinous	3(15%)
germ cell	2(10%)
clear cell	1( 5%)
Serum CA 125 level	
< 35U/ml	8(40%)
35U/ml	12(60%)
FIGO stage	
I	5(25%)
II	2(10%)
III	9(45%)
IV	4(20%)
Benign ovarian tumor	60
Histologic subtype	
serous	20(33.3%)
mucinous	20(33.3%)
dermoid	20(33.3%)
Serum CA 125 level	
< 35U/ml	37(61.6%)
35U/ml	23(38.4%)
Endometrioma	20
Serum CA 125 level	
< 35U/ml	6(30%)
35U/ml	14(70%)
Myoma	150
Histologic subtype	
intramural	126(84%)
submucosal	13(8.6%)
subserosal	11(7.4%)
Size	
< 5cm	69(46%)
5cm-10cm	71(47.3%)
10cm	10(6.4%)
Adenomyosis	50
Endometrial width	
< 4cm	23(46%)
4cm	27(54%)

가

가 400,000/mm<sup>3</sup>, CA 125 35 U/ml 가 가

ANOVA(one-way analysis of variance), p<0.05

Table 3. Correlation between uterine mass and thrombocytosis

	Myoma Thrombocytosis	p	Adenomyosis Thrombocytosis	p
1. Histologic subtype		0.058b		
intramural	25 (19.8%)			
submucosal	6 (46.1%)			
subserosal	4 (36.3%)			
Size		0.519b		
< 5cm	18 (26.0%)			
5cm-10cm	16 (22.5%)			
10cm	1 (10.0%)			
2. Endometrial width				0.065b
<4cm			2 (8.6%)	
4cm			8 (29.6%)	
3. Total	70 (46.6%)		10 (20%)	0.799c

a. Thrombocytosis was defined as platelet count 400,000/mm<sup>3</sup>  
 b. Chi-square test  
 c. ANOVA

(P=0.799)  
 가  
 가  
 0.519)  
 가  
 (P=0.065).  
 19.8%, 가  
 46.1%,  
 36.3%  
 (Tabel. 3).  
 가  
 (thrombopoiesis)  
 5),6).  
 8  
 8 3  
 가  
 and colleagues  
 가  
 가  
 Hoffman  
 가  
 13).Erythropoietin  
 4).  
 cytokines  
 (megakaryocyte)  
 erythropoietin  
 , erythropoietin  
 가 가  
 14),15).  
 16). IL-1 IL-3  
 17).  
 IL-6  
 , cytokine  
 18). IL-6 가 juvenile rheu-  
 matoid arthritis

19). (P)  
busulfan, nitrogen mustard, melphalan  
가  
가  
가  
5  
, 7 가  
(platelet pheresis)  
cytokine  
(aspirin, dipyridamole)  
가  
IL-6  
heparin  
(paraneoplastic syndrome)  
(myelo-proliferative disorder)  
Ginsburg 가  
가 (primary thrombocytosis)  
가 (reactive thrombocytosis) 2  
가 100 /mm2 가  
가 2). 가  
Choi Simon 36% 가  
mice 20% 가 34)  
, Jackson , Shreiner  
Karpatikin 33).  
23-25). McDonald erythropoietin  
26) McClure 35). CA 125 가  
thrombopoietin erythropoietin  
27). vincristine 가 36). 가  
28). 가  
가 100 /mm2 29).  
가 36%  
4% 가 2)  
30). 가



