



Republican oncological
scientific center of the Ministry of Health
of the SZN RT,
Department of Oncogynecology

Discussion of a clinical case Tumor-board

ECHO Project,
August 2, 2021
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Dushanbe - 2021

Patients demographics

Patient G., 60 y.o.

Since October 7, 2013

Histological findings: squamous cell non-keratinizing carcinoma G1, stromal invasion > 4 mm

Diagnosis: Cervical Carcinoma FIGO Stage 1b1

November 2013 Radiation therapy Total Dose point A-77 Grey, point B-50 Grey

- May 5, 2021 the patient presented with lower abdominal pain, abnormal bleeding, hot flashes and the appearance of watery discharge from the genital tract.
- Pelvic Ultrasound from May 2021 – the uterus is not enlarged, the cavity is expanded. Serosometer. Fibrotic changes in the cervix, hyperechoic area in the projection of the cervix d-1.5 x1.8 cm.
- Pelvic Ultrasound from June 2021. - increasing in the size of the uterus to 11.0x6.0x9.0, serosometer about 80 ml, in the cervix there is a hyperechoic area 2.0x2.0 cm.

X-ray of the lungs - chronic bronchitis.

Pelvic MRI from June 18, 2021

fibro-infiltrative changes in the cervix and endometrium with areas of hyperplasia. Multicameral cystic changes in the ovaries on the right - 40mm, on the left - 35mm.

Uterine myoma - 15mm, without enlargement of the lymph nodes of the pelvis.



Cytology results

- June 6, 2021 - under intravenous anesthesia, the cervical canal was expanded, about 100 ml of hemorrhagic fluid was evacuated from the uterine cavity.
- Swabs were taken from the endometrium, cervical canal and cervix.
- Materials were sent for cytological examination.
- Cytological conclusion
- smears from the cervix – squamous epithelium without atypia,
- From the cervical canal - proliferating prismatic epithelium with nuclear polymorphism.
- In the liquid - erythrocytes, atypical cells were not found.

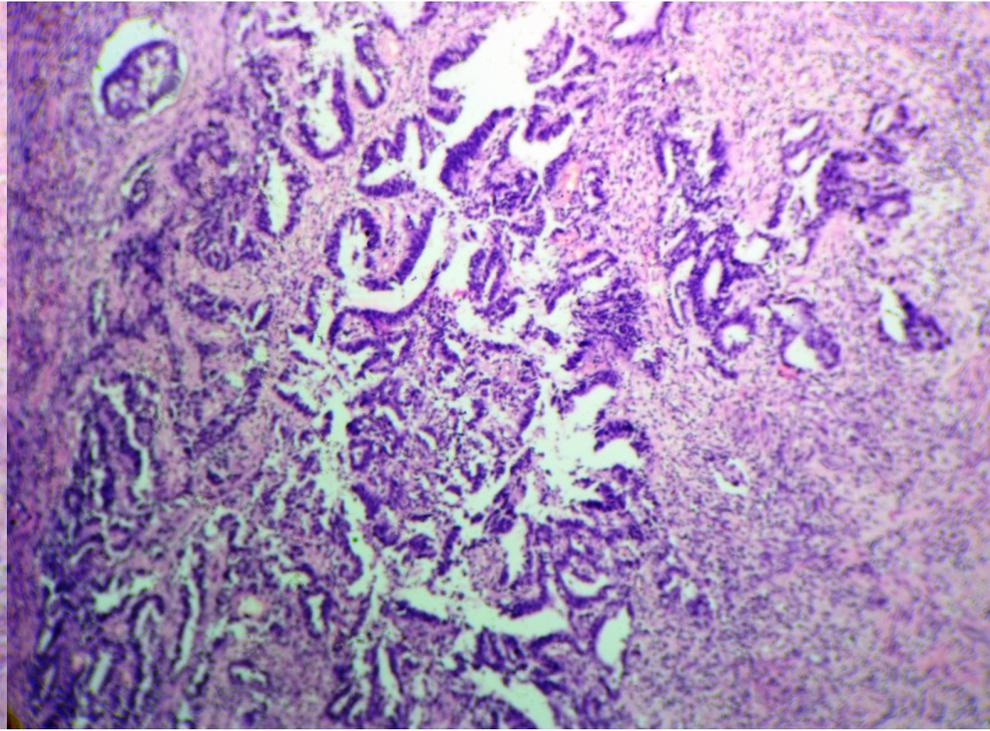
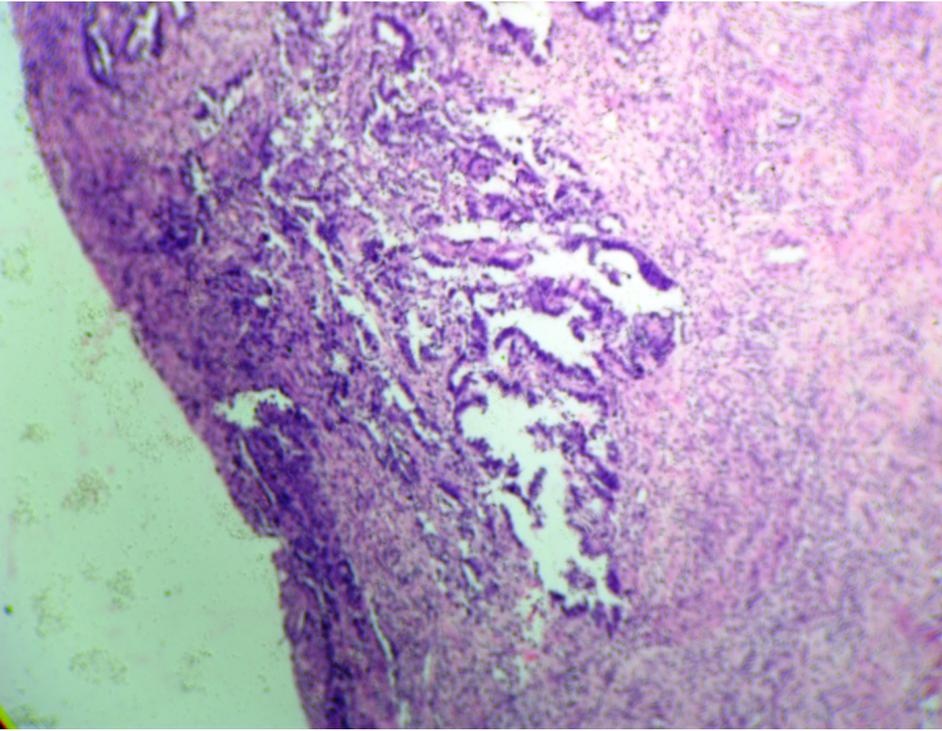
Treatment

June 30, 2021 Case was discussed at Local Tumorboard

Surgical treatment – Total abdominal hysterectomy was performed

Morphological findings:

Adenocarcinoma of the cervical canal G2, depth of invasion - 3 mm . Glandular hyperplasia of the endometrium, myometrial endometriosis. Intramural uterine leiomyoma. Appendages with multiple follicular cysts.



Final diagnosis

The postoperative diagnosis is C53. Metachronous cancers

1.C53.0 Cervical cancer (adenocarcinoma of endocervix) T1a1NoMo. Uterine fibroids.
Condition after surgery

2.C 53.1. Cervical cancer (squamous carcinoma)
FIGO Stage 1b1 (T1bNoMo) Condition after
combined radiation therapy 2013

Recomendations

- Observation?
- Radiation therapy?