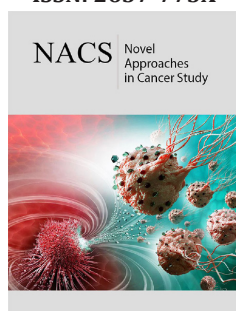


# Ovarian Cystadenocarcinoma with an Osteosarcoma Component



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## Abstract

Ovarian cystadenocarcinoma with an osteosarcoma component is a very rare tumor. We aimed to describe a case of an osteosarcoma arising in an ovarian squamous cell carcinoma.

## Introduction

Ovarian, cystadenocarcinoma with an Osteosarcoma Component (OCS), also known as malignant mixed Müllerian Tumor (MMMT), is a very rare gynecological malignancy accounting for 1-3% of ovarian malignancies [1]. OCS is a mixed tumor composed of carcinomatous and sarcomatous components. The sarcomatous component may be either homologous, including endometrial stromal sarcoma, fibrosarcoma and leiomyosarcoma, or heterologous. We report a case of ovarian cystadenocarcinoma with an osteosarcoma component.

## Case Presentation

A 63-year-old woman presented with a tumor in her abdomen in December 2020. The tumor was restricted. Imaging findings, including computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging, revealed a multilocular cyst tumor. Imaging also showed that the patient had massive ascites. Total abdominal hysterectomy, bilateral adnexectomy, omentectomy, lymphadenectomy (pelvic and para-aorta), peritonectomy of vesicouterine excavation, resection of disseminated lesion of Douglas' pouch and a biopsy of the colonic mesentery were performed without residual disease.

The immunohistochemical analysis showed that the sarcomatous component was positive for vimentin, alpha SMA and CD10 and negative for AE1/AE3, CK7, CK20, desmin, CD31, CD34, AFP, hCG, HMB-45, S-100 and factor VIII. The Ki-67 (MIB-1) index was 30%. For cystadenocarcinoma the immunohistochemical analysis showed positivity for AE1/AE3 and EMA and negativity for PAS, ALB, CK7, CK20, vimentin, alpha SMA, desmin, CD10, CD34, AFP, HCG, CD56 and synaptophysin, chromogranin; the Ki-67 (MIB-1) index was 25%. Postoperatively, the patient was treated with six cycles of combination chemotherapy with paclitaxel and carboplatin as adjuvant therapy. The patient was free of disease at the 7-month follow-up consultation.

## Discussion

OCS is an extremely rare tumor among ovarian cancers, with a frequency of occurrence of 1-3% [1]. Carcinosarcomas of the female genital tract are often found after menopause at a median age of 60 to 70 years old. OCS has a worse survival rate than high-grade ovarian cancer at the same FIGO stage, with a median overall survival ranging from 7 to 27 months [1]. Histologically, OCS contains both carcinomatous (malignant epithelial) and sarcomatous

(mesenchymal) components. The sarcomatous component may consist of homologous tissue that are native to the ovary or heterologous tissue, not native to the ovary. The optimal treatment of OCS remains uncertain due to this tumor's rare occurrence. Many cases of OCS

undergo surgical treatment and chemotherapy, similar to epithelial ovarian cancer [2]. In one of the larger studies, including 50 patients with OCS, the disease-free survival for patients with complete resection was 19 months. The overall survival of complete, optimal and suboptimal surgical resections is reportedly 47, 18 and 8 months, respectively [3].

Optimal surgical cytoreduction, including total abdominal hysterectomy, bilateral adnexectomy, omentectomy, pelvic and para-aortic lymph node dissection, and tumor debulking is important for improving the prognosis of OCS. Following debulking surgery for OCS, adjuvant chemotherapy is typically recommended. However, there is no consensus regarding the most effective regimen for such a rare malignancy [4]. Commonly, it is difficult to decide on the chemotherapy regimen. The prognosis of ovarian squamous cell carcinoma is extremely poor compared with that of typical epithelial ovarian cancer, which has a 5-year survival rate of 50% in stage I, 25% in stage II, 12% in stage III and 0% in stage IV [5]. In OCS, similar to epithelial ovarian cancer, platinum-based chemotherapy is considered a key drug. Combination chemotherapy, such as carboplatin and paclitaxel or ifosfamide, exhibits a higher response rate than single-agent platinum chemotherapy [5]. Several studies have described the clinical effectiveness of combination chemotherapy with carboplatin and paclitaxel in ovarian squamous cell carcinoma [6,7]. Given the

above findings, combination chemotherapy with carboplatin and paclitaxel was select-ed in the present case.

## Conclusion

This is a rare report of Ovarian cystadenocarcinoma with an osteosarcoma component. Combination chemotherapy with paclitaxel and carboplatin may be an effective choice as adjuvant therapy. Further studies are required in order to identify the best principles of treatment and how to manage new cytotoxic drugs, targeted therapy and immunotherapy for OCS.

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