

Sertoliform Endometrioid Tumor of Ovary Presenting as Torsion

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ABSTRACT

Sertoliform endometrioid carcinoma of the ovary (SEC) is an uncommon variant that bears histologic similarity to sertoli and sertoli-leydig cell tumors. We report an interesting case of SEC in a 55-year-old female with a left ovarian mass with torsion. Histology revealed an SEC, featuring foci of typical endometrioid carcinoma, and areas composed of uniform, small, hollow tubules lined by columnar cells with apical cytoplasm. Tumor cells were strongly immunoreactive for EMA and cytokeratin but negative for inhibin; thus, confirming the diagnosis of SEC ovary. Recognition of this tumor is important as it is a well-differentiated, low-grade malignancy that displays good prognosis when confined to the ovary.

Key words: Endometrioid tumor, ovary, sertoliform variant

INTRODUCTION

Sertoliform endometrioid carcinoma of the ovary (SEC) is an uncommon variant that bears histologic similarity to sertoli and sertoli-Leydig cell tumors (SLTs).^[1] This morphologic similarity may serve as a potential diagnostic pitfall for the pathologist. Recognition of this tumor is important as it is a well-differentiated, low-grade malignancy that displays a good prognosis when confined to the ovary.^[1,2]

CASE REPORT

A 55-year-old postmenopausal female patient presented with mass per abdomen since 2 years and pain for 2 days. There was no history of bleeding per vagina. No signs of virilization were noted clinically. Per-abdomen tender mass was felt in left hypogastric and iliac fossa. Ultrasonography showed multicystic lesion measuring 12 cm × 11 cm in the

left ovary [Figure 1]. Intraoperatively, left ovarian cyst showed torsion with rupture of cyst wall. Total hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy was done.

On gross examination, ovary weighed 550 g, measured 13 cm × 11 cm × 7 cm, showed solid and cystic areas on cut section [Figure 2]. Microscopy showed round to solid tubules lined by pseudostratified columnar epithelium with elongated nuclei resembling sertoli tumor-like pattern along with conventional endometrioid tumor [Figures 3-5]. Utero-cervix and rest of adnexa were unremarkable. A histopathological diagnosis of SEC of left ovary was made.

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) showed tumor cells strongly immunoreactive for epithelial membrane antigen (EMA), cytokeratin (CK) but negative for inhibin [Figures 6-8], thus confirming the diagnosis of SEC of left ovary.

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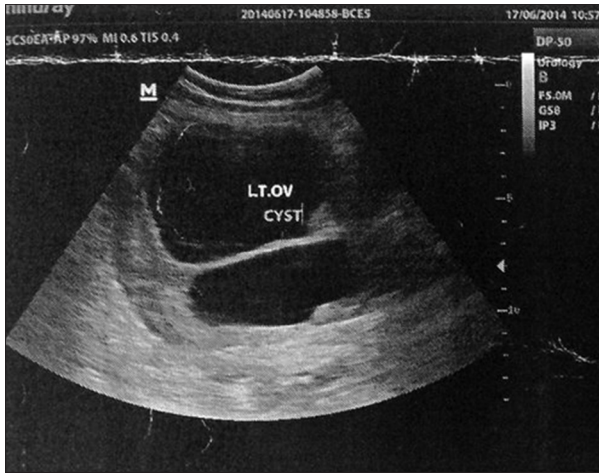


Figure 1: Ultrasonography showing multicystic lesion measuring 12 cm x 11cm in the left ovary

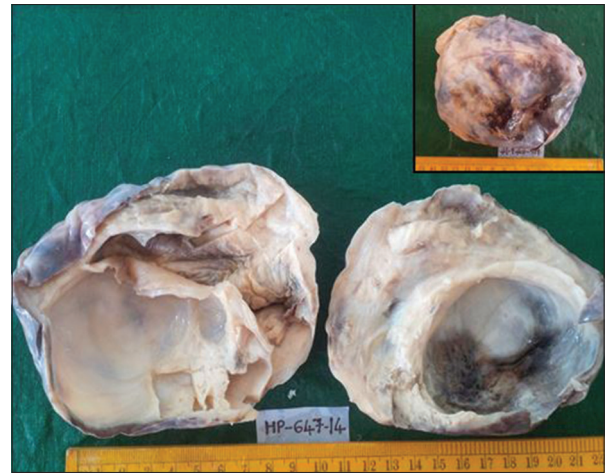


Figure 2: Left ovarian tumor with cut surface showing cystic and gray-white solid areas. Inset: Outer surface showing blackish areas due to torsion

