

Dilemma in managing pelvic mass from the uterus

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Differentiating pelvic mass from the uterus is diagnostically challenging due to overlapping clinical and imaging features. Uterine leiomyomas are common benign tumours, while endometrial stromal sarcoma (ESS) is a rare aggressive malignancy. Accurate discrimination is crucial for appropriate clinical management, as ESS requires aggressive treatment. **Case Description:** Madam T, a 56-year-old woman, had a history of uterine fibroids since the age of 45. Recently, she started experiencing pressure symptoms and increased urinary frequency. Despite her postmenopausal status, she experienced PV spotting. Physical examination revealed a palpable abdominal mass, growing rapidly from 16 to 22 weeks in less than three weeks. Transabdominal ultrasound showed a 10 x 10 cm uterus with an 8 x 7 cm anterior fibroid. CT scan indicated a large fibroid with minimal mass effect and clear fat planes around adjacent organs. During the total abdominal hysterectomy, exploration revealed a bulky uterus with breached serosa at the fundus. Necrotic tissue was adhered to the sigmoid colon. The cervix was soft and had lost its plane. The mass was soft with no distinct plane, unlike leiomyomas. Histopathological examination confirmed ESS. The patient was referred to the gynaecology team for further management. **Discussion:** Distinguishing uterine fibroids from ESS poses a diagnostic challenge due to overlapping symptoms. Imaging techniques provide information but have limitations. Histopathological examination remains the gold standard. Collaboration between clinicians, radiologists, and pathologists is crucial.

Heterotopic pregnancy incidence in Hospital Banting in year 2022

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Heterotopic pregnancy is a simultaneous presence of intrauterine pregnancy and ectopic pregnancy which is very rare but a potential life-threatening condition. We aimed to study the common clinical presentation of heterotopic pregnancy cases and identify the outcome and prognosis of the heterotopic pregnancy case. **Case Description:** Out of 49 total ectopic pregnancies managed at Hospital Banting in 2022, there are 2 cases of heterotopic pregnancies (4.08%). They presented with non-specific symptoms; abdominal pain and per vaginal bleeding and was revealed with routine ultrasonography. Diagnostic laparoscopic and salpingectomy were done. Pregnancy outcomes following surgery; 1 out of 2 patients of heterotopic pregnancies successfully gave birth at term while the other 1 patient ended up with spontaneous miscarriage. **Discussion:** Pregnancy outcome and prognosis following surgery for heterotopic pregnancy are guarded and are at high risk for miscarriage.