

=Abstract=

Clinical and Pathologic Characteristics of Uterine Sarcoma

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Uterine sarcomas are rare, characterized by rapid clinical progression and poor prognosis, and their management has been a challenge. The purpose of this study was to investigate the clinical and pathologic characteristics of patients with uterine sarcoma managed in the department of Obstetric and Gynecology, college of medicine, University of Ulsan, Asan Medical center, Seoul, Korea from June 1989 to August 1998. Data including clinical and histologic findings, treatment and outcome of nineteen patients were evaluated. The age of patients ranged 22 to 71 years (mean \pm S.D.; 46.9 ± 13.1) and half of patients were postmenopausal and four patients were nulliparous. Palpable pelvic mass or abnormal uterine bleeding were the most common sign or symptom. Twelve patients (63.2%) had stage disease and seven (36.8%) had stage disease. There were 13 cases (68.4%) of leiomyosarcoma, 4 cases (21.1%) of endometrial stromal sarcoma, 2 cases (10.5%) malignant mixed mullerian tumor. All except one received hysterectomy (simple or radical) with or without bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy. Some received omentectomy or pelvic lymphadenectomy. Postoperative chemotherapy was administered in ten patients with regimen of VAC, VBP, VIC and etc. The mean follow-up duration was 29.3 (\pm 24.7) months and 5 patients died of the disease resulting 2-year survival of 68.1%. FIGO stage and mitotic count were considered to have prognostic significance, but without statistical confirmation. In conclusion, uterine sarcomas are aggressive tumors with a poor prognosis. Our data showed excellent outcome in early disease with surgery with or without adjuvant chemotherapy, whereas there was no long-term survivor in advanced disease despite postoperative chemotherapy.

Keywords: Uterine sarcoma

가 5
30% 가
1860 Carl Mayer가2)
1% 3 ,
5% 1) 1959 Ober Tovel3)

1970
(leiomyo-
sarcoma, LMS),
(endometrial
stromal sarcoma, ESS)
(malignant mixed mullerian tumor, MMMT) 3
Clawford Tucker4
(leiomyosarcoma, LMS),
(endometrial stromal sarcoma, ESS)
(mixed mesodermal sarcoma, MMS)
(heterologous
sarcomatous element)
(carcinosarcoma) (mali-
gnant mullerian mixed mesodermal tumor, MMMMT)
Bokhman 5) 가

가,

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

1989 6

1998 8

19

(stage),
FIGO(International Fe-
deration of Gynecology and Obstetrics)
(pleomorphism), (giant cell)
(mitotic count)
Clawford Tucker4
(leiomyosarcoma),
(endometrial stromal sarcoma)
(malignant mixed mullerian tumor)
10 high power field

가

CA-125, -hCG, CEA, -FP,
SCC-Ag, CA-15.3

vincristine,
actinomycin-D, cyclophosphamide VAC pro-
tocol BEP(bleomycin, etopo-
side, Cis-platinum), VIC(VP-16, ifosfamide, carbo-
platin), CC(carboplatin, cytoxan)protocol

1998

8 31

가

가

PC-SAS

Kaplan-Meier

1.

22 71

46.9 ± 13.1 (Mean \pm S.D.)

9 (50.0%)가

1

6

2.4 ± 1.4

가 4 (21.1%)

(chief complaint)

가

가 9 (50.0%) 가

1989 6

1998 8

20

aneuploid 가 2 .

가 8 (42.1%) ,

4. 가

10

VAC (vincristine, actinomycin-D, cyclophosphamide), BEP (bleomycin, etoposide, cisplatin), VIC(VP-16, Ifosfamide, carboplatin), VBC(vincristine, bleomycin, cyclophosphamide) 가

VAC 6

3 4 가

1 3

16 CA 2

125 3 229 U/ml 6

3 (18.8%) 35 2 가 1 6

U/ml (290, 229, 191 U/ml) . 5 3

2. FIGO . 4 , 5

18 94 29.3(±24.7)

1 10

1

1

7

3 가

FIGO 가 12 (63.2%), 가 7

(36.8%)

3. (DNA flowcytometry)

가

13 (68.4%) 4

(21.1%), 2 (10.5%)

(No. of mitotic figure /

10HPF) 10 가 11 (57.9%), 10

20 가 1 (5.3%), 20

30 가 2 (10.5%),

30 가 5 (26.3%)

DNA flowcytometry가

diploid 가 3 ,

tumor, MMT) 3

Tucker4

Clawford (leiomyosar-

Table 1

가

가 5

1 82.9% 2

68.1% (Fig. 1).

