

Using a Logistic Model to Predict Malignancy of Adnexal Masses Based on Menopausal Status, Ultrasound Morphology, and Color Doppler Findings

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Abstract of:

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In the present study we aimed to develop a formula for predicting adnexal malignancy based on menopausal status, ultrasound morphology, and color Doppler findings. Logistic regression analysis was performed retrospectively in 79 adnexal masses (59 benign and 20 malignant) in 73 unselected and consecutive patients. All these masses had been preoperatively evaluated using transvaginal color Doppler ultrasonography. In logistic analysis menopausal status (premenopausal vs postmenopausal), color Doppler findings (no flow or lowest

resistance index >0.45 vs lowest resistance index ≤ 0.45) and ultrasound morphology (nonsuspicious vs suspicious) were entered as categorical variables. Morphology and color Doppler were found to be independent predictors, whereas menopausal status was not. To assess the validity of the developed mathematical formula, this was applied prospectively in a second series of 58 consecutive and unselected patients diagnosed of adnexal mass and scheduled for surgery. The probability of malignancy was estimated in each case. Overall, 56 of 58 (96.5%) adnexal masses were correctly classified. We conclude that the formula developed in this study is easy to apply could be useful to predict malignancy or benignity of adnexal masses.

Inadequate Azithromycin Activity against *Brucella melitensis* in Mice with Acute or Chronic Infections

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The activities of therapeutic regimens with azithromycin (AZI) and doxycycline combined with streptomycin (DOX-SM) were compared in *Brucella melitensis* infected mice. In a chronic model, AZI given over 10, 14 or 21 consecutive days (50 mg/kg/24 h) significantly reduced the infection (1.3-1.6 logs, day 48 post-infection). However, the effectiveness of DOX (21 days, 50 mg/kg/12 h) was higher than AZI (3.4 logs of reduction, day 48 post-infection). Besides, when

DOX was administered for 45 days, it «cured» all the animals from day 78. Similar results were obtained in an acute model infection. One single dose of DOX or DOX-SM, starting one day after lethal challenge, was able to protect 83% of the mice. In contrast, only 25% of the mice treated with AZI (50-200 mg/Kg) survived the challenge. Our findings demonstrate that AZI, in contrast to DOX-SM, does not cure experimental brucellosis.