

A rare case of pelvic non uterine leiomyosarcoma

Ranaweera ,UDHJ ¹ , Adikari , AMLM² , Weerasinghe ,GS³, Udugampola ,DS⁴

¹Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist , District Base Hospital Dambulla, Sri Lanka.

² Senior Registrar in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, De soysa Hospital for Women, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

³ Consultant Histopathologist, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka.

⁴ Consultant Histopathologist, District Base Hospital Dambulla, Sri Lanka.

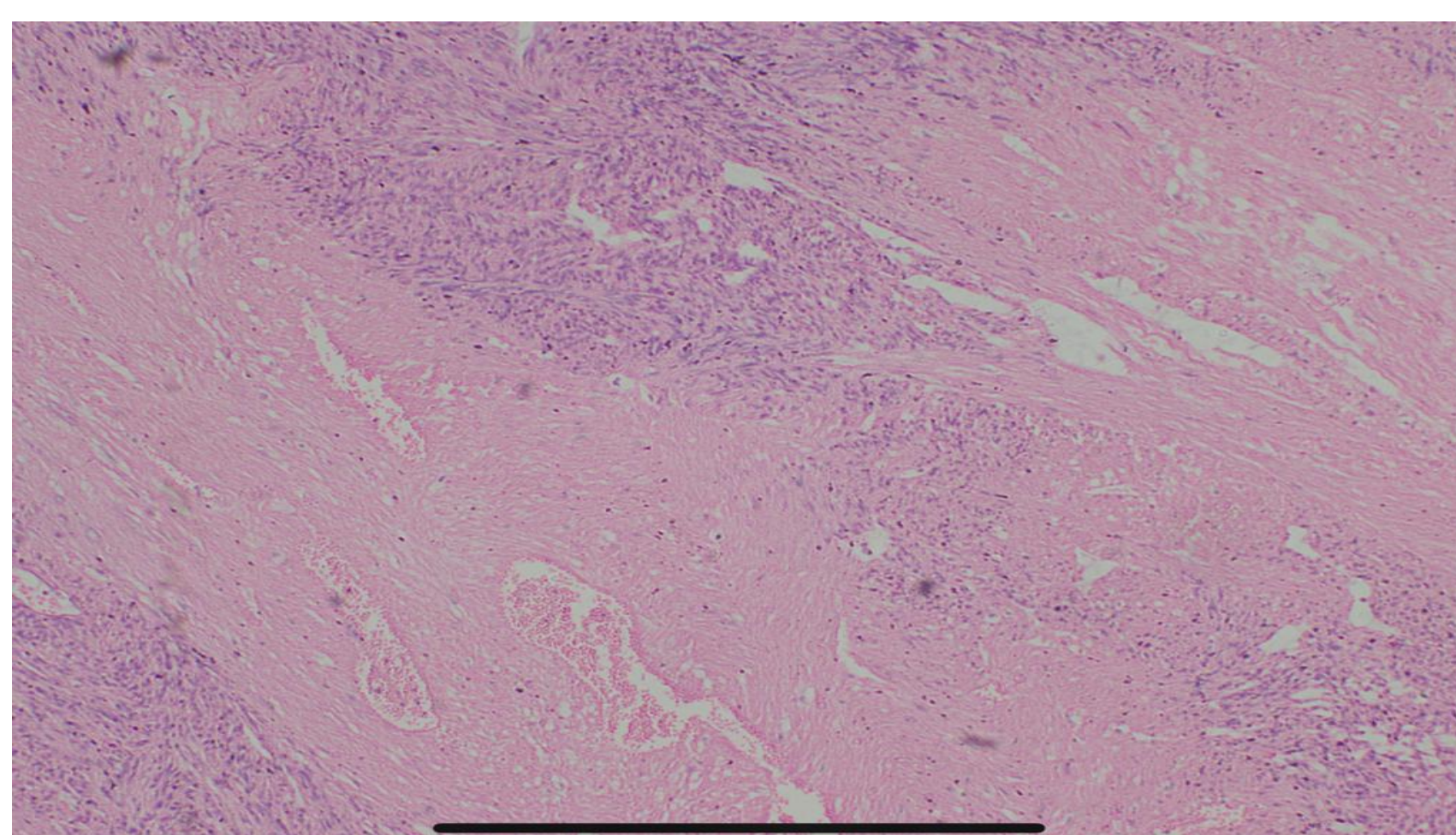


Introduction

- Pelvic non uterine leiomyosarcomas are soft tissue tumors arising from the smooth muscles. One of the commonest sites of origin in pelvis other than the uterus is the retroperitoneum .These are reported as aggressive malignant tumors with high risk of distant haematogenous spread . Lymph node metastasis is uncommon.
- However, there is a lack of convincing data on pelvic non-uterine leiomyosarcoma , and its biological behaviour , including metastases and prognoses.



