Malignant Germ cell Tumor of Ovary: An Unusual Combination and An Irony of Fate

Arpita Sutradhar*, Enam Murshed Khan, Shaikat Gupta, Sudipta Kr Maitra and Somdeep Ghosh

1Pathology, Apollo Gleneagles Hospital
2Surgical Oncology, Apollo Gleneagles Hospital

ABSTRACT

Malignant mixed ovarian germ cell tumors are very rare malignant ovarian germ cell tumors, with a very high degree of malignancy. They are aggressive cancers affecting young adolescent girls. The commonest combination reported in literature is dysgerminoma and endodermal sinus tumors. Fertility sparing surgery followed by combination chemotherapy is the treatment of choice. The objectives of this case report are the advanced age of presentation, unusual histopathological combination, and the irony of infertility treatment. We report a rare case of 40-year-old woman with Malignant mixed germ cell tumour comprising of components of endodermal sinus tumor, immature teratoma, dysgerminoma and embryonal carcinoma. Patient was on hormonal therapy for the cause of infertility, presented with complaints of lower abdominal pain, constipation and incomplete evacuation of bladder for 2 months. Transvaginal ultrasonography and CT scan showed a large multicystic space occupying lesion with predominant solid component in midline abdominopelvic location. Tumor markers i.e., AFP, Prolactin and CA125 were raised. Total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingoophorectomy, pelvic and retroperitoneal node resection, peritonectomy and omentectomy was performed.

Keywords: Malignant Mixed Germ Cell Tumor, Dysgerminoma, Endodermal Sinus Tumor, Fertility.

Introduction

Malignant ovarian germ cell tumours are rare but aggressive tumours in the female genital system and primarily affect adolescents and young adults. [1] Germ cell tumours are a histologically heterogenous group of tumours that share a common origin: the primitive germ cell of the embryonic gonad. They constitute about 20-25% of all ovarian neoplasms; However, only 5% of germ cell tumours are malignant, with most (95%) being benign mature cystic teratomas[2]. The incidence ranges from 1to 6% in the West and 8 to 19% in Asia[3]. The most common form of malignant germ cell tumours is dysgerminoma (80%), endodermal sinus tumour (70%), and immature teratoma (53%) reported in a series [4]. Malignant mixed germ cell tumours are quite rare cancers, seen in 8% cases of germ cell tumors but are very aggressive in nature[5]. We report a 40-year-old adult female undergoing treatment for infertility with a very rare malignant mixed germ cell tumor of 4 components namely Endodermal sinus tumors(70%), Immature Teratoma (15%), dysgerminoma (10%) and embryonal carcinoma (5%).

Case Summary

A 40-year-old woman presented with chief complaints of lower abdominal pain, constipation and incomplete evacuation of bladder for 2 months. She was known hypertensive, diabetic and was on hormonal therapy for treatment of infertility. Routine hematological investigations showed haemoglobin 8.2g/dl, total count 8600/ cumm and platelet count 432x1000. Routine biochemical tests were within normal range. Tumor markers levels were CA125:209.5U/ml, Carcinoembryonic Antigen: 2.7ng/ml, Beta Human chorionic gonadotrophin: 6nlU/ml, Alpha fetoprotein: 655ng/ml, Lactate dehydrogenase: 336U/L and Serum Prolactin :30.3 ng/ml. Transvaginal sonography revealed a large multicystic SOL with predominant solid component in midline abdominopelvic location, small ascites confined to pelvis and a peritoneal nodule. Computed Tomography scan whole abdomen revealed a large multicystic SOL with predominant solid component in midline abdomino-pelvic location, small ascites confined to pelvis and a peritoneal nodule. Intraoperatively a large left adnexal mass was identified which was excised and sent for frozen biopsy. On frozen, it was reported as high-grade malignant tumor. This was followed by total abdominal hysterectomy and Right Salpingoophorectomy, en bloc pelvic and involved field peritonectomy, appendectomy, low retroperitoneal and bilateral pelvic lymphadenectomy and supracolic omentectomy for staging of the tumour. On gross examination (Figure 2) tumor measured 20x11x6 cm and weighed 1211 gm. External surface was smooth, bosselated and partially ruptured capsule. Serial cut
sections revealed solid and multiloculated cystic, variegated cut surface with hemorrhagic and necrotic areas. Microscopy showed a malignant mixed germ cell tumor of variable composition (Figure 3). Predominant (70%) component was that of yolk sac tumor showing reticular and microcystic areas with Schiller-Duval bodies. Second most prominent component was in form of immature cartilage and neuroectodermal elements (15%). Third component was that of dysgerminoma (10%). Fourth and least component was that of embryonal carcinoma (5%). Capsule was ruptured without any surface involvement. Lymph nodes and omentum were free of tumour. However macroscopic peritoneal deposits were noted.

Patient was discharged in satisfactory condition. Adjuvant chemotherapy was planned to be started after post-operative recovery.

Discussion

Rare combination of uncommon age of presentation, uncommon germ cell components and history of hormonal therapy for infertility makes the case unusual.

The average age of presentation of germ cell tumours is 13.8 years (4-27) [6]. Most of them are unmarried and premenarcheal. In the first two decades of life, more than 60% of ovarian tumours are of germ cell origin, and one third of these are malignant [7]. But our case was unique in presenting at the age of 40 years.

Most mixed germ cell tumours consist of two components. The commonest combination is dysgerminoma with endodermal sinus tumour accounting for one-third of cases. Other combinations include choriocarcinoma and immature teratoma in decreasing order of frequency. In a study conducted at Guru Gobind Singh Medical college and Hospital, Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Faridkot, Punjab out of 528 cases of ovarian malignancy, they found five cases of malignant mixed germ cell tumour in which most common histological subtypes were of two components like endodermal sinus tumour and immature teratoma (n-3), followed by mature and immature teratoma (n-1), endodermal sinus tumour and embryonal carcinoma (n-1) [8]. Cases of mixed germ cell tumour of endodermal sinus tumour and embryonal carcinoma are rare and tumours with multiple (4 or more) components of endodermal sinus tumour (70%), immature teratoma (15%), dysgerminoma (10%) and embryonal carcinoma (5%) are exceptional.

Studies are there supporting the fact that several fertility drugs incite malignant ovarian surface epithelial tumours and sex cord stromal tumours. However not much evidence is there regarding the relation of fertility drugs and malignant ovarian germ cell tumours as in our case.
Unilateral oophorectomy and surgical staging are the minimal surgery in ovarian germ cell tumour if conservation of fertility is of concern. In our case extensive debulking surgery was done taking into consideration the extensive spread and advanced age of patient.

**Conclusion**

The present case puts on record an adult female with a rare combination of four germ cell components in a malignant mixed germ cell tumour of ovary and the need for extensive sampling for microscopic study, since each component adds to ultimate prognosis.

**References**


---

Fig. 3: H & E, 10X Photomicrograph of the four components of Malignant mixed germ cell tumor of ovary: A) Schiller-Duval bodies, B) Immature cartilage, C) Immature neuroectodermal elements, D) Embryonal carcinoma.

*Corresponding author:*
Dr. Arpita Sutradhar, 58 Canal circular Road, Apollo Gleneagles Hospital, Kolkata-700054
Phone: +91 8420701100
Email: s.arpita3@gmail.com

Financial or other Competing Interests: None.