



PELVIC RETROPERITONEAL METASTASIS İN A PATIENT WITH SURGICAL STAGE -1 ENDOMETRIAL CARCINOMA

CERRAHİ EVRE - 1 ENDOMETRİUM KANSERİ OLAN BİR HASTADA PELVİK RETROPERITONEAL METASTAZ

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Anahtar Sözcükler: pelvik kitle, Endometrium kanser metastazı.

SUMMARY

Carcinoma of the endometrium is the most common gynecologic malignancy, with approximately 33,000 cases diagnosed annually in the United States (1). International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) as well as collected series from the literature more commonly report a 5 - year survival for surgical stage 1 carcinoma of the endometrium in the range of 70 % to 76 %. When the sites of the recurrence analyzed, it had been found that retroperitoneal spread is so rare. We report a 66-year-old female patient with a pelvic retroperitoneal mass which revealed metastases of endometrium cancer after biopsy of the tumor by laparotomy.

ÖZET

Endometrium kanseri Amerika Birleşik devletlerinde yılda yaklaşık 33.000 yeni olgunun görüldüğü, en sık karşılaşılan jinekolojik kanserdir. Uluslararası Jinekoloji ve Obstetri Federasyonu (FIGO) bilgileri ve literatürden elde edilen verilere göre, evre - 1 endometrium kanserinde 5 yıl yaşam şansının yaklaşık olarak % 70 ila % 76 civarında olduğu belirtilmektedir. Retroperitoneal yayılım, rekürrens gösteren vakaların oldukça düşük bir kısmını oluşturmaktadır.

Vaka takdimimizde retroperitoneal kitlesi olan ve laparotomi sonrası yapılan histo - patolojik incelemede endometrium kanseri metastazı saptanan, 66 yaşındaki kadın hastayı sunduk.

INTRODUCTION

Most of the patients with endometrial cancer present with clinically early-stage disease which is usually amenable to curative therapy, including surgery and adjuvant radiotherapy, but a significant percentage of patients develop recurrence. Few patients survive once disease has recurred, regardless of metastatic site. Several prognostic factors for disease recurrence or survival have

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been identified, including stage, tumor grade, histopathology, depth of myometrial invasion, patient age, and surgical - pathologic evidence of extrauterine disease spread (2-10). Other factors such as tumor size, peritoneal cytology, hormone receptor status, and flow cytometric analysis have also been implicated as having prognostic importance. The new International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) surgical - pathologic staging system for endometrial carcinoma incorporates some, but not all, of these factors.

celi carcinoma (13), deep myometrial invasion, and extrauterine disease spread (14). The histopathologic subtypes of adenosquamous, papillary, and clear - celi adenocarcinomas as mentioned above, carry an increased risk for recurrence. Our patient had also clear - celi carcinoma of endometrium.

Increasing tumor anaplasia is highly associated with deep myometrial invasion, cervical extension, lymph node metastasis, and both local recurrence and distant metastasis. Histologic grade of the endometrial tumor is strongly associated with prognosis (12).

DiSaia et al. found that extra -pelvic spread was higher than pelvic recurrence in aggressive histo - pathological types of endometrium cancer, as clear - celi carcinoma (11), but another study revealed that local recurrence was 50 % instead of 28 % distant metastasis (15).

The median time interval between primary treatment and detection of recurrence was 14 months for patients with local recurrence and 19 months for those with distant

metastasis (15). Also, in this study they showed that 10 % metastasis occurs after 5 years of the treatment.

Because access to lymphatics increases as cancer invades into the outer half of the myometrium, increasing depth of invasion has been associated with increasing likelihood of extrauterine spread and recurrence in most studies(3-10).

Retroperitoneal metastasis of surgical stage 1 endometrium cancer as a tumoral mass is rarely seen. Recurrence rate is rare in endometrium cancer patients who has surgical stage 1 and grade 1 tumor and in patients who have had 5 years disease free interval or no extrauterine spread. But older age is a significant associated risk factor for recurrence, as our patient.

As a result, retroperitoneal metastasis of an endometrial cancer should be kept in mind for differential diagnosis in a patient who has a pelvic tumor and operated for endometrium cancer.

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