Macroscopic appearance



H &E (10x10); Fascicles of spindle cells with tumour necrosis.

Case Report

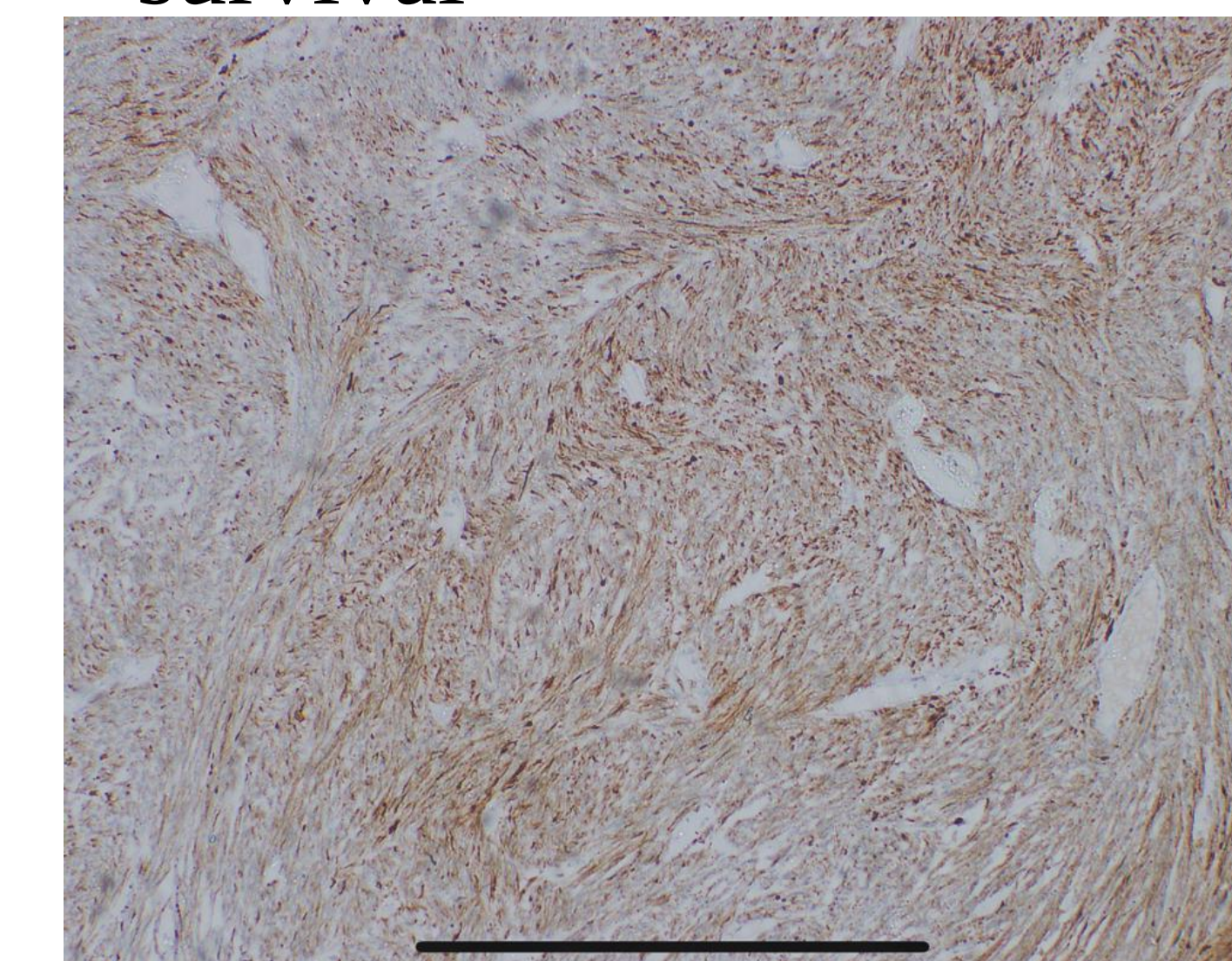
- 64 year old menopausal woman presented with progressive abdominal distension and discomfort for 3 years.
- She did not experience a significant weight loss , loss of appetite, post menopausal bleeding or any urinary or bowel symptoms.
- Clinical examination revealed a firm ,regular mass with irregular surface and with less mobility occupying the right iliac fossa and the suprapubic region
- CECT was performed and it revealed a well defined heterogeneously hypodense mass in the right side of the pelvis with the size of 12* 10* 10 cm. There were foci of calcification without cystic areas. Uterus was identified separately with no direct communication with the mass. There was mild hydronephrosis and hydroureter and no significant compression on the bladder , rectum or colon .There were no features suggesting distant matastasis
- Laparotomy was performed and the retroperitoneal mass identified.The ureter was seen going through the tumor.There were no local spread or pelvic lymph node enlargement.Tumor was resected completely and hysterectomy with salphingo oophorectomy performed
- Histology revealed a cellular tumor composed of fascicles of spindle cells Moderate nuclear atypia with increased mitoses and tumor necrosis seen. Features were suggestive of a retroperitoneal leiomyosarcoma with a histologically normal uterus. Immunohistochemistry studies were positive for SMA(Smooth muscle actin), Desmin and Ki 67 which confirmed the diagnosis of leiomyosarcoma.

