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=ABSTRACT=

A Case of Embryonal Rhabdomyosarcoma of the Uterine Cervix in a 31 Year Old Woman

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Rhabdomyosarcoma is the most common soft tissue sarcoma in childhood and young adult. Rhabdomyosarcoma can be classified into one of four type; embryonal, alveolar, pleomorphic, undifferentiated. Embryonal rhabdomyosarcomas of the female genital tract are rare, malignant tumors derived from primitive myogenic precursor and generally occur during infancy and childhood. About twenty percent of rhabdomyosarcoma arise in the genitourinary tract, with slightly more than half being embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma. Vaginal primaries are 5-times more common than cervical primaries. Overall, cervical tumor may predominate in adolescent.

In perimenopausal women, the uterus is the most common site of rhabdomyosarcoma. The management of rhabdomyosarcoma of genitourinary tract has changed slowly from pelvic exenteration without adjuvant therapy to neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by less radical surgery and postoperative radiation. Embryonal rhabdomyosarcomas originates in the uterine cervix are extremely rare especially in the thirties. So, little information is available regarding its prognosis and therapy. We present a case of a woman 31 years old with embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of the uterine cervix with a review of a literature.

Key words: Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma, Uterine cervix,

(rhabdomyosarcoma)						(heterologous tumor)				(primitive
가			,			myogenic	precursor)			
4-6%		,1	,	(par	ameningial					
site),	,		,							
					(embryonal		5	,		
rhabdomyosarcoma),				(alveolar rhabdom-				,		
yosarcoma),				(pleomorphic	rhabdom-	가 가			•	
yosarcoma),				(undifferenciated	l rhabdom-			,	,	
yosarcoma)	4	가		,	(sarcoma				60%	,
botryoides)									90%	가
.3						. 1				
						1987	Brand	21		
							14	18	가	, 68
						1707			가	, 68

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80% 가 가 75% Intergroup Rhabdomyosarcoma ,3,19 1997 Study(IRS) Group I Zeisler 19 25 (73%), 6 (23%) 20 , 30 Ober가 2 Zeisler가 1 30 가 1988 10 1 Fig. 1. Intial gross finding through vaginal speculum 30 0 : 1999 3 20 , 1999 5 15 가 Fig. 2. The latest gross finding after cervicectomy and third course chemotherapy through vaginal speculum. 가 30 3 16 2 squamous cell carcinoma related antigen(SCC Ag) 0.68ng/ml 140/90 mmHg, 84 / urine polyamine 36.1μm/g.cre human chorionic 36.2_° C 20 / , 52Kg, 1.5mIU/ml gonadotropin(hCG) 165cm 가 (upper lip) 3.8cm 가 5×6 cm (intravenous pyelogram, IVP) (Fig. 1.) 12.2mg/dL, 35.7%, 8, 100/mm, 267,000/ mm³ Nicholson cambium 가 X