

The 'tricky' tumor – A case of huge ovarian fibroma

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Solid ovarian tumors are most often malignant. Ovarian fibromas, however, are tricky tumors that mimic malignant neoplasm. **Case Description:** A 43-year-old lady presented with progressive abdominal distension for 3 years with sudden acceleration of tumor growth over the past 4 months associated with increased urinary frequency and lower back pain due to mass effect. Examination revealed a huge solid abdominopelvic mass arising from the right adnexa extending upwards and laterally to the xiphisternum flanks with restricted mobility. There was no evidence of Meig syndrome clinically. Sonographically, the mass showed poor acoustic effects. A CT/MRI done concluded a predominantly solid right ovarian mass measuring 36 x 19 x 31 cm with presence of internal vascularity within. Tumor markers were normal. A midline supraumbilical laparotomy was done and a 12 kg solid right ovarian tumor was removed. A preoperative retrograde ureteric stenting for ureteric delineation was done. HPE confirmed a benign ovarian fibroma. **Discussion:** Huge abdominopelvic tumors are tricky in many ways. Imaging is challenging due to poor penetration and posterior acoustic shadowing. Patients are often asymptomatic till the tumor is huge enough to cause compression effect. Normal tumor markers does not exclude malignancy. Surgery for huge tumors require multidisciplinary team approach due to high anaesthetic risks, haemorrhage, iatrogenic organ injuries and venous thromboembolic events. An initial step of adhesiolysis and salphingoophrectomy makes following steps of surgery easier. Proper surgical planning and postoperative care is crucial when dealing with huge abdominopelvic tumors regardless benign or malignant.

Incidence of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in pregnancy

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Despite the rapidly increasing incidence of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), there is still limited information on COVID-19 in pregnancy. **Objectives:** To study and analyse the incidence of COVID-19 in pregnant women in tertiary centre, Sabah. **Methods:** To analyse the data collected from the admission of patients who are pregnant or up to six weeks post pregnancy, to Patient Under Investigation (PUI)/Covid ward in SWACH from April 2020 until April 2021. **Results:** According to collected data from admission on April 2020 until April 2021, there were 549 admissions to the PUI ward. Of these, 313 were asymptomatic; 277 of them tested positive Covid, 1 tested inconclusive, 29 tested false positive, and the rest 6 are ex-Covid who possibly only had remnant of infection. The other 236 patients were symptomatic; 224 tested positive Covid, 1 tested inconclusive, 4 tested false positive, and another 7 are ex-Covid; 1 had re-infection, another 6 possibly had a remnant of infection. Among those 236 symptomatic patients, 22 of them had Influenza-like illness (ILI) and the other 6 had a severe acute respiratory infection (SARI). **Conclusions:** Incidence of COVID-19 infection in pregnancy appears to be generally increasing as much as general population. Both asymptomatic and symptomatic group have high possibility of tested positive Covid if they have history of Covid exposure.