INTRODUCTION

Myomas are most often benign tumours of the female genital tract. Uterine fibroids are the most common myomas, while uterine cervix and intraligamentary ones are statistically less frequent. The most common histopathological form is the leiomyoma and the least common is the cellular leiomyoma (< 5%). The differential diagnosis of lesions arising in the broad ligament is quite large. Many of these lesions can be clinically interpreted before surgery as adnexal or uterine neoplasms. Although some lesions are similar to those arising in other müllerian sites, there are unique lesions as well. The lesions are uncommon and may prove challenging to clinicians.

CASE REPORT

In this case report we describe the laparoscopic surgical treatment of a broad ligament lesion in a 39 years old diagnosed with uterine leiomyoma and ovarian cyst. The patient was admitted for pelvic pain. Blood tests were normal. CA 19.9 was slightly raised. The other oncological markers levels were within normal limit. The patient previously underwent the removal of uterine leiomyomas and endometriosis ovarian cyst enucleation with laparotomic approach. The diagnostic imaging (ultrasound and MRI) demonstrated leiomyoma of the posterior wall of the uterus and bilateral adnexal cysts the largest of which is 12 cm in left adnexal region. The patient underwent laparoscopic surgery with the final diagnosis of cysts of the broad ligament of the left and right ovary endometrial cysts. In order to excide the left broad ligament lesion it was necessary a radical cancer surgery approach.

RESULTS

The patient was discharged after four days of hospitalization and assigned to follow up at the outpatient service.

DISCUSSION

In this case, the lesion corresponded to a massive hydrosalpinx, secondary to chronic salpingitis, which deepened in the broad ligament. Moreover, the presence of a massive leiomyoma in the broad ligament, and a genital omental intestinal vast complex adhesions has become a simple surgery complex and so it was necessary a radical cancer surgery approach with isolation of the iliac vessels, identification and isolation of the ureter, nerve sparing and opening the left pararectal Okobayashi space. These lesions are uncommon and may prove challenging to clinicians and so it is necessary surgeon experience in the laparoscopic approach. Data in the literature regarding laparotomic approach versus laparoscopic are rare. Thus, though uncommon, broad ligament lesion should be considered during evaluation of adnexal masses for optimal patient management.

REFERENCES