

# CLEAR-CELL ADENOCARCINOMA OF CERVIX—A CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY

(A Case Report)

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## CASE REPORT

Mrs. S., a multipara, aged 55 years was admitted in the Gynaecology ward of J.N. Medical College and Hospital on 15-5-1982 with history of postmenopausal bleeding for the duration of one month. On examination, the uterus was 3 inches in length, retroverted, mobile. Ectocervix was normal. A slight thickening of the external os was not considered particularly significant.

Cervical scarp smear was taken from the cervix and stained with Papanicolou technique, the squamous epithelial cells revealed no evidence of dysplasia. However, few clear cells were seen in the smear with an accentric nucleus.

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Some of these cells revealed significant degree of nuclear pleomorphism, to warrant a diagnosis of malignancy, punch biopsy confirmed evidence of adenocarcinoma cervix.

All investigations were within normal limits.

On 22-5-1982, Werthiem's hysterectomy was performed after laparotomy. No evidence of extracervical spread or parametrial invasion was seen.

Gross examination of the uterus revealed an ulcerated area in the endocervical canal with thickened margins, measuring 2 x 3 mm. The surrounding area was indurated. Ectocervix was normal. The uterus, ovaries and both fallopian tubes did not reveal any gross pathology.

Microscopically clear cell variant of adenocarcinoma cervix was diagnosed in H and E stained sections. Periodic acid Schiff stain revealed P.A.S. positive material in the cytoplasm (Fig. 1).

*See Fig. on Art Paper X*