EMBRYONAL RHABDOMYOSARCOMA OF CERVIX

(A Case Report)

by

LAXMI MARU

and Ahilya Mukerjee

Introduction

Rhabdomyosarcoma has generally been considered an uncommon tumour. They are highly malignant tumours. Very few cases of embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of cervix have been reported in the world literature. The following case is reported for its rarity.

CASE REPORT

A 16 years old patient was admitted on 13th September 1982 with a history of blood stained discharge 2 months, post-coital bleeding 20 days, growth coming out of vulva 10 days. There was no other significant history of vomiting, difficulty in micturition or defaecation. Pelvic examination, speculum examination cervix was not visualised and apolypoidal growth, like a bunch of grapes, was coming out of cervical canal upto the vulva, it was friable, bleeds on touch. Vagina appeared normal.

Histopathological report

Gross-Multiple bluish grey nodular soft tissue mass together measured $5 \times 5 \times 1$ cms. in

From: Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, M.G.M. Medical College and M. Y. Hospital, Indore (M.P.).

Accepted for publication on 3-1-84.

size. On cut section nodules were bluish mucinous and few were greyish homogenous.

Microscopic—Endometrium—oestrogen phase. Polyp—embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of cervix.

She was planned for hysterectomy followed by chemotherapy, but patient absconded from the hospital.

Patient again reported on 4th February 1983 for foul smelling discharge vaginal for one month.

Speculum examination was extremely painful. Grapes like nodular growth was seen coming out of vulva, filling whole of the vagina. Cervix could not be visualised, the growth was friable, and bled on touch.

Abdominal total hysterectomy was done under spinal anaesthesia on 19th February 1983. The uterus was normal size, adenexae were normal, ligaments were soft. There was no difficulty during surgery.

Microscopic—examination report was showing embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma (Fig. 2).

X-ray chest and abdomen done on 15th postcperative day were N.A.D. Patient was transferred to Cancer Hospital and chemotherapy was started. Cosmogen combination (Inj. Cosmogen 4.0 mg., Inj. Vincrystin 1.4 mg. and Inj. Endoxon 300 mg) weekly started. Such 6 courses were given in 6 weeks time. On 6th fortnightly follow-up vagina was soft, no growth seen and there was no evidence of secondaries.

See Figs. on Art Paper VI