



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Pathology

"A RARE CASE OF LOW GRADE ENDOMETRIAL STROMAL SARCOMA ARISING FROM EXTRAUTERINE SITE : A CASE REPORT"

KEY WORDS: Endometriosis, Extrauterine, Endometrial stromal sarcoma,

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Endometrial stromal sarcoma (ESS) is a rare malignant tumor of the endometrium, occurring in the age group of 40-50 years. **Case History:** A 42 year old female admitted in obstetrics and gynecology department with complain of abdominal pain for 5 days and history of abdominal hysterectomy before 10 year. **USG:** Scar endometriosis **Discussion:** Uterine sarcomas are rare tumours of mesodermal origin. They constitute 2 to 6% of uterine malignancy. Of these, endometrial stromal sarcomas are rare.

INTRODUCTION:

Endometrial stromal sarcoma (ESS) is a rare malignant tumor of the endometrium, occurring in the age group of 40-50 years. Endometrial stromal sarcoma (ESS) that arises from extrauterine endometriotic foci is a very rare type of neoplasm. Malignant transformation of endometriosis occurs in 0.7% to 1% of cases.

Case History:

A 42 year old female admitted in obstetrics and gynecology department with complain of abdominal pain for 5 days and history of abdominal hysterectomy before 10 year .In USG report Scar endometriosis was diagnosed After excision biopsy specimen taken from site of lesion(rectus seath) and sent for histological examination. Specimen received in 10% formalin ,consist of 7x4x3cm and 4x3x1.5cm in size.

On gross examination:

Two tissue specimen of size 7x4x3cm and 4x3x1.5cm with outer surface of both specimen are whitish and fibro fatty. On cut section , they show greyish white areas.



(A 7x4x3cm and 4x3x1.5cm sized whitish and fibrofatty tissue)

On microscopic examination:

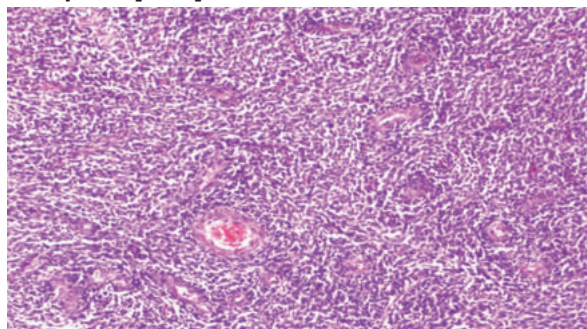
Studies section shows uniform proliferation of round to oval cells with hyperchromatic nucleus and little eosinophilic cytoplasm(Stromal cell).There is uniform marked proliferation of vessles which are arranged in the form of spiral arterioles. Cells are having spoke like arrangement around the vessels.This proliferating stromal cells are infiltrating in between rectus muscle fibers and subcutaneous tissue.

DISCUSSION:

- Endometriosis is defined by the presence of endometrial glands and stroma in regions outside the uterine cavity and is known as one of the most common benign gynecologic condition. Malignant transformation of endometriosis in gonadal and extra gonadal sites has

been well documented despite being a rare phenomenon. A previous study reported that about 0.7-1.0% of patients with endometriosis have lesions that undergo malignant transformation. Endometrial stromal sarcoma (ESS) in rectus sheath endometriosis scar is very rare. ESS has been known to be an extremely rare neoplasm that arises from endometriosis. The division of ESS into low-grade and high-grade categories has been abandoned. The designation of ESS is now considered best restricted to neoplasm that were formally referred to as 'low-grade' stromal sarcoma. Endometrial sarcomas without recognizable evidence of a definitive endometrial stromal phenotype, designated poorly differentiated or undifferentiated endometrial sarcomas are almost invariably high grade. The WHO (world health organization) classifies endometrial stromal tumors as benign endometrial stromal nodule(ESN) and endometrial stromal sarcoma (ESS). ESSs are classified based on cell morphology and mitotic count into either low-grade (LGESS) or high-grade (HGESS). ESSs are characterized by infiltration or myometrium. The histopathology shows uniform small cells bearing resemblance to the proliferative stage endometrial stroma.Differential diagnosis of LGESS are leiomyoma , leiomyosarcoma and rhabdomyoblastic differentiation.

This case suggests the necessity for a high degree of suspicion to diagnose this tumor even in younger women and at unusual site. A prompt diagnosis and timely intervention are keys to improve patient survival.



[Low power(10X):

LGESS characterized by well differentiated endometrial stromal cells,nuclear atypia mild, vessels small, proliferative type arterioles]

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