YOLK SAC TUMOUR: A RARE MALIGNANT TUMOUR IN A YOUNG WOMAN

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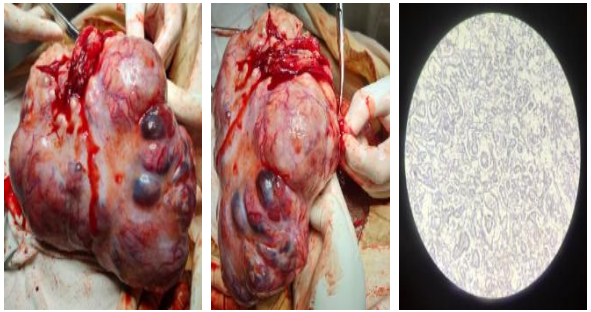
INTRODUCTION

Yolk sac tumors, or endodermal sinus tumors, are the third most common germ cell tumors (14–20% of malignant ovarian GCTs), typically affecting females aged 16–23. Histologically, they feature Schiller-Duval bodies (invaginated papillary structures with central vessels). These tumors grow aggressively, often causing intraperitoneal dissemination, and universally produce alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), aiding in diagnosis and management.

CASE OPERATION PROCEDURE

An 18-year-old girl presented to the gynecology OPD with a 4-month history of an abdominal lump and 1-month history of abdominal pain. Examination revealed normal general and systemic findings. Abdominal examination showed a 24-week-sized pelvic lump with solid-cystic consistency and no hepatosplenomegaly. Routine blood tests normal. CT scan shows a 15x10x10.8 cm left adnexal mass with necrosis, cystic components, and ascites. Specific markers: CA 125 22.85, AFP >400, LDH 905, beta hCG 3.

The patient underwent exploratory laparotomy, revealing tortuous vessels over a large left ovarian mass, omental caking, peritoneal deposits, and normal right ovary, bladder, liver, and spleen. Left salpingo-oophorectomy, infracolic omentectomy, and peritoneal toileting were performed, with staging as FIGO stage 3c ovarian malignancy. The cut section showed a solid, yellow, friable mass (10x15x10 cm). Postoperatively, the patient received one unit of blood transfusion and was discharged on day 10 after suture removal. Follow-up HPE confirmed a pure yolk sac tumor, and chemotherapy was planned and referred.



DISCUSSION

This case highlights a rare ovarian yolk sac tumor in a young female, emphasizing clinical presentation, diagnostic challenges, and multidisciplinary management. Timely intervention through surgery and chemotherapy underscores the importance of early diagnosis and personalized treatment for optimal outcomes.

CONCLUSION

In this case report, early diagnosis and multidisciplinary management of a rare, aggressive ovarian yolk sac tumor in a young woman demonstrated improved patient outcomes through tailored surgical intervention and chemotherapy, underscoring the importance of prompt detection and comprehensive care.

REFERENCES

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