

Parameters before chemotherapy

Case 374

4. All

【Discussion】

Bleeding from ovary sometimes causes abdominal pain in adult females. Physiological mature follicle or corpus luteum can be a cause of abdominal bleeding. The most remarkable event of abdominal bleeding on mature female is extra uterine pregnancy. Ovary cysts can be also a cause of bleeding. The cystic tumor such as serous cyst adenoma, mucinous cystadenoma, borderline cystic tumor and malignant cystic tumor such as serous cystadenocarcinoma and mucinous cyst adenocarcinoma, can be a cause of abdominal bleeding (1-8). Meanwhile, endometrial cyst and its related tumors such as endometrioid carcinoma, clear cell carcinoma can be causes of abdominal bleeding. Furthermore, teratoma, and its related tumor such as malignant teratoma can be causes of bleeding (1-8).

It is known that abdominal fluids whose CT values are 20 or greater in abdomen, indicate abdominal bleeding. Pleural fluids whose CT values are 30 or greater indicate pleural bleeding.

In our case, CT values of ascites are around 30, indicative of abdominal bleeding. High attenuation fluids in a cystic tumor are 50 or greater of CT values indicative of condensed blood. The cystic tumor included solid component with hyper-vascular tumor vessels. The tumor also included hypo-vascular component and morphological calcification. The cystic tumor caused abdominal bleeding in tumor itself as well as extra-tumor bleeding, namely intraperitoneal space. Because of cystic tumor with hyper-vascular solid component, endometrioid carcinoma and cystic carcinoma are listed for differential diagnosis. Although the tumor contained morphologic calcification, malignant teratoma is negatively listed because of including no fatty component.

【Summary】

We presented a forty-year-old female with abdominal bleeding arisen from cystic ovarian tumor. It is borne in mind that abdominal bleeding of mature female can arise from ovary. Physiological ovary bleeding from follicle and corpus luteum is common. Most remarkable event is an extrauterine pregnancy. Excluding these lesions, bleeding from ovary can occur cystic lesion which are listed ovary cyst and its cystic relative tumors (serous or mucinous cystadenoma, borderline and cyst adenocarcinoma) and endometrial cyst and its relative tumors (endometrioid carcinoma, clear cell carcinoma).

【References】

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