

CLEAR CELL CARCINOMA OF UTERINE CERVIX

(A Case Report)

by

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Only 2 to 3% of all primary adenocarcinomas of the uterine cervix possess a mesonephric like pattern (Fawcett *et al* 1966 and Hart and Morris, 1972). These neoplasms are characterized by typical histomorphological features, including varying combinations of clear cells, tubulopapillary structures, hobnail cells, psammoma bodies and glomeruloid structures (Teilum, 1954). Many authors (Huffman, 1948; Toth *et al* 1964 and Fawcett *et al* 1966) are of the opinion that it originates from mesonephric remnants. A suggestion that the same mesonephric carcinomatous pattern may arise from mullerian structures has also been raised (Scully and Borlow, 1967 and Hart and Morris, 1972).

Persistent remnants of the mesonephric duct in the cervix have been shown to be present in 0.7 per cent (Wolfe, 1940) to 7.7 per cent (Sneeden, 1958) of adult women. These remnants may give rise to malignant tumours.

From India clear cell carcinomas of

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cervix (Audi, 1976), endometrium (Agrawal *et al* 1979) and vagina (Lahiri *et al* 1979) have been reported.

The reported variety of the tumour especially from our country needs documentation.

CASE REPORT

Patient, R. R., 30-year old hindu female was admitted for irregular vaginal bleeding and foul smelling discharge for the last 3 months. She had 5 full term normal deliveries. The last delivery being 3 years back. On general examination, patient was anaemic, pulse 80/minute, B.P. 120/80 mm of Hg.

On speculum examination a cauliflower like growth filling the vagina was seen. On vaginal examination, a big growth arising from the posterior cervical lip and filling the vagina could be palpated while the anterior cervical lip was normal. Uterus was anteverted and anteflexed, normal in size, mobile, fornices were free. Rectal examination revealed no abnormality. Biopsy was taken from the growth.

Laboratory Investigations

Hb 8 gm%, TLC 9,000/cubic mm, P 60, L 40, E.S.R. 20 mm 1st hour (Westergreen). X-ray chest was N.A.D.

Treatment

Intra-cavitary radium and deep X-rays were given. The patient is alive and ambulatory till date (1½ year after the diagnosis).

Gross and Microscopic

Biopsy consists of a small greyish brown friable soft tissue mass measuring about 0.5 x 0.25 x 0.25 cms in size.

Microscopically the tumour mass consisted of large clear cells, oval or polygonal, separated by bands of fibrous tissue. They were arranged in solid sheets and groups (Fig. 1). No tubular or cystic pattern was seen. The cytoplasm was clear, in few cells finely granular appearance was seen. The nuclei of these cells were round or oval, centrally placed. Most of the nuclei are hyperchromatic with occasional mitotic figure. Special stains P.A.S. and mucicarmine were negative in all tumour cells.

Discussion

The presently reported case of ours shows predominantly a hypernephroid pattern. Similar type of neoplasms have been reported in other organs from our country (Agrawal *et al* 1979 and Lahiri *et al* 1979).

Summary

A rare case of clear cell carcinoma of cervix is reported in a young Hindu

female patient. The available literature has been reviewed in brief.

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See Fig. on Art Paper II