Discussion

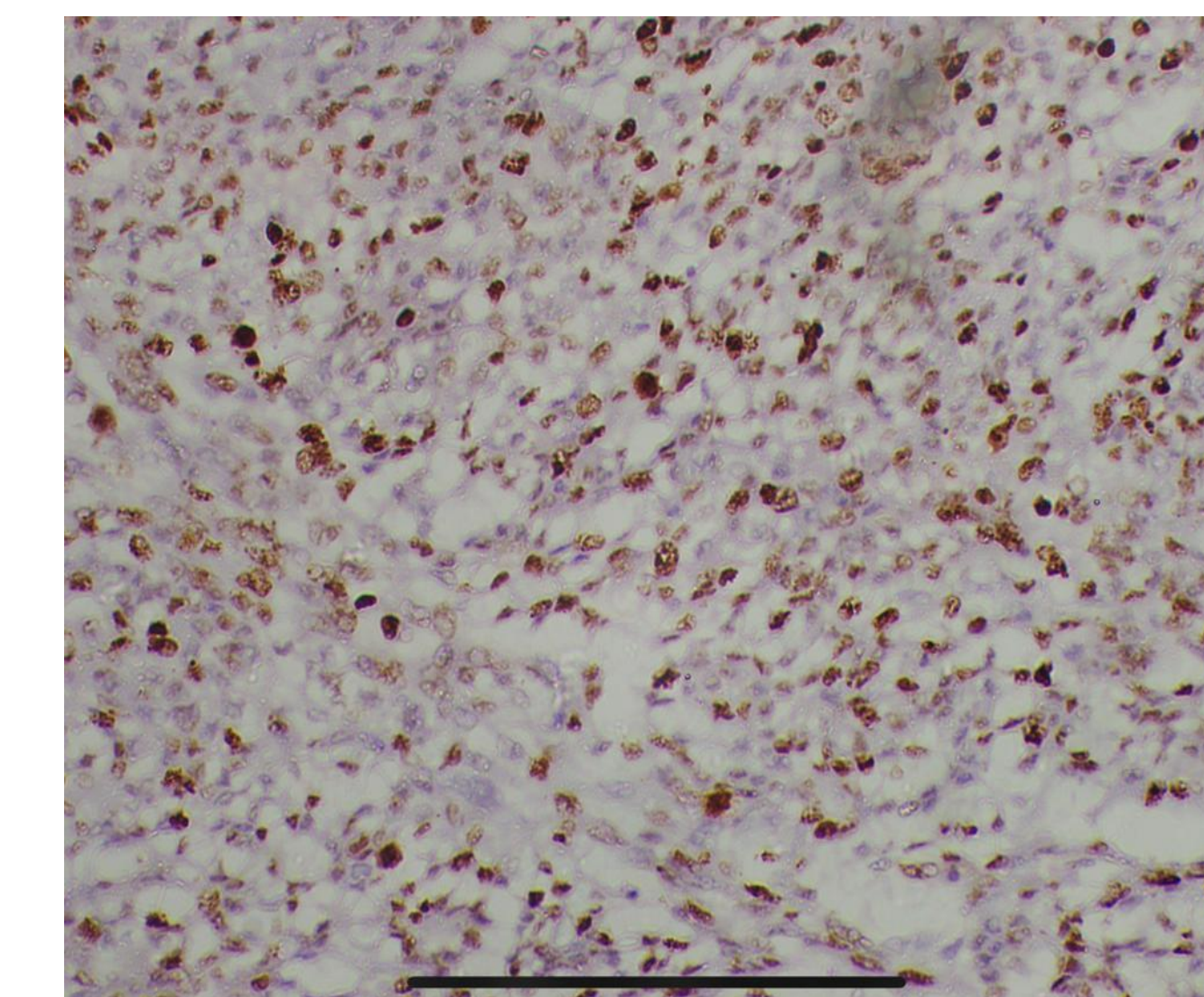
- Retroperitoneal leiomyosarcomas should be considered as a differential diagnosis when evaluating pelvic masses .
- Proper diagnosis by imaging and early treatment is necessary to improve survival as it has a high malignant potential

Conclusion

- Further evidences are needed regarding the behavior of the tumor and metastasis,prognosis and most appropriate treatment options which improves the survival



ICH (10×10):Cytoplasmic positivity of spindle cells for desmin



ICH (10×10) high proliferative index Ki 67