가

1 74.0%

Table 1. Clinical and pathologic characteristics of the patients with uterine sarcoma

Case	Age(years)	Parity	Path. Type	FIGO Stage	*No. of mitoses per 10 HPF	Treatment	Follow-up
1	45	1	LMS		3	TAH, VAC#3	NED(94 Mo)
2	42	2	LMS		4	TAH, BSO VAC#5	EXP.(13 Mo)
3	49	3	LMS		4	RH, BSO, PLND	F/U loss(3 Mo)
4	46	3	LMS		4	TAH & BSO VAC#3	NED(4 Mo)
5	50	2	LMS		1	TAH, BSO VAC#6	NED(73 Mo)
6	71	6	LMS		1	TAH, BSO	F/U loss(24 Mo)
7	70	3	LMS		1	TAH, BSO	F/U loss(13 Mo)
8	34	2	ESS		1	TAH	NED(66 Mo)
9	58	4	LMS		3	TAH, BSO VBC#4	EXP.(19 Mo)
10	50	3	MMMT		4	TAH, BSO	EXP.(26 Mo)
11	27	0	MMMT		1	TAH, LSO, ROWR, PO, VIP#3	NED(39 Mo)
12	43	1	LMS		1	TAH, VAC#2	NED(39 Mo)
13	37	2	LMS		1	TAH	NED(34 Mo)
14	36	2	LMS		1	TAH	NED(29 Mo)
15	22	0	ESS		1	MYOMECTOMY BEP#6	NED(28 Mo)
16	47	3	ESS		1	TAH, LSO VIC#2, VIP#3	NED(21 Mo)
17	64	4	ESS		4	TAH, BSO, TO	NED(20 Mo)
18	56	3	LMS		1	TAH, BSO, PO,ME	EXP.(5 Mo)
19	44	2	LMS		2	TAH, BSO	NED(6 Mo)

*No. of mitoses/10 HPF: 1,2,3,4 denote 1-10/10HPF, 10-20/10HPF, 20-30/10HPF, more than 30/10HPF in order.

LMS: leiomyosarcoma; ESS: endometrial stromal sarcoma; MMMT: malignant mixed mullerian tumor; TAH: total abdominal hysterectomy; BSO: bilateral salpingoophorectomy; PLND: pelvic lymph node dissection; LSO: left salpingoophorectomy; TO: total omentectomy; PO: partial omentectomy; ME: mass excision; ROWR: right ovary wedge resection; NED: no evidence of disease; EXP: expired; F/U: follow-up.

VAC(vincristine, actinomycin-D, cyclophosphamide), BEP(bleomycin, etoposide, Cis-platinum), VIC(VP-16, Ifosfamide, carboplatin), VBC(vincristine, bleomycin, cyclophosphamide)

coma, LMS), (endometrial stro- 2 (8.7%) 11)
mal sarcoma, ESS) (mixed meso- 1979 1988 16 62.5%,
dermal sarcoma, MMS) Bokhman 5) 25.0% 12.5% 12) 1975
가 , Piura 9) 14 1988 21 47.6%, 33.3%
19.1%
42.8%, 14.5%
38.5% 13 (68.4%)
10) 1971 1990 20 4 (21.1%), 2
23 16 (69.9%), (10.5%)
4 (17.4%), 가

