IJNRD.ORG ISSN : 2456-4184
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NOVEL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (IJNRD) | IJNRD.ORG
An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

AngioMyoLipoma of Uterus : A Rare Case Report

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INTRODUCTION

Angiomyolipomas (AML) are benign mesenchymal neoplasms that present a variable mixture of adipose and smooth muscle tissue with a well expressed vascular component.

They are usually located in the kidneys but has also been described in extra renal areas such as the liver, nasal cavity, retroperitoneal area, alimentary tracts and female reproductive system, including uterus, vagina and salpinx.

The clinical presentation of uterine AMLS is variable - menometrorrhagia, presence of pelvic mass, abdominal pain or even lack of symptoms.

Extrarenal Angiomyolipomas have been reported at various sites but infrequently in the female genital tract.

CASE REPORT:

A 40 year old female presented with history of bleeding per vagina and generalized weakness on and off since 1 month. No history suggestive of tuberous sclerosis that was noted. General physical examination and all other investigations were within normal limits except for pallor , decreased haemoglobin, microcytic hypochromic blood picture in peripheral smear and on USG , a nodule in the right wall of the uterine body. Hysterectomy was and on section uterus showed done and was a brownish red and yellowish mass in the right wall of uterus 2x2cm . Microscopy revealed the tumor composed of mature adipose tissue, anomalous blood vessels and nonvascular smooth muscles cells. (Fig. 1&2)

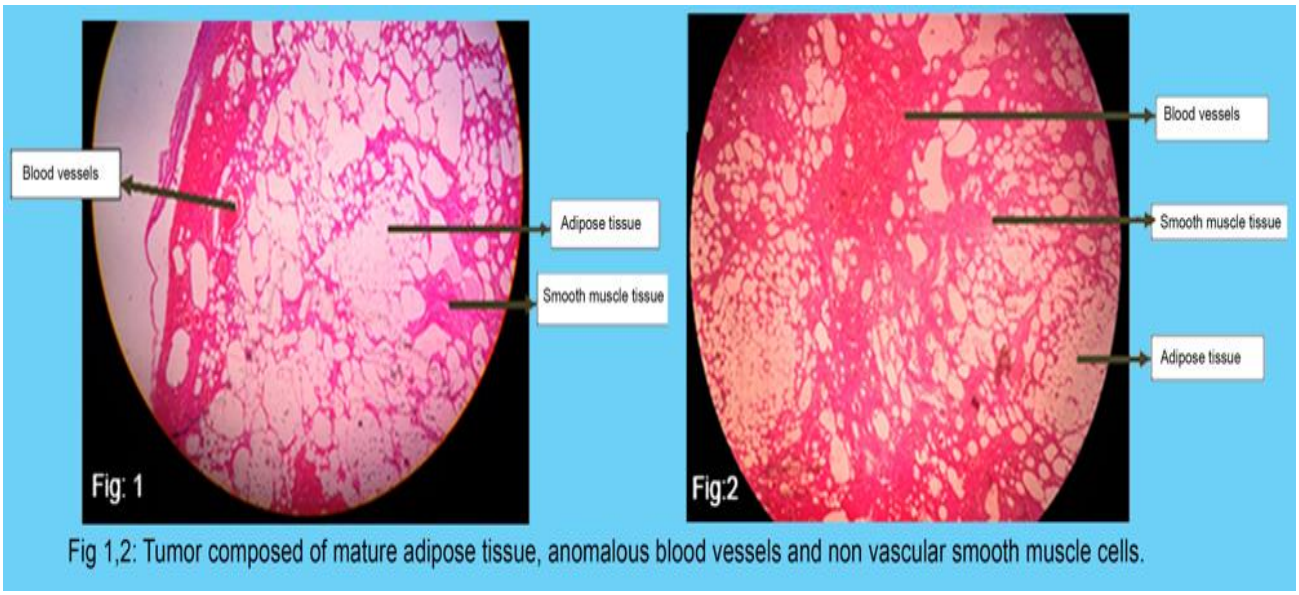

Fig 1,2: Tumor composed of mature adipose tissue, anomalous blood vessels and non vascular smooth muscle cells.

DISCUSSION

Perivascular epithelioid cell tumors (PEComas) are rare neoplasms probably arise from perivascular epithelioid cells. Perivascular epithelioid cell tumors include AML, clear cell/sugar tumor of the lung, lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM), and myelomelanocytic tumor of ligamentum teres/falciform ligament.

Intrauterine AMLs are extremely rare, and are not officially listed in the WHO Classification of female reproductive system tumors. When these are of intrauterine localization, they are reported as AMLS, angiolipoleiomyomas (ALLM) or lipoleiomyomas with abnormal vessels. They all present the same type of lesion, consisting of fatty tissue, smooth muscle and a well expressed vascular component.

Apart from differences in the clinical presentation, other differences between renal and extrarenal AMLs have been found that can be useful in making the differential diagnosis. For example, renal and hepatic AMLS combine with tuberous sclerosis (TS) in 5-50% of the cases. However, this combination is not seen in the rest of extrarenal tumor'.

CONCLUSION

Angiomyolipomas (AML) are benign mesenchymal neoplasms that present a variable mixture of adipose and smooth muscle with a well expressed vascular component.

They are usually located in the kidneys.

➢ Extrarenal Angiomyolipomas have been reported at various sites but infrequently in the female genital tract.

➢ We believe that in the near future, with a sufficient number of cases registered, the issues concerning terminological problems, morphological criteria and therapeutic approach to PEComas will find their final solution.

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