A huge retroperitoneal mass histologically diagnosed as well-differentiated liposarcoma - a case report

Abstract:

A huge retroperitoneal mass was removed from a 49-year-old woman patient because of difficulty in defecation. The patient is suffering from a huge retroperitoneal mass for one year. She mentioned that the problems got rapidly for last two months leading to mechanical distress of breathing manifested by tachycardia and breathlessness on lying position. and weakness of both lower limbs. She is normotensive, non diabetic, non asthmatic, afebrile and her blood group was B+ve. On examination the abdominal lump was huge nontender, lobulated and firm in consistency. It was very large in size involving whole abdomen and also occupying whole abdomen. The size was 18 X 15 X 12 cm. It was unremarkable grossly and also unremarkable histologically. USG of the whole abdomen report mentioned a large homogenous area occupying whole abdomen and also a huge homogenous area 180-190mm in left upper flanks. It was nontender, lobulated and firm in consistency. The excised mass was 12kgs in weight. The cellularity of the mass was low. The neoplastic cells are arranged in fibrosarcomatous pattern. Mitosis is infrequent. A diagnosis of well-differentiated liposarcoma was made (Figure 1, 2).

Key words: Retroperitoneal, liposarcoma, occupational reason.

Introduction:

Liposarcoma is a subgroup of lipomatous mesenchymal tumors. They account for 10% of all soft tissue sarcomas, pre-existing benign lipomas are rare. They are malignant tumors predominantly arising in deep soft tissue or retroperitoneal location. Liposarcoma is less than 50%.

Incidence/ Prevalence. Most frequent in middle-aged patients, slightly more common in males than in females. The mean patient age at onset is 58 years. Liposarcomas are slightly more common in males than in females. The most common site of origin is the retroperitoneum. 17% of all soft tissue sarcomas, they are involved in primary liposarcomas.

The prognosis depends on the extent and site of the disease. The site of disease is an indicator of prognosis. The histological grade is another major determinant of prognosis. Liposarcoma is notorious for developing into large tumors. It has a propensity to recur after limited excision. The tumor cells are arranged in fibrosarcomatous pattern. Mitosis is infrequent.

The tumors may be well differentiated or poorly differentiated. Well-differentiated liposarcoma is less than 50%.

Metastases are common, especially in poorly differentiated liposarcoma. The lungs and the liver are the most common sites of metastasis. Primary liposarcoma of the foot is very rare. The incidence of liposarcoma increases with age and after exposure to radiation. The lungs and liver are the most common sites of metastasis.

Material and method:

A huge retroperitoneal mass was removed from a 49-year-old woman patient because of difficulty in defecation. The patient is suffering from a huge retroperitoneal mass for one year. She mentioned that the problems got rapidly for last two months leading to mechanical distress of breathing manifested by tachycardia and breathlessness on lying position. and weakness of both lower limbs. She is normotensive, non diabetic, non asthmatic, afebrile and her blood group was B+ve. On examination the abdominal lump was huge nontender, lobulated and firm in consistency. It was very large in size involving whole abdomen and also occupying whole abdomen.

The size was 18 X 15 X 12 cm. It was unremarkable grossly and also unremarkable histologically. USG of the whole abdomen report mentioned a large homogenous area occupying whole abdomen and also a huge homogenous area 180-190mm in left upper flanks. It was nontender, lobulated and firm in consistency. The excised mass was 12kgs in weight. The cellularity of the mass was low. The neoplastic cells are arranged in fibrosarcomatous pattern. Mitosis is infrequent. A diagnosis of well-differentiated liposarcoma was made (Figure 1, 2).

Discussion:

Liposarcoma is a subgroup of lipomatous mesenchymal tumors. They account for 10% of all soft tissue sarcomas, pre-existing benign lipomas are rare. They are malignant tumors predominantly arising in deep soft tissue or retroperitoneal location. Liposarcoma is less than 50%.

Metastases are common, especially in poorly differentiated liposarcoma. The lungs and the liver are the most common sites of metastasis. Primary liposarcoma of the foot is very rare. The incidence of liposarcoma increases with age and after exposure to radiation. The lungs and liver are the most common sites of metastasis.

Conclusion:

A huge retroperitoneal mass histologically diagnosed as well-differentiated liposarcoma - a case report

Photomicrograph of Liposarcoma (H&E X40)

Photograph of Liposarcoma (H&E X40)

Photograph of Liposarcoma (H&E X100)

Photograph of Liposarcoma (H&E X400)