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CERVICAL ADENOMYOMA IN THE PHILIPPINES: A RARE CASE

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THE CASE

A 50-year-old Gravida 4 Para 1 (1031) Filipina, who presented with abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) for 2 years. Clinical examination revealed a significantly dilated cervix with a palpable endocervical mass, prompting further evaluation. Transvaginal ultrasound confirmed the presence of an irregular heterogenous cervical mass measuring 4.9 x 2.5 x 2.5 cm with moderate vascularity on power Doppler. Subsequently, diagnostic hysteroscopy was done showing a prolapsing endocervical mass. The lesion was successfully removed through hysteroscopic-guided cervical polypectomy and endocervical curettage. Histopathological analysis confirmed the diagnosis of cervical adenomyoma described as a cream-tan, soft, polypoid tissue measuring 6.0 x 4.0 x 2.0 cm.

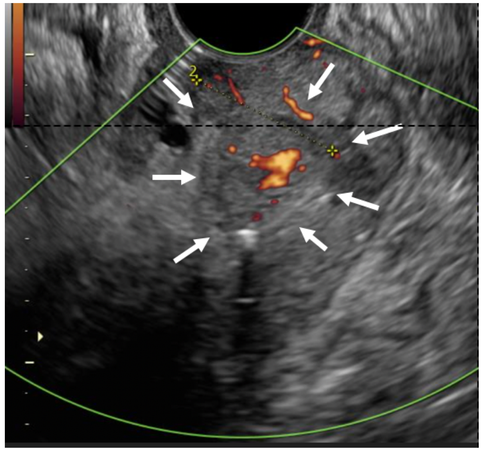


Figure 1. Cervical mass on sonography

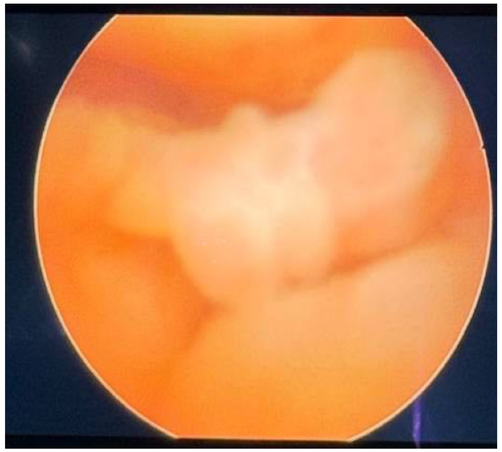


Figure 2. Intraoperative finding of the endocervical mass

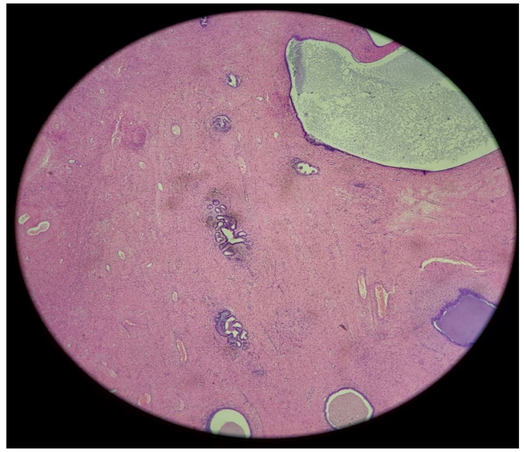


Figure 3. Histopathology findings of cervical adenomyoma