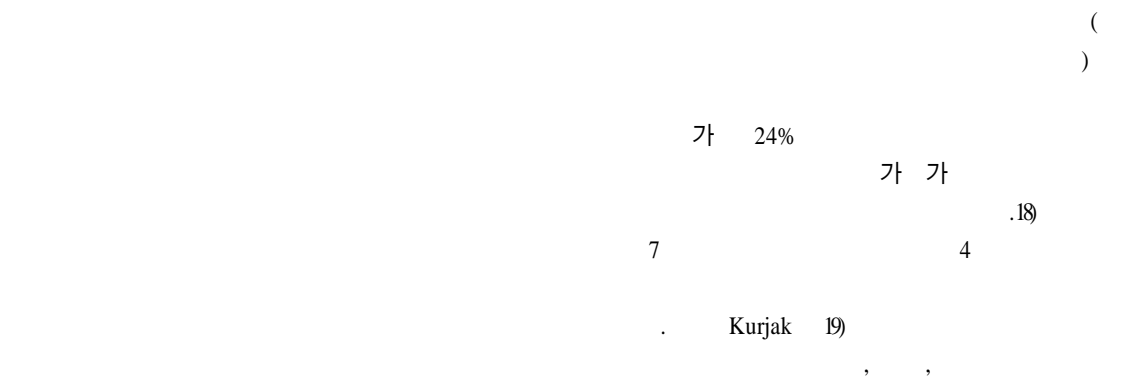
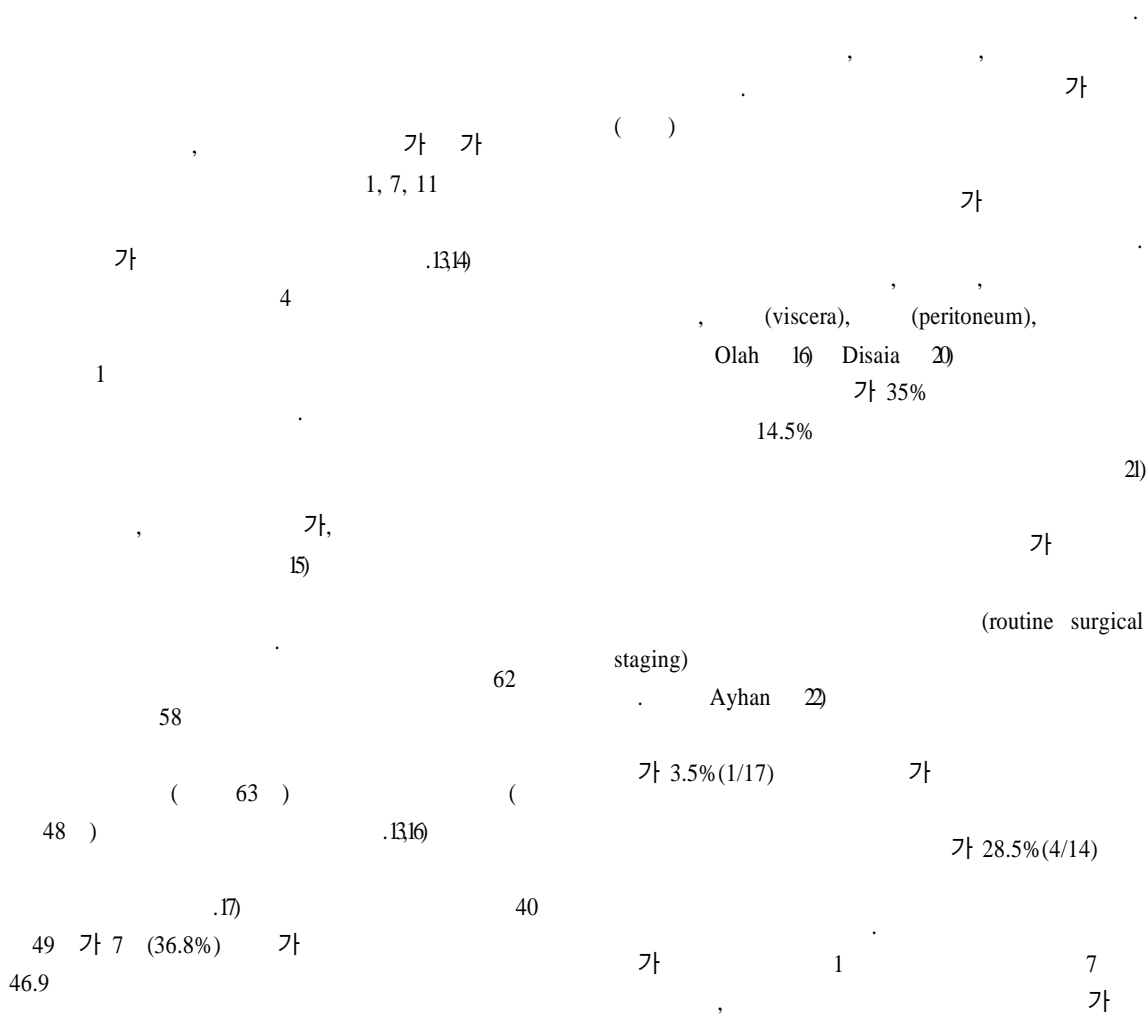


Fig. 1. Survival curves of patients with uterine sarcoma.



가

adriamycin ifosfamide cisplatin 가

가 ,28) GOG

60 Gy .23)

.21)

cisplatin ifosfamide

가

가 ,

가

PAD(cisplatin, adriamycin ,dacarbazine)

29)

가

.23)

7 2

2 2 5

가 5 1

3 3 4 , 13

.24) 19 1 3

가 3 가

가 7 2 13

24

가

5 (malignant smooth

22 muscle tumors) (antitumor

BEP activity) 가

6 2 4

(gonadal hormone)

가 가

가 .32,33)

가 . doxorubi- (stage), , (mitotic

cin ,25,26) Peters index), (degree of pleomorphism),

27) cisplatin(100 mg/m2) adriamycin(45 60 mg/ (invasion of

m2) lymphovascular space), ,

GOG(Gynecology Oncology Group) hydroxy- .34) 가 가 가

urea, etoposide dacarbazine 60 70%

가

adriamycin piperazine-

dione, cisplatin, etoposide, mitoxantrone, aminothiadia- .

zole diaziquone 10 mitoses/10 HPF

11 1 2 가

8 가

가 10 mitoses/10 HPF 가

4 가 1

3 가

Peters 2)

가

가 (washing cytology)

가

(Tumor marker) CA 125, -hCG, CEA, -FP, SCC-A, CA 15.3 가

CA 125 가

CA 125 가 40

3 가

2 가

가 1 (68.4%) FIGO 가 (63.2%)

10 /10 HPF 가

(CT), (MRI) (57.9%)

(radioisotope scan)

가

(flowcytometry)

가

Malmstrom 3)

(aneuploid tumor) (high S-phase rate)

(diploid tumor) (low S-phase rate) 가

5

3

2 , 1

2 1 , 1

5 , 26 38%

가 91.5%

2 68.1%

가

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