

## Case Report

### Warty carcinoma of the uterine cervix extending to the endometrial cavity – case report

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#### ABSTRACT:

**Introduction:** Femur bone is used for anthropometric analysis in the cases of unidentified parts if available. So that very difficult Warty carcinoma is a rare form of squamous cell carcinoma (SSC) of the uterine cervix and has better prognosis than the high-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma. There is only one case with extension of warty carcinoma in the uterine cavity described in the literature so far. We are describing second case. The patient presented with genital bleeding and pelvic pain. Radical hysterectomy with total lymph node dissection was performed after carcinoma of the uterine cervix was histologically verified.

**Key Words:** warty carcinoma, endometrial invasion, uterine cervix, squamous cell carcinoma

#### Introduction:

Warty carcinoma is a rare variant of the malignant diseases that affect the uterine cervix (1, 2). The most common location of this tumor is in the anal and genital area- vulva, vagina and uterine cervix, anus and penis (3). As a clinical behavior, it stands between the varicose and the low grade squamous cell carcinoma. The lesions of warty carcinoma of the uterine cervix are usually found in the primary site. There are only a couple of cases described in literature that have expansion toward the uterine cavity.

#### Case report:

A 54 year old postmenopausal woman, gravida 2 para 2 presented with genital bleeding and pelvic pain 7 years after her last menstruation. Cervical biopsy was performed with histological result – squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). She was admitted to the Clinic of Gynecologic Oncology, University Hospital "Dr.G. Stranski" –Pleven for surgical treatment.

Her medical history did not include any pathology except arterial hypertension and diabetes. On gynecological examination, the uterine cervix was bulky but without visible lesions and the uterus was enlarged - m.l. II. The results from clinical laboratory were unremarkable. Her last routine checkup with gynecologist was three years ago when she had no complaints

Radical hysterectomy with bilateral adnexectomy and total pelvic lymph node dissection was performed. The total number of lymph nodes was twenty two.

The histological results showed SCC warty type of the cervix with stromal invasion and koilocytic cytopathic change with extreme atypia (figure 1). The neoplastic extension reached

the uterine cavity, invading the endometrium (figure 2), and also the lymphovascular space (LVSI). As far as we know this is the second described case of warty lesions located in the uterine cervix, which invades other, anatomically close structures. This expansion explains the enlarged uterus. Histologic examination of the rest of the specimen from the same patient was without abnormalities. The patient was staged according to the FIGO TNM grading system as T1b pNo Mo. Patient's postoperative period was uneventful. The external beam radiation therapy (EBRT) was performed 30 days later. The patient is free of tumor recurrence or occurrence of symptoms 8 year after the surgical procedure.

#### Discussion:

Warty carcinoma of the uterine cervix is a rare variant of SCC. It is usually found in postmenopausal women and have a better prognosis than the common cervical cancer. Presence of underlying HPV infection is often described. It is histologically described as a hybrid feature of verrucous carcinoma and the condylomata acuminata(4) - the difference is that the verrucous carcinoma does not show features of a typical invasive squamous cell carcinoma at the deep margin. The warty type differ from conventional squamous cell carcinomas by the presence of large numbers of atypical koilocytes.(5) It was thoroughly described as a malignant vulvar lesion and it is known that it have lymph metastatic potential when this area is affected.( 5) The cervical localization is more rare and poorly documented in the literature. Cervical warty lesions are usually found only in loco and have no expansion toward other anatomical structures. There is only one other described case of uterine invasion in literature and as far as we know there is one case

of extrauterine spread of the warty cervical cancer (3).

Conclusion: In conclusion, warty carcinoma is a rare type of cervical cancer. It has better prognosis than the SCC (1) in spite the fact that in some cases it may present with aggressive local spread. Although extension from the uterine cervix is unlikely, it should not be surprising, as showed in this case report. According to this finding, the extension may not affect the survival rate but it can explain the enlarged uterus

Figure 1. Uterine cervix with warty carcinoma

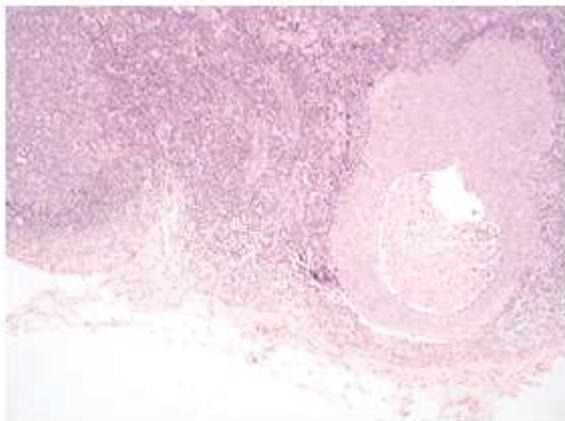
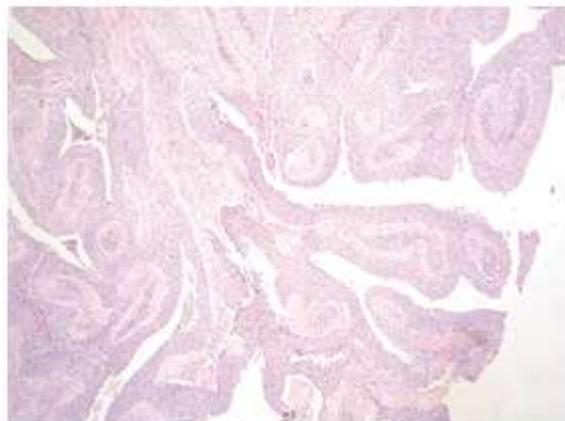


Figure 2. The warty carcinoma extension in the uterine cavity



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