

**THE STUDY OF GESTATIONAL TROPHOBLASTI DISEASE IN KERMANSHAH, IRAN****N. Jalilian**, F. Keshavarzi, T. Fakheri, A. Nankali*Maternity Research Center, Kermanshah University Medical Science, Kermanshah, Iran*

This study was a review of 79 GTD (Gestational Trophoblastic disease) during 8 years in Imam reza and Moatazedi hospital in Kermanshah city. The incidence of GTN (Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia) was 0.3%, GTN showed approximately 64.3% following a hydatidiform mole, 28.5% following an term pregnancy and 7.15% developed after an abortion. The diagnosis of gestational trophoblastic neoplasia was made primarily by persistently evaluated serum hCG level. In most cases, there was no tissue to submit for pathological study however 14 cases were shown choriocarcinoma and 3 cases had an invasive mole in pathology. 4 cases of choriocarcinoma following by term pregnancy. 36 out of 79 patient of GTD had been relieved although the rest of them were in stages 1, 2, 3 and 4, (34, 2, 4 and 3 respectively). 23 out of 34 patients got the single chemotherapy and 22 patients got the combination chemotherapy. 14 patients with GTN had metastasis. The most common sides of metastasis were lung 78.5%, the vagina 28.5% in about 28% brain and 21.4% liver metastasis. 5 in 23 patients who got the single chemotherapy unlikely persisted in combination chemotherapy.

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