AICOG 2025
Mumbai
67th All India Congress of Obstetrics & Gynaecology
FOGSI celebrates 75 years - Diamond Jubliee
8-12 January, 2025 | JIO World Convention Centre

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Poster Number: **EP 073**

Title: Successful Management of Vaginal Pleomorphic Leiomyosarcoma: A Case Study Highlighting Diagnosis, Surgical Intervention and Positive Outcomes in a 62 year old Female Patient

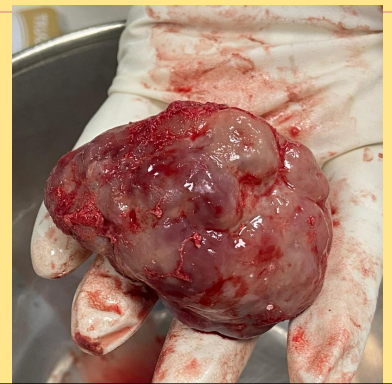
INTRODUCTION

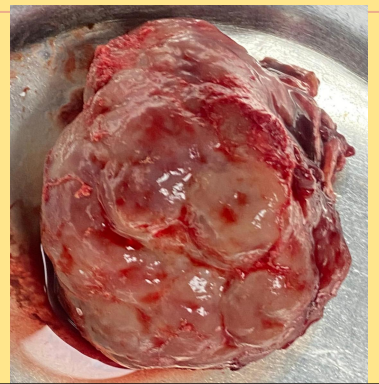
Pleiomorphic leiomyosarcoma is a rare, aggressive tumor arising from smooth muscle cells, marked by pleomorphism, atypia, and high mitotic activity. It commonly affects the uterus, retroperitoneum, or extremities in middle-aged to elderly individuals.1 Prognosis is poor due to its high-grade nature and metastatic potential. 2

CASE HISTORY

A 62-year-old female came with c/o persistent vaginal bleeding with discomfort and pressure in the vaginal area with a palpable vaginal mass. On clinical examination, a firm, non-tender mass was palpated in the vaginal canal. No signs of systemic involvement, and the patient was otherwise in stable condition. No lymphadenopathy was noted. Diagnostic imaging, including MRI, was performed to assess the extent of the mass. The MRI revealed a well-defined mass in the vaginal wall.

A biopsy was taken, which confirmed the diagnosis of pleomorphic leiomyosarcoma. The patient underwent radical surgical resection of the tumor, ensuring clear margins. Histopathological analysis confirmed high mitotic activity and necrosis typical of pleomorphic leiomyosarcoma.
Postoperatively, she received adjuvant chemotherapy.
During a 6 month follow-up, imaging showed no signs of recurrence or metastasis, and the patient reported a significant improvement in her quality of life.





DISCUSSION

Diagnosis is challenging and requires detailed histopathological examination. Treatment typically involves wide surgical resection, though achieving clear margins is difficult due to the tumor's invasive nature. Despite surgery, it has high recurrence rate, and chemotherapy and radiotherapy are often ineffective. 3

CONCLUSION

This case highlights the importance of early diagnosis and aggressive treatment. Successful surgical resection and adjuvant chemotherapy resulted in no recurrence after one year. Prompt evaluation of atypical vaginal symptoms and multidisciplinary care are crucial for improving prognosis and quality of life.

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