

Endometrial serous adenocarcinoma: A case study

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ABSTRACT

Endometrial adenocarcinoma is one of the most frequent malignant neoplasms of the female genital tract in Western Europe and North America. More than 90% of cases occur in women over 50 years-old, however, 4% of cases occur before 40 years-old.

The present clinical case concerns a 74 years-old woman with blood loss, a vaginal ulcerated lesion, and an enlarged uterus. She consequently underwent a colpocytology, obtaining the cytological result of adenocarcinoma not otherwise specified (NOS). Subsequently, a biopsy of the polypoid mass was performed, whose histological examination and execution of an immunohistochemical panel confirmed the endometrial neoplasm, also noting that the woman carries mutations associated with Lynch Syndrome mutations in microsatellites PMS2, MLH1, MLH6 and MSH2. As a pre-treatment evaluation measure, a pelvic magnetic resonance imaging was performed, which showed distention of the endometrial cavity caused by an endometrial tumor. The user underwent a total hysterectomy with bilateral adnexectomy, obtaining the diagnosis of serous endometrial adenocarcinoma.

Key-words: Adenocarcinoma NOS, Endometrial Serous Adenocarcinoma, Hysterectomy, Polypoid mass