Dysgermgerminoma in a 14 year old girl: a case report

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ABSTRACT
An accurate diagnosis of ovarian dysgerminoma is crucial as, as its management differs from other ovarian tumours. We report a case of ovarian dysgerminoma in a 14 year old girl who presented with abdominal distention. Examination revealed a huge intra-abdominal mass causing displacement of bowel loops laterally. On ultrasound, a solid heterogeneously hyperechoic lesion of size 18 x 9.4 cm with few cystic and necrotic areas within most likely, left adnexa reaching upto the umbilicus and shows vascularity within both ovaries not seen separately from the lesion. On CT (A+P), a heterogenous hypodense polycystic mass of size 8.5x1.4x16.7 with multiple irregular hypodensities seen in the lower abdomen and pelvis. The mass was removed after laparotomy under general anaesthesia. Finally, the diagnosis of ovarian germ cell tumor (Dysgerminoma was made. Present case presented with marked abdominal distention, without any loss of weight, appetite or any menstrual problem. Such a presentation may be unusual for such a large malignant ovarian mass.

Keywords: Dysgerminoma, Germinoma, Ovarian neoplasms, Seminoma

INTRODUCTION
Ovarian germ cell tumours are derived from primordial germ cells of the ovary. They may be benign or malignant and comprise about 30% of ovarian neoplasms and 3% of all malignant ovarian neoplasms.¹ They arise in young women between 10 and 30 years of age. These tumors grow rapidly, and present with a large ovarian mass with early stage disease. Malignant GCT’s are being classified into subgroups, the most common of it is dysgerminoma. It is a female counterpart of testicular seminomas in males. Such cases usually present with abdominal distention, dull pain.²

CASE REPORT
A 14 year old unmarried female presented in surgery OPD with abdominal mass since 5-6 months, along with pain in abdomen. Patient has not shown to any doctor previously. She was referred from surgery OPD to Obstetrics and Gynecology OPD. Patient had no any history of irregular menses or change in bowel/bladder habits or any weight loss. Her menstrual cycles were regular. On clinical examination, a 24 to 26 weeks size hard mass arising from the pelvis. On ultrasound, a solid heterogeneously hyperechoic lesion of size 18 x 9.4 cm with few cystic and necrotic areas within, most likely from left adnexa reaching up to the umbilicus and shows vascularity within both ovaries not seen separately from the lesion. On CT (A+P), a heterogenous hypodense polycystic mass of size 8.5 x 1.4 x 16.7 with multiple irregular hypodensities. Large solid cystic mass in the lower abdomen and pelvis suggestive of ovarian neoplasm. Patient was planned for exploratory laparotomy with frozen section. Patient underwent an exploratory laparotomy with left sided ovariectomy with left sided salpingectomy. Examination of the surgical
CONCLUSION

Dysgerminoma represents a distinct category, given its exquisite radio- and chemosensitivity. As many as two-thirds of patients with dysgerminoma present with stage I at diagnosis. In the past, most women with dysgerminoma received postoperative radiotherapy. Given the risks of secondary malignancies, gonadal dysfunction, and sterility associated with pelvic radiotherapy, an alternative option for patients at low risk is postsurgical clinical surveillance. With this approach, 80% to 85% of patients with stage IA dysgerminoma are cured, but careful follow-up is required to ensure early detection of recurrences in those 15 to 25% of patients whose disease will recur. Given dysgerminoma's exquisite chemosensitivity, virtually all patients can be salvaged at the time of recurrence, if early detection has been accomplished.

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REFERENCES
