Mixed Endocervical Adenocarcinoma And High Grade Neuroendocrine Carcinoma Of The Cervix: A Case Report

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Objective: Adenocarcinoma admixed with neuroendocrine carcinoma of the uterine cervix is a rare malignancy with a poor prognosis. There are a limited number of cases in the literature.

Methods: The surgical specimen was formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded. The section was stained with routine H&E. Immunohistochemistry was performed.

Results: A 56-year-old Turkish woman was admitted to our hospital with abnormal postmenopausal vaginal bleeding. Laboratory tests were normal. Endocervical curettage material was fragmented in our pathology department. Histologically, the tumour was comprised two adjacent components of almost equal area, containing villoglanduler adenocarcinoma and small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma(SCNEC). Immunohistochemical staining revealed that both components were positive for p16 and mCEA. We performed immunohistochemical staining of three neuroendocrine markers: chromogranin-A, synaptophysin and CD 56. In neuroendocrine components, these three markers were positive. HPV by ISH was positive (punctate nuclear positivity) in the endocervical adenocarcinoma component.

Conclusion: This rare case of adenocarcinoma admixed with SCNEC have been reported in a few cases in the literature. Tumours showing neuroendocrine differentiation in association with variants of cervical adenocarcinoma are defined as “adenocarcinoma admixed with NEC,” in which the prognosis is similar to that of cervical SCNEC. These tumours are extremely aggressive and are characterized by early nodal and distant metastases. In histopathological examination of the curretage material, SCNEC may be mistakenly diagnosed as the other malignancies, such as non-keratinized squamous cell carcinoma.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mixed, SCNEC, HPV