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Giant Leiomyoma of the Uterus:

Report of a Case and Review of the Literature

Roan C.H. Huang L.W. Chang C.H.
Department of Obstetric and Gynec
Taipei Municipal Women Children Hospital

The uterine myoma was a common benign tumor in women.Which may be a single nodule and/or multiple nodules. and located in subserosal,intramural and submucosal layer of uterus, respectively. The size and weight of myoma are varitable from a few minimeter to huge size measure up to globular size and kilograms.in previous literature.

In Nov.20 1997 , We experienced a rare case of giant myoma with subserosal type and multiple intramural and subserosal myomatosis. The myomectomy was done. The largest myoma is a subserosal type measures 40x26 x 23 cm in size and 21.5 kg in weight.which may be a largest one in Taiwan up to now.
We will show its gross and histologic picture and review large myoma uteri in literatures in this article.

I S—32 Alternative Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Processing Products Secreted from Endometrial Carcinoma

Gifu University
Atsushi Takagi, Atsushi Imai, Teruhiko Tamaya

[Objective] Current data indicate the presence of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) receptor in endometrial carcinoma (EC) and their proliferation is retarded *in vivo* and *in vitro* with GnRH agonists. The EC also produces 'GnRH', which prompted us to examine whether the intratumoral 'GnRH' serves as natural ligand for its receptor. [Methods] Surgically removed EC specimes had been screened for GnRH receptor expression before analysis. All patients gave informed consent to the disposition of their surgically removed tissues. The 'GnRH' in EC cell-enriched culture media was characterized by immunoblots in tricine-SDS-PAGE system and by subsequent amino acid sequencing. [Results] Three major proteins of 10.0 kDa corresponding to pre-proGnRH, 7.6 kDa proGnRH and 1.1 kDa decapeptide GnRH were detected in all of ten specimens tested. Partial NH_2-terminal amino acid sequence identified the 7.6 kDa protein as proGnRH. In chorionic cell-conditioned medium, only 1.1 kDa protein was detected. Immunoreactive 'GnRH' contents assessed by RIA in the medium ranged from 0.08 to 0.1 nM. [Conclusion] EC secretes alternative GnRH processing products, pre-proGnRH and proGnRH in addition to natural GnRH. The intratumoral GnRH variants may interferes with decapeptide GnRH at the level of GnRH receptor, and thereby the proliferation of EC may occur by release of action of GnRH to suppress cell growth.