

Leiomyomatosis peritonealis disseminata in postmenopausal women: a case report with review of literature

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Background: Leiomyomatosis peritonealis disseminata is an exceedingly rare benign disorder characterized by multiple vascular leiomyomas growing along the submesothelial tissues of the abdominopelvic peritoneum. It is commonly described in women of reproductive age and is rarely seen in men and postmenopausal women.

Case details: A 65-year-old female patient with a history of abdominal surgery for gastrointestinal stromal tumor presented with abdominal pain, weakness, weight loss, and vomiting. An examination revealed a chronically sick looking, emaciated patient with a long midline abdominal scar, and tenderness on deep palpation all over the abdomen. Ultrasound revealed diffuse intra-abdominal masses and a big liver mass. On laparotomy, innumerable masses were found to arise from the outer walls of whole small intestine and mesentery, and there was a soft, 8×10 cm size liver mass. Histology showed highly cellular interlacing bundles of proliferating smooth muscle cells not associated with nuclear atypia or mitotic figures, and there was no necrosis seen, suggesting cellular leiomyoma.

Conclusion: Leiomyomatosis peritonealis disseminata is a very rare condition, especially in men and postmenopausal women. It should be considered as a differential in patients with disseminated intra-abdominal masses arising in mesentery, peritoneum, and on walls of the intestine.

Keywords: leiomyomatosis, postmenopausal women, leiomyoma, leiomyosarcoma, laparotomy

Introduction

Leiomyomas are histologically benign tumors of the uterus that very rarely occur in extrauterine sites.¹ Extrauterine leiomyomas are a diagnostic challenge and are often confused for malignancy during imaging. Their clinical presentation depends on their site of origin, number and size, and rapidity of growth. Their signal intensity is similar to that of smooth muscles in T1- and T2-weighted MR imaging and they have a whorled appearance on ultrasound.² These extrauterine or atypical leiomyomas include leiomyomatosis peritonealis disseminata (LPD), benign metastasizing leiomyoma, retroperitoneal leiomyoma, etc.³

Factors usually associated with LPD are pregnancy, long-term contraceptive use, and previous surgery for uterine leiomyoma, especially laparoscopic, and it is generally seen in women of reproductive age.⁴

Knowledge of the presence of such pathologies, their different clinical spectrum, and unusual presentation is helpful for proper management.⁵ Multiple leiomyomas arising submesothelially in the pelvic and abdominal peritoneum characterize LPD.⁵

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finding of highly cellular interlacing bundles of proliferating smooth muscle cells not associated with nuclear atypia or mitotic figures, and there was no necrosis seen. The overall picture suggests cellular leiomyoma of undetermined biologic behavior. Further surgery was deferred as it is impractical to remove all masses.

The patient was discharged with no major complication, and a diagnosis of LPD with possible liver leiomyoma was made. An oncologic consultation was done later. The patient was followed up for 3 months, and she still has some abdominal pain but was doing fine in general.

Discussion

LPD is a rare benign proliferative process that develops from the mesothelial or submesothelial layers of the peritoneum. This disorder is characterized by multiple smooth muscle nodules throughout the peritoneum. It resembles peritoneal carcinomatosis and should be differentiated from other peritoneal tumors.

A differential diagnosis of intra-abdominal carcinomatosis, lymphoma, soft-tissue sarcoma, etc was considered in our patient, but the absence of mitosis, atypia, and necrosis ruled out malignancy. The differential diagnosis should also include those conditions often confused with this such as benign metastasizing leiomyomas, intravenous leiomyomatosis of the uterus, parasitic myoma, or diffuse leiomyomatosis of the uterus.

A finding of highly cellular interlacing bundles of smooth muscles cell proliferation not associated with nuclear atypia or mitotic figure and absence of necrosis as reported by the two centers and the laparotomy finding of subperitoneal nodules varying in size from a few millimeters to several centimeters on the intestine and mesentery confirms the diagnosis of LPD.⁶

In 1952, Willson and Peale⁷ reported the first case of LPD. LPD is a specific type leiomyomatosis that is rarely identified by clinical evaluation. To date, only a few hundred cases have been reported in the literature. It is very difficult to reach a diagnosis prior to surgery as diagnosis relies on medical history, observations during surgery, and pathological results.⁸

Although it commonly occurs in women of reproductive age, few cases have also been reported in postmenopausal women and in men. LPD is benign; however, it exhibits recurrent and malignant tendencies.^{2,4}

LPD generally presents with no symptoms or nonspecific symptoms such as abdominal pain or is suspected at ultrasound or CT scan and after laparotomy for an unrelated problem. This patient also presented with nonspecific symptoms

such as abdominal pain, discomfort, nausea, and occasional vomiting of ingested material. The similar ultrasound findings of the intra-abdominal masses and masses in the liver suggest similar pathology. There is a similar report from India, by Tun et al,⁹ regarding liver leiomyoma in a patient with LPD.

LPD can rarely be associated with leiomyosarcoma. It is postulated that LPD could degenerate into malignancy. Some of the masses not included in the biopsy could have degenerated into leiomyosarcoma that could also be the other explanation of the liver mass found in our patient.¹⁰

Conclusion

The patient is postmenopausal with no known risk factors as found in most reports. Her presentation was nonspecific, and the diagnosis was based on operative findings and pathologic report (as is the case with most patients with LPD).

Thus, LPD should be considered as differential diagnosis in patients with disseminated intra-abdominal conditions such as carcinomatosis, lymphoma, tuberculosis, etc.

Disclosure

The author reports no conflicts of interest in this work.

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