- human megakaryocytopoiesis. *Blood* 1989;73:671-7.
7. Shreiner DP, Weinberg J, Enoch D. Plasma thrombopoietic activity in humans with normal and abnormal platelet counts. *Blood*. 1988;56:183-8.
  8. Hoffman R, Yang HH, Bruno E, Floyd V. Assay of an activity in the serum of patients with disorders of thrombopoiesis that stimulates formation of megakaryocytic colonies. *NEJM*. 1981;305:533-8.
  9. Gladwin AM, Trowbridge EA, Slater DN, et al. The size and number of bone marrow megakaryocytes in malignant lymphoma and their relationship to abnormalities in platelet count. *Am J Hematol*. 1990;35:225-31.
  10. Hoffman R. Regulation of megakaryocytopoiesis. *Blood*. 1989;74:1196-212.
  11. Mazur EM. Megakaryocytopoiesis and platelet production: a review. *Exp Hematol*. 1987;15:340-50
  12. Bruno E, Briddell R, Hoffman R. Effect of recombinant and purified hematopoietic growth factors on human megakaryocyte colony formation. *Exp Hematol*. 1988;16:371-7.
  13. Aglietta M, Monzeglio C, Sanavio F, et al. In vivo effect of human granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor on megakaryocytopoiesis. *Blood*. 1991;77:1191-4.
  14. Burstein SA, Ishibashi T. Erythropoietin and megakaryocytopoiesis. *Blood Cells*. 1989;15:202-4.
  15. Berridge MV, Fraser JK, Carter JM, Lin FK. Effects of recombinant human erythropoietin on megakaryocytes and on platelet production in the rat. *Blood*. 1988;72:970-7.
  16. Semenza GL, Traystman MD, Gearhart JD, Antonarakis SE. Polycythemia in transgenic mice expressing the human erythropoietin gene. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. 1989;86:2301-5.
  17. Warren MK, Conroy LB, Rose JS. The role of interleukin 6 and interleukin 1 in megakaryocyte development. *Exp Hematol*. 1989;17:1095-9.
  18. Ishibashi T, Kimura H, Uchida T, et al. Human interleukin 6 is a direct promoter of maturation of megakaryocytes in vitro. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. 1989;86:5953-7.
  19. De Benedetti F, Massa M, Robbioni P, et al. Correlation of serum interleukin-6 levels with joint involvement and thrombocytosis in systemic juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum*. 1991;34:1158-63.
  20. Imai T, Koike K, Kubo T, et al. Interleukin-6 supports human megakaryocytic proliferation and differentiation. *Blood*. 1991;78:1969-74.
  21. Hoffbrand AV, Pettit JE: *Essential hematology*, First Edition, Oxford, London, Boston, Blackwell scientific publications co. 1980, p163.
  22. Choi SJ, Simone JV: Platelet production in experimental iron deficiency anemia. *Blood* 1973;42:219-23.
  23. Shreiner DP, Levin J: The effect of hemorrhage, hypoxia, and a preparation of erythropoietin on thrombopoiesis. *J Lab Clin Med* 1976;88:930-4.
  24. Jackson CW, Simone JW, Edward CC: The relationship of anemia and thrombocytosis. *J Lab Clin Med* 1974;84:357-60.
  25. Karpatikin S, Garg SK, Freeman ML: Role of iron as a regulator of thrombopoiesis. *Am J Med* 1974;57:521-5.
  26. McDonald TP, Clift R: Effects of thrombopoietin and erythropoietin on platelet production in rebound-thrombocytotic and normal mice. *Am J Hematol* 1979;6:219-23.
  27. McClure PD, Choi SJ : Thrombopoietin and erythropoietin on platelet production and iron deficiency anemia. *Br J Hematol* 1968;15:351-5
  28. Jackson CW, Edward CC: Evidence that stimulation of megakaryopoiesis by loco dose vincristine results from an effect on platelet. *Br J Haematol* 1977;36:97-9
  29. William JW: *Hematology*, 2nd edition, McGraw Hill Book Company 1972:1342-5
  30. Buss DH, Stuart JJ, Lipscomb GE: The incidence of Thrombotic and Hemorrhagic Disorders in association with extreme thrombocytosis. *Am J Hematol* 1985;20:365-9
  31. Ginsburg AD. Platelet function in patients with high platelet count. *Ann Intern Med* 1975;82:506-11
  32. Corbett G, Perry DJ. Significance of thrombocytosis. *Lancet* 1983;1:77-80
  33. Dutcher JA. Hematologic abnormalities in patients with nonhematologic malignancies. *Hematol Oncol Clin North Am* 1987;1:281-99
  34. Davis WM, Mendez-Ross AO. Thrombocytosis and thrombocythemia: the laboratory and clinical significance of an elevated platelet count. *Am J Clin Pathol* 1973;59:243-7
  35. Niloff J, Knapp RC, Schaetzl E, Reynolds C, Bast RC Jr. CA-125 antigen levels in obstetric and gynecologic patients. *Obstet Gynecol* 1984;64:703-7
  36. Herrmann UJ Jr, Locher GW, Goldhirsch A. Sonographic patterns of ovarian tumors: prediction of malignancy. *Obstet gynecol* 1987;69:777-81