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

- Poster Number: EP 309 Name: Dr. Mitali Singh
- Title: UNRAVELLING ENDOMETRIAL STROMAL SARCOMA: A RARE UTERINE TUMOR

INTRODUCTION

Endometrial stromal sarcoma (ESS) is a rare malignant tumor that originates in the stroma, accounting for about 1% of all uterine malignancies, characterized by varying degrees of invasiveness and hormonal responsiveness, typically affecting pre and perimenopausal women.

OBJECTIVES

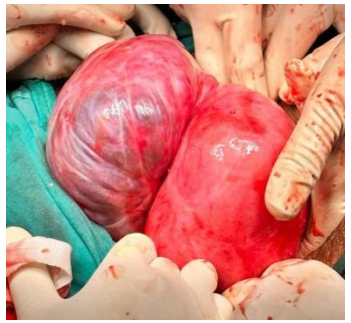
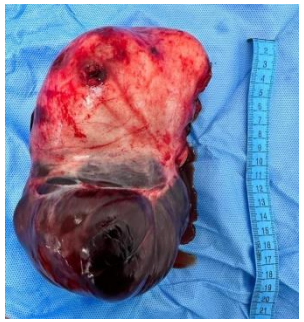
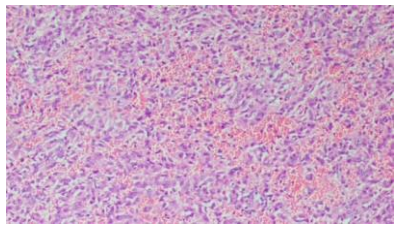
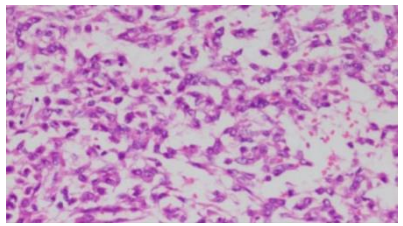
The objectives are to review the clinical presentation, discuss diagnostic and ethical challenges, evaluate treatment modalities and prognosis of this tumor.

CASE OPERATION PROCEDURE

We present the case of a 45-year-old P2L2A1 perimenopausal woman with a 2-week history of bleeding per vaginum and an enlarged uterus (~14 weeks). Imaging (USG and MRI pelvis with contrast) revealed a lobulated, heterogeneous lesion in the uterine fundus and upper right wall, measuring 7.7 × 6.9 × 10.6 cm, A provisional diagnosis of uterine malignancy was made.

The patient underwent Staging laparotomy with Total Abdominal Hysterectomy with Bilateral Salpingo-Oophorectomy with additional infra-colic omentectomy and pelvic lymph node sampling were done for a cystic uterus (12 × 10 cm) with dense adhesions and bowel involvement. Histopathology confirmed High-Grade Endometrial Stromal Sarcoma (HGESS) with IHC positivity.

Postoperative recovery was uneventful, Adjuvant chemotherapy was administered following surgery, and she is under regular follow-up for surveillance.

Dys-cohesive pleomorphic spindle cell proliferation with hyperchromatic nuclei and moderate eosinophilic cytoplasm

DISCUSSION

ESS arises from the endometrial stroma and is characterized by varying degree of differentiation. High-grade type is more aggressive and has a higher potential for recurrence and metastasis. Diagnosis is often delayed as the clinical presentation overlaps with more common conditions such as uterine fibroids. Recent studies suggest that molecular biomarkers and genetic mutations could help in diagnosing and determining treatment strategies for ESS.

CONCLUSION

HGESS are rare, aggressive uterine tumors with poor prognosis. Early diagnosis is critical for improving survival rates, better understanding of molecular markers and genetic predispositions could lead in developing better diagnostic tools, effective treatment, and ultimately improving survival rates.

REFERENCES

Dueñas-González A, et al. (2014). "Diagnosis and Management of Uterine Sarcomas." *The Lancet Oncology*, 15(5), 587-593.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Dr. Aparna R. Bhat, Dr. PadmaPriya J