INGUINAL SARCOMA: A RARE YET AGGRESSIVE TUMOR

Authors: Abdul Waheed, MD; Rishabh Thakkar; Prashant Sukharamwala; Subhasis Misra, MD, FACS
Affiliations: Saint Joseph Hospital, Tampa, Florida; University of South Florida

Introduction

- **Rarity**: Inguinal sarcomas account for <1% of all soft tissue sarcomas.
- **Anatomical Challenges**: Proximity to femoral vessels, nerves, and spermatic cord complicates management.
- **Clinical Presentation**: Often presents as a painless, progressively enlarging mass; frequent misdiagnosis.
- **Diagnosis**: Requires advanced imaging (MRI/CT) and histopathological biopsy for confirmation.
- **Tumor Behavior**: High-grade sarcomas are aggressive, with high risk of recurrence and metastasis.
- **Case Context**: 85-year-old male with high-grade myogenic pleomorphic sarcoma.

Case Report

- **Patient**: 85-year-old male, history of anal squamous cell carcinoma (treated).
- **Presentation**: Progressively enlarging right inguinal mass.
- **Diagnosis**:
  - FNA biopsy: High-grade sarcoma.
  - Imaging: 5.4 cm hypervascular mass near spermatic cord.
- **Surgery**:
  - Radical excision with orchiectomy.
  - Urology team involved for spermatic cord.
- **Findings**:
  - 6 cm mass excised with 5 cm margins.
  - Pathology: High-grade leiomyosarcoma, focally positive margins.
- **Postoperative**: Uneventful recovery; discharged with drain.
- **Tumor Board**: Adjuvant radiation recommended to reduce recurrence.

Discussion

- Rare, aggressive sarcomas demand meticulous surgical and multidisciplinary care.
- Positive margins and neurovascular risks highlight surgical complexity.
- Adjuvant radiation is crucial to reduce recurrence risk.
- Early diagnosis and radical excision improve outcomes.
- Teamwork ensures effective management of high-risk inguinal sarcomas.

Future Directions

- Advance imaging for early detection and surgical planning.
- Standardize multidisciplinary management guidelines.
- Investigate targeted therapies for high-grade sarcomas.
- Study long-term outcomes post-adjuvant therapy.
- Promote multicenter research for rare inguinal sarcomas.

Conclusion

- Highlights the complexity of managing inguinal sarcomas due to anatomical challenges.
- Multidisciplinary teamwork is critical for safe excision and optimal outcomes.
- Adjuvant therapy remains essential when clear surgical margins are difficult to achieve.



