

Leiomyosarcoma of the Uterine Cervix: A Case Report and Review of the Literature

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Introduction

Leiomyosarcoma arising from the uterine cervix is an exceedingly rare tumor with only few cases reported in the literature. We report an observation about this disease.

Case report

A 41-year-old female presented with complaints of worsening monorrhagia of 6 months duration. Pelvic examination revealed a large tumor of the uterine cervix extending into the upper vagina. Pelvic MRI confirmed the presence of a cervical uterine tumor. The cervical biopsy with immunohistological study concludes leiomyosarcoma (grade II). Metastatic workup revealed the presence of pulmonary metastasis. The treatment consisted of chemotherapy based on ifosfamide and doxorubicin. The evolution was marked By a clinical and radiological progress.

Discussion

Cervical leiomyosarcomas tend to occur in the premenopausal period. The most common symptom is abnormal vaginal bleeding. Because the number of reported cases in the literature is so small, the optimum means of managing cervical leiomyosarcoma has yet to be established. It seems appropriate that when faced with this disease process, the clinician therefore looks to the current accepted standards for the management of uterine leiomyosarcoma for guidance. Several factors have consistently been found to demonstrate value as prognostic indicators predictive of outcome in patients diagnosed with uterine LMS. Most notable among these are tumor stage, grade, and mitotic count.

Conclusion

In summary, because there is so little experience with leiomyosarcoma in the uterine cervix, its ultimate prognosis is unclear. Thus, more cases of this unusual morphologic variant and longer follow-up of existing and future cases are needed to determine the clinical behaviour of this neoplasm.