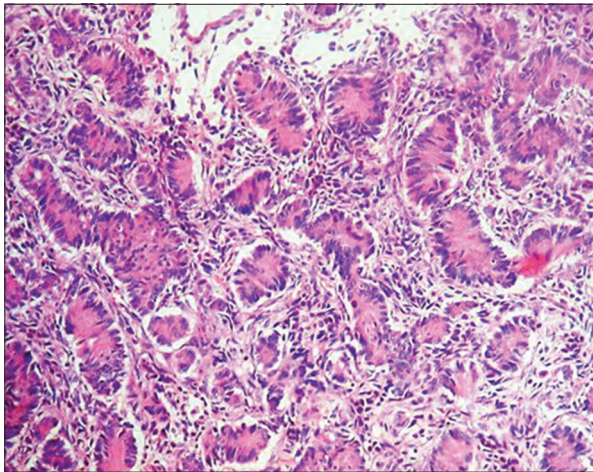


Figure 3: Microphotograph showing sertoliform endometrioid carcinoma showing tubules and tightly packed nests of tumor cells separated by fibrous stroma. Individual tumor cells having vesicular nuclei, prominent nucleoli, and moderate cytoplasm (H and E, x400)

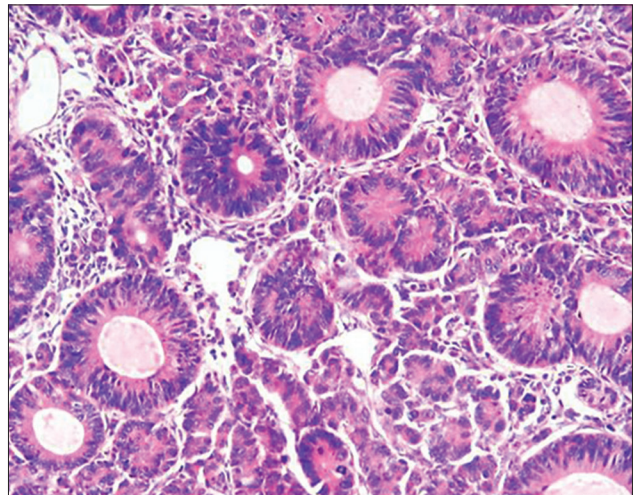


Figure 4: Microphotograph showing foci of conventional endometrioid carcinoma (H and E, x400)

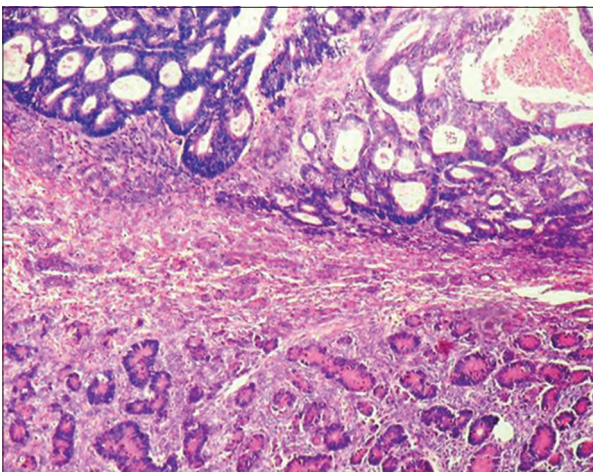


Figure 5: Microphotograph showing foci of conventional endometrioid carcinoma and sertoli cell tumor-like pattern (H and E, x200)

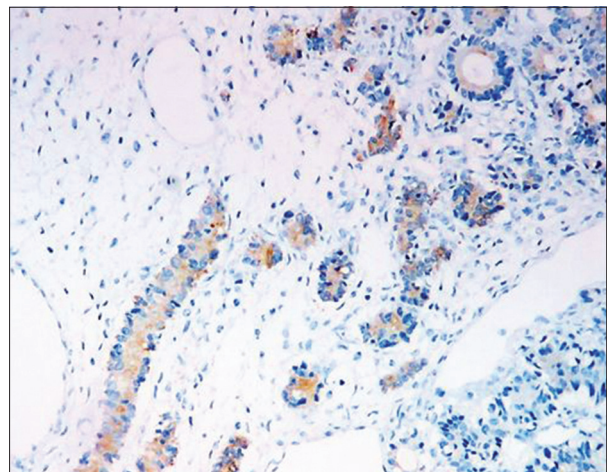


Figure 6: Sertoliform endometrioid carcinoma showing cytokeatin positivity (immunohistochemistry, x200)

