BENIGN MULTICYSTIC PERITONEAL MESOTHELIOMA: A SURGICAL CASE REPORT

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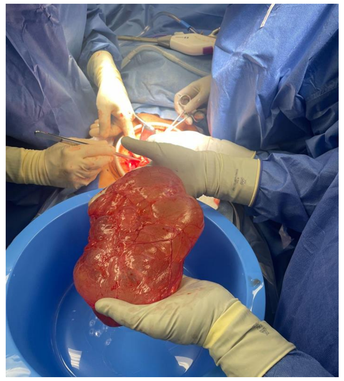
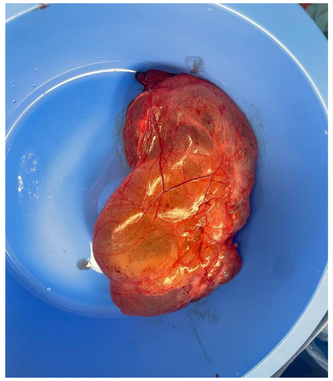
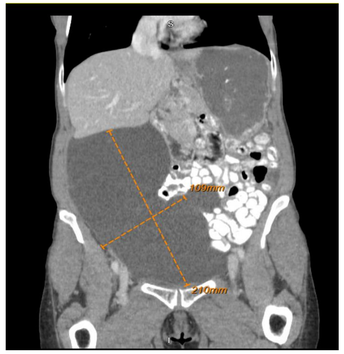
Introduction

- **Benign multicystic peritoneal mesothelioma (BMPM)** is a rare noncancerous abdominal cystic neoplasm that arises from the peritoneum.
- It predominantly affects **females of reproductive age** with prior **pelvic inflammatory conditions.**[1,2]
- This report discusses the case of a **postmenopausal** symptomatic patient who underwent surgical intervention for BMPM.







Case Presentation

- A 58-year-old female presented to the Emergency Department for **abdominal pain and distension** that has been progressively worsening for six months.
- She also reported **increased urinary frequency, constipation and nausea.**
- On physical examination, a **palpable mass** was present in the **right periumbilical region.**
- **CT Scan showed 8.7 cm x 18.6 cm mass in the right hemiabdomen.**
- During the procedure, a **large multicystic, multiloculated cyst** was noted on the right side that appeared to extend from the **undersurface of the liver to the pelvis with multiple outpouchings.**
- Additionally **smaller cysts** were noted over the **transverse colon** as well and **some were freely floating in the peritoneal cavity.**
- It was determined that the mass did not originate from pelvic organs, or intestinal tract but from the retroperitoneum.
- The mass along with several 1-2 cm cysts containing clear fluid and attached to the greater omentum were removed and sent for pathological analysis.
- **Surgical pathology confirmed BMPM with omental implants and floating cysts.**
- Cysts were lined by **single layer of flat to cuboidal mesothelial cells with occasional papillae and buds.**
- This was consistent with the diagnosis of BMPM and confirmed by immunostains.

Discussion

- BMPM is an **uncommon** condition that primarily presents in females of reproductive age with history of pelvic inflammation.
- This patient was **postmenopausal** with **medical history significant only for endometrial ablation more than ten years prior and abnormal pap smears for which she underwent Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedure (LEEP).**
- Surgical resection and pathology confirmation is imperative in diagnosis and treatment of BMPM, although there is high risk for recurrence.[3]

Conclusion

- BMPM is a **rare noncancerous abdominal cystic neoplasm** that **arises from the peritoneum** and largely affects females of **reproductive age with prior pelvic inflammatory conditions**.
- Treatment includes surgical resection.
- Definitive diagnosis is made by pathologic examination.[3]

References

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