



SESSILE CERVICAL SUBSEROSAL FIBROID : A RARE CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION:

- Leiomyomas are the most common benign tumor of uterus in reproductive age group while cervical fibroids are rare tumor.
- The incidence of leiomyoma in reproductive age group is 20 % and only 2 % of these are arising from cervix¹.
- Cervical fibroids classification :
 - Anterior, Posterior, Lateral or Central.
 - interstitial, sub serosal or submucosal polypoid.²
- Growing cervical mass could drag the cervix, predisposing to cervical elongation and prolapse.³

CASE SUMMARY:

HISTORY:

- 40 years old female, P2L2A6, previous two LSCS, c/o something coming out of vagina X 1 year.
- Initially only during exertion but since 2-3 month it remains outside permanently and increasing in size.
- No c/o stress / urge incontinence or any bladder / bowel / menstrual complaints.
- **M/H** : regular, 3-4 days / 28-30 days
- **O/H** : P2L2A6, previous two LSCS / LD- 6 years back.



-3	-3	0
2	3	10
-3	-3	-10
POPQ		

Examination:

- **General Examination:** Conscious, Vitals stable.
- **P/A** : soft, non-tender,
- **P/S** : A mass of 8 cm arising from anterior aspect of vaginal part of cervix, having “**HORN OF UNICORN**” like appearance in respect of external cervical os. Os at the level of hymen.
- **P/V** : cervix elongated, an 8 x 2 cm, firm, non-tender, mobile, mass palpable anterior to cervix, uterus felt separately from mass, normal size, AVAF, bilateral fornixes free.
- **P/R:** Rectal mucosa free.

Investigations:

- **USG:** A hypoechoic lesion is seen in anterior wall of cervix and in upper 1/3 of vagina (5.1 x 2.9 cm). the lesion shows vascularity on color doppler.? neoplastic lesion. two tiny intramural fibroids. One small sub serosal fibroid at fundus of uterus.
- **MRI** : An inverted conical soft tissue signal intensity area measuring 3.5 x 4.5 x6.1 cm with broad base towards uterine body and apex towards introitus There is significant elongation of cervix with well defined fat levels at uterovesical septum.

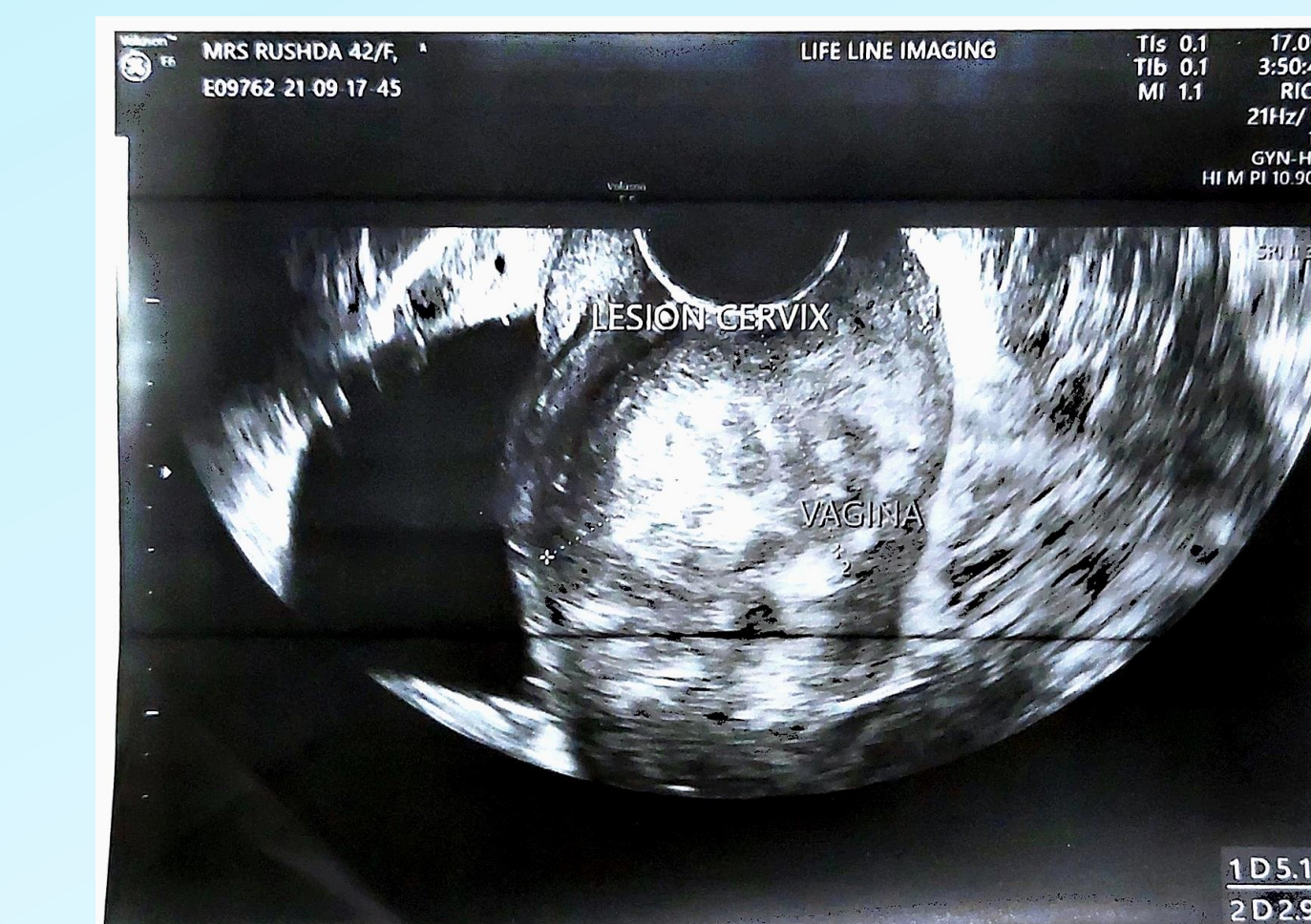
- After taking proper consent and preoperative investigations laparotomy done by abdomino- perineal approach. Enucleation of cervical mass followed by hysterectomy done.
- Post operative period un eventful.
- **Histopathological Examination-** Cervical fibroid with chronic cervicitis with proliferative endometrium.