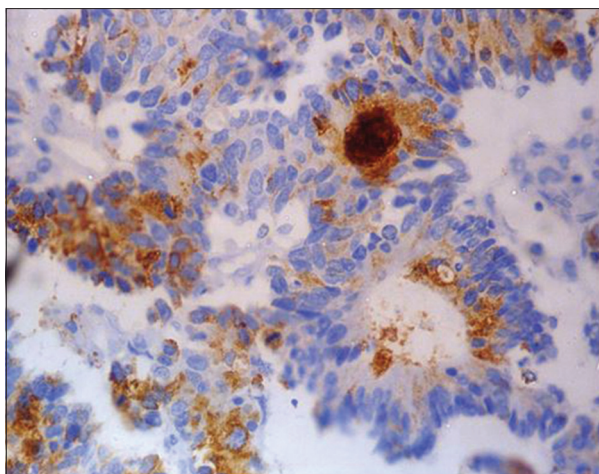


Figure 7: Sertoliform endometrioid carcinoma showing epithelial membrane antigen positivity (immunohistochemistry, ×400)

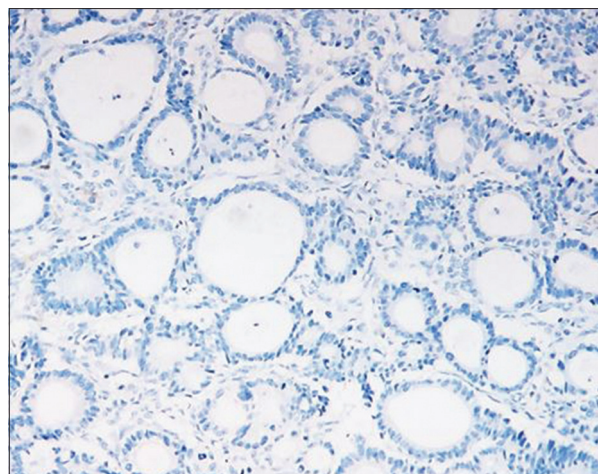


Figure 8: Sertoliform endometrioid carcinoma showing inhibin negativity (immunohistochemistry, ×400)

DISCUSSION

Endometrioid carcinoma of ovary resembling sex cord-stromal tumor is a rare variant of endometrioid adenocarcinoma that focally looks like a sex cord-stromal tumor with sertoli, leydig, or granulosa cells. The histologic similarities of SEC and SLTs can be confusing even to experienced consultants. Ordi *et al.*, in their study, reported that SEC typically demonstrates the following characteristics, while SLTs do not: (1) Presence of areas with usual pattern of endometrioid carcinoma, (2) presence of mucin at the apical borders of the tumor cells.^[3]

Other factors that may favor SEC would include squamous or squamoid areas, well-developed cilia, the presence of endometriosis, or a concomitant adenocarcinoma of the endometrium.^[4]

IHC is of great value in the differential diagnosis. Immunostains for alpha-inhibin is positive in most neoplastic sertoli cells but negative in the cells of endometrioid carcinoma, while positive EMA and CK immunostains favor SEC.^[5]

Despite histologic similarity, there are important clinical differences between the SEC and SLT patient populations. Misir and Sur in their study report that in SLTs, the patient age tends to be younger, with an average age of 25 years and clinically, up to 50% of SLT patients may exhibit endocrine manifestations. In contrast, SEC occurs almost exclusively in postmenopausal women with an average age of 68 years. Virilizing symptoms, though uncommon in endometrioid carcinoma, may be encountered in the sertoliform variant,

thus compounding the diagnostic difficulty.^[6] In our case, the patient was in her postmenopause with no signs of virilization. She had SEC and presented with torsion which is extremely rare.

Recognition of SEC is important for grading of endometrioid adenocarcinoma. Usually, solid portion of endometrioid adenocarcinoma is considered as Grade 3 according to the International Federation of Obstetrics and Gynecologists grading system.^[7] SEC should be considered as Grade 1 (well-differentiated), despite the presence of solid, sex cord-like proliferation as it carries good prognosis when confined to ovary.^[1,3] According to these suggestions, our case is graded as well-differentiated (Grade 1) based on the histological features of foci of conventional endometrioid carcinoma. Patient is kept under close follow-up for any recurrence.

CONCLUSION

The case is presented for its rarity. In view of relatively good prognosis of SEC as compared to Endometrioid tumor, identifying this variant by an extensive sampling of the specimen is mandatory.

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Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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