

418 Case report: Sarcoma botrioides of the uterine cervix in the adolescent. M. Mibe, T. Ikeda, M. Yamaguchi, K. Yamamoto, H. Koike, M. Mori, A. Noda*, Dept. Obst. and Gynec., Miyazaki Medical College, Noda Hosp., Miyazaki.

Sarcoma botrioides is most often seen arising in the infantile vagina. Rarely, the disease arises in the uterine cervix in the adolescent. The case report as to the cervical sarcoma botrioides in the adolescent is firstly in Japan. The patient, a 13-year-old girl (gravida 0, para 0), whose past history was unremarkable, initially noted irregular vaginal bleeding and the palpable hard mass in the introitus in June 1990. The mass filled the lower vagina and was attached to the cervix by a single pedicle. Microscopic examination of the tumor revealed rhabdomyoblasts. The further examination revealed no residual tumor in the other organs. She was diagnosed as sarcoma botrioides (Group 1_a) and received chemotherapy (VAC) following only simple total hysterectomy. The patient has been followed since that time with no evidence of recurrence. Some authors suggested the prognosis for sarcoma botryoides of the cervix is the better than vagina. Although guideline for appropriate therapy have not yet been clearly defined, we may be able to treat without radical surgery for localized disease.

419 The use of a streptococcal BRM, OK-432, for treatment of desmoid tumor - a case report. M. Nakanami, T. Fukutomi, S. Motomura, T. Oda, T. Nishida, Dept. Obst. and Gynec., Kokura National Hosp., Fukuoka.

Desmoid tumors, also known as aggressive fibromatosis and musculoaponeurotic fibromatosis are characterized by proliferation of fibroblasts showing histologically benign but biologically malignant nature. Despite its rare frequency, desmoid tumors are of interest because of the therapeutic intractability. The results of treatments including radiation, chemotherapy, antiestrogen and prostaglandin inhibition for recurrent desmoid tumor after multiple surgery are equally disappointing. After failures of multiple surgery including oophorectomy, tamoxifen, indomethacin, corticosteroid hormones and ascorbic acid treatment, a 53 years-old female with pelvic desmoid tumor received BRM treatment with a streptococcal preparation (OK-432). The bacterial BRM was weekly given for 3 years as local injection. Responses were assessed by computed tomography during therapy. The tumor occupying vaginal canal was completely disappeared at the 6th month from the beginning of OK432 therapy. CT scan revealed marked decrease in size of the intrapelvic tumor. At this time, at the 4th years from the BRM treatment, the continuous remission is obtained. This is the first report demonstrating therapeutic benefit of bacterial BRM against desmoid tumor.

420 The use of activated carbon particle (CH44) for pelvic lymphadenectomy. K. KATOU, S. FUJITA, T. MORIMOTO, Y. HANADA, G. YAMASHITA, J. OKUMURA, A. MURAKAMI, Dept. Obst. and Gynec., The Second Red Cross Hosp. of Kyoto, Kyoto.

Activated carbon particle (CH44) was injected into the uterine cervix before pelvic lymphadenectomy, and the carbon stain of lymph nodes was evaluated. From 1986 to 1990, 73 patients with uterine cancer were assigned to this study. It was determined that 47.6% (1788/3755) of the dissected lymph nodes were stained macroscopically. The most easily stained lymph node was the common iliac, the ratio of which was calculated 70.1% (453/646). The least one was the deep inguinal-15.3% (51/332). The staining rate of the other pelvic lymph nodes varied between 40.6% and 56.3%. Among the 16 cases in which more than 70% of the lymph nodes were stained, exclusive of the deep inguinal, the average number of dissected lymph nodes was 58, while it was 40 among the 19 cases in which less than 30% of the lymph nodes were stained. Throughout the study, no significant complication was encountered. These results indicate that activated carbon particle (CH44) might be a useful indicator for pelvic lymphadenectomy of the uterine cancer.