LYMPHANGIOLEIOMYOMATOSIS OBSERVED IN THE DISSECTED LYMPH NODE AND MYOMETRIUM OF THE PATIENT UNDERWENT RADICAL OPERATION FOR ENDOMETRIAL CANCER
H. Morita$^{1,2}$, Y. Yamasaki$^2$, K. Suzuki$^2$, Y. Ikuhashi$^3$, K. Niiya$^2$, Y. Miyahara$^2$, Y. Ebina$^2$, F. Kawakami$^3$, H. Yamada$^2$
$^1$Community Medical Network, Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan
$^2$Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan
$^3$Pathology, Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan

[Introduction] Lymphangioleiomyomatosis: LAM is a rare disease that afflicts mostly young women. This is characterized pathologically by the appearance of interstitial collections of atypical smooth muscle cells and cyst formation in the lungs, lymph node, kidney and so on. A case is presented that underwent radical operation with the diagnosis of endometrial cancer, found LAM cells in dissected lymph node and myometrium. [Case] A forty years old woman underwent the radical operation with the diagnosis of endometrial cancer stage 1A. Although the dissected pelvic and para aortic lymph nodes didn't show the metastases of cancer, immunohistochemical study revealed the LAM cells among these lymph nodes. Further histological study showed the LAM cells among her uterine myometrium as well. Physical examination excluded the diagnosis of tuberous sclerosis. Since LAM cells were observed in the lungs, later during the visit after operation, physician also followed them up. [Discussion] The sporadic LAM, without a complication of tuberous sclerosis, rarely shows LAM cells systemically as this case. [Conclusions] When LAM cells were observed operated dissected lymph node coincidentally, it is important to examine about tuberous sclerosis and also to follow the findings with the lung.