

Granulosa Cell Tumor

Granulosa cell tumors, also known as granulosa-theca cell tumors, are potentially malignant yellow-white masses arising from granulosa cells. Tumors are often estrogen-producing, increasing risk of endometrial carcinoma. Unopposed excess estrogen exposure in younger patients can result in precocious puberty, while adults may experience abnormal uterine bleeding. Call-Exner bodies are hallmark cellular characteristics.



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Granulosa Cells

[Granny-lotus](#)

Granulosa cell tumors are categorized as sex cord-gonadal stromal tumors, and arise from granulosa cells.

Non-germ cell tumor

[Non-germy ovary](#)

Granulosa cell tumors present as a potentially malignant, yellow-white mass. They may also be referred to as granulosa-theca cell tumors.

Endometrial Carcinoma

[Endometrium Car-gnome](#)

Unopposed excess estrogen from granulosa cell tumors may cause endometrial carcinoma and hyperplasia in adults.

Call-Exner bodies

[Calling-the-X](#)

Call-Exner bodies are small follicles filled with eosinophilic secretions associated with granulosa cell tumors.

Estrogen producing

[Easter-eggs](#)

Granulosa cell tumors are estrogen-producing and can spur early onset of puberty or abnormal uterine bleeding. Excess estrogen is also a risk factor for endometrial carcinoma.

Precocious Puberty

[Pubescent-baby](#)

Unopposed excess estrogen from granulosa cell tumors may result in early onset of puberty in younger patients.