DISCUSSION:

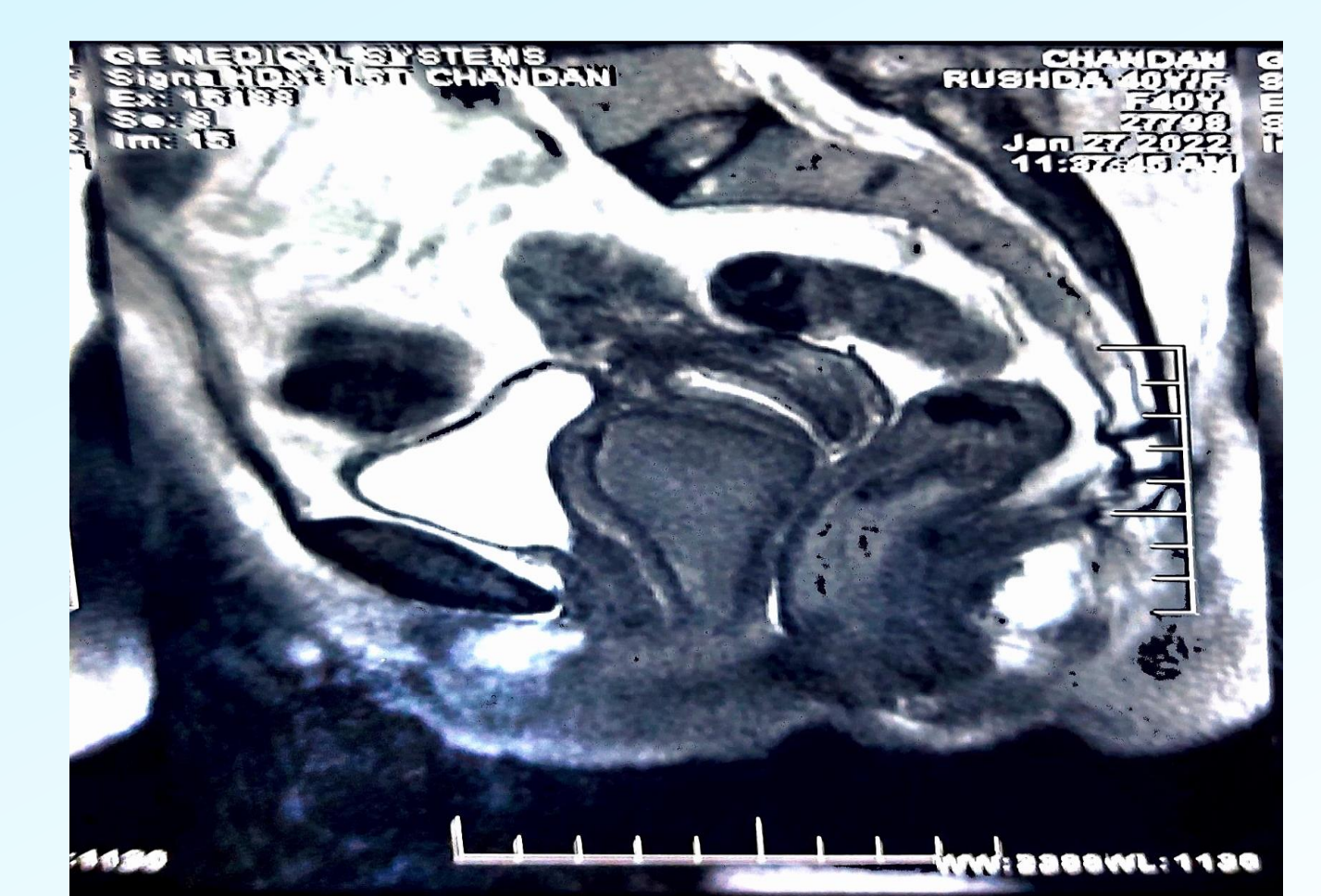
- Cervical fibroids are rare and can be present at supra vaginal or vaginal part of cervix.
- Sessile cervical fibroid arising from cervical lip of vaginal portion are very rare and they can rapidly increase in size during pregnancy.^{4,5}
- Anticipation of complications and preventive measures to avoid ureteric injury are key of successful outcome in atypical presentation of large cervical fibroids.
- Intra operative delineation of ureters and dissection inside fibroid capsule are the best principle.

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USG PELVIS



MRI PELVIS

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