

## S53. Demographic and histopathological analysis of malignant mesothelioma cases diagnosed at two different provinces in Turkey

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**Objective:** We aimed to evaluate and compare the demographic and histopathological features of malignant mesothelioma (MM) cases diagnosed in two different provinces in Turkey.

**Methods:** The demographic and histopathological characteristics of MM cases diagnosed at Pathology Department, Bozok University School of Medicine, and Private Bursa Patonet Laboratory were investigated retrospectively.

**Results:** There were 15 cases of MM diagnosed at Bozok University School of Medicine. Six(40%) patients were female, 9(60%) were male. The age ranged from 40 to 82 (mean=67.6±10.86) years. The anatomic location of 13(86.7%) cases were pleura, 1(6.7%) was scrotum and 1(6.7%) was omentum. Histopathologically, 12 pleural mesotheliomas showed epithelioid subtype and 1 showed sarcomatoid subtype. The omental mesothelioma exhibited epithelioid subtype and scrotal mesothelioma exhibited biphasic subtype. Five cases were smokers. Two cases had asbestos exposure. Four cases were housewives, 3 were farmers and 2 were construction workers. All cases were born and resided in Yozgat. Distribution of cases according to districts are as follows in a descending order of frequency; Sorgun, Cekerek, Central district, Akdagmadeni, and Kadisehri [5(33.3%), 5(33.3%), 2(13.4%), 2(13.4%), and 1(6.6%) cases, respectively].

There were 3 patients diagnosed as MM at Private Bursa Patonet Laboratory. 2(66.6%) of these patients were male, 1(33.4%) of was female. The mean age of the patients was 70.33±7.57 years (range:65-79). All cases were located in the pleura. Histologically, 2 cases were epithelioid subtype, and 1 was desmoplastic subtype.

**Results:** In the literature male/female ratio of MM is 4/1, however this ratio was lower in our study. Similar to the literature, pleura was the most frequent site of MM, and the most frequent histologic subtype was the epithelioid variant. In Yozgat, MM was more frequently seen in Sorgun and Cekerek compared to other districts. In order to elucidate the causes of this geographical distribution, comprehensive etiological studies are needed.

**Keywords:** mesothelioma, pleura, epithelioid, sarcomatoid, asbestos, Yozgat