COLLISION TUMOR IN CERVIX: SMALL-CELL NEUROENDOCRINE CARCINOMA AND ADENOCARCINOMA - CASE REPORT OF RARE TUMOR

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OBJECTIVES

We reported a rare case of collision tumor in cervix displaying dual histological component of adenocarcinoma and small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma in a 53-year-old woman.

METHODS

Collision tumors are the presence of many histological types in a single organ. It have been reported in adrenal, brain, skin, lung, breast, but is unusual in the uterine cervix.

RESULTS

A 53-year old female who presented abnormal, persistent and small volume of vaginal bleeding. She presented a small ulcerative lesion in the uterine cervix. Subsequently, she underwent a colposcopy with biopsy that showed small-cell neuroendocrine carcinoma and adenocarcinoma. Immunohistochemistry confirmed the findings and revealed positivity for P63, synaptophysin, chromogranin A and vimentin. No distant metastasis are found at CT scan. Total hysterectomy with pelvic lymphadenectomy surgery was performed, which histopathological reported ulcerative lesion in the uterine cervix extending until endocervical canal with 1cm of depth without parametrial involvement. Negative for pelvic lymph nodes and vascular invasion. The patient received adjuvant chemoradiotherapy with cisplatin and etoposide. She did not receive brachytherapy. The patient has been in follow-up without disease evidence.

Figure 1 - A fibrous tissue with infiltration of high grade neuroendocrine carcinoma of small cell and adenocarcinoma of the cervix.

Figure 2 – Immunohistochemical staining detected overexpression of p16 in small-cell neuroendocrine carcinoma and adenocarcinoma.

Figure 3 - Overexpression of chromogranin A in small-cell neuroendocrine carcinoma detected by immunohistochemical stain.

CONCLUSION

Despite of stage IB, the patient has a tumor with aggressive histologies and worse prognosis. In such cases, we offer intensive treatment because we don't have a consensus about the best management of this condition. In addition, only a few cases have been reported due to the rarity of collision tumors of cervix.

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