AMSER Case of the Month
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61-Year-Old Female with Acute, Post Menstrual Pelvic Pain

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Patient Presentation

- A 61 y.o. G4P2022 with no significant past medical history presents with 5 days of pelvic pain. Her pain began suddenly and radiated to her right leg and right lower back. It was associated with nausea, vomiting, and mild diarrhea. She denies fever, hematochezia, and melena.

- Her LMP was at age 50. She had a bilateral tubal ligation in her 20s. She has never had an abnormal papsmear with her most recent being 2 months ago. Her mother and aunt both had endometrial cancer in their 40s. She denies any post-menstrual bleeding.

- Abdominal Exam: obese, with involuntary guarding in all four quadrants. Pain worst in LLQ.

- Pelvic Exam: Bimanual exam showing no cervical motion tenderness,. Unable to palpate uterus or adnexa due to pain tolerance.
Pertinent Labs

CBC
- WBC: 23.19
- HgB: 8.7
- MCV: 66
- RDW: 34.1

BMP
- WNL
  INR
- WNL
What Imaging Should We Order?
These imaging modalities were ordered by the ER physician.
Transvaginal US Findings (unlabeled)
CT with IV Contrast Findings (unlabeled)
MRI With Contrast Findings (unlabeled)

Sagittal T2 HASTE
Mid pelvic solid mass with cystic components with minimal to no vascular flow.

Normal uterus and left ovary were visualized. Right ovary was not visualized transabdominally or transvaginally.
CT with IV Contrast Findings (labeled)

- Hypodense 12.9cm mass in the pelvis interposed between the uterus and sigmoid colon
- Uterus adjacent to mass
- Enhancement of peritoneal reflections, explaining involuntary guarding
MRI With Contrast Findings (labeled)

Pelvic mass with solid and cystic components

Uterus

Sagittal T2 HASTE
Final Dx:
Mitotically Active Cellular Fibroma leading to Ovarian Torsion
Case Outcome

- Laparoscopic bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy performed with removal of necrotic mass (pictured on the right) without complications

- Pathology revealed mitotically active cellular fibroma with extensive hemorrhage and necrosis due to torsion
Ovarian Torsion

- Pathophysiology: Twisting of ovary around its ligamentous support leads to venous and lymphatic congestion
  - The term “adnexal torsion” is considered more appropriate as the fallopian tube is also usually torsed along with ovary.
- Most commonly from an adnexal mass (50-80% of cases)
- Absence of vascular flow on doppler US is 100% sensitive and 97% specific.
- Normal vascularity on doppler US does NOT rule out intermittent torsion
Mitotically Active Cellular Fibroma

- Rare subtype of Ovarian Fibroma, a tumor originating from sex cord stromal cells
- Defined as fibroma with > 4 mitoses in 10 HPF with mild to moderate atypia
- Intermediate between fibroma (benign) and fibrosarcoma (malignant)
- Tx: Surgical Resection

Microscopic appearance of mitotically active cellular fibroma at 40x magnification (Yildrim et al 2015)
References:


