

treatment outcomes, the prevalence of histopathological types and the quality of life of patients with vulvar lesions.

Methodology The case-control retrospective study involved 138 patients hospitalized in 2010-2020 at the Department of Surgery and Gynecological Oncology, Medical University in Lodz, Poland. The prospective part of the study constituted follow-up that was carried out in the form of a telephone survey. The patients were divided into two groups: with benign lesions (Gr.B) and malignant (Gr.M). The data was statistically processed using the Statistica13.1 program.

Result(s)* Malignant lesions were found in 43 patients (31.16%). Patients with benign lesions were significantly younger (57.79vs.69.67;p=0.003), had fewer pregnancies (1.76vs.2.68;p=0.0009) and gave birth less frequently (1,35vs.2.35;p=0.0002). There was no significant difference between the groups in BMI (p=0.7141), number of miscarriages (p=0.4469), time of menopause (p=0.1544) and smoking (p=0.5533). In group M 86.05% of women had squamous cell carcinoma, 4.65% basal cell carcinoma, 2.33% vulvar melanoma and 2.33% extra-mammary Paget's disease. There was a high positive correlation between tumor diameter and length of hospitalization (R=0.5523;p=0.0010) and a weak positive correlation between age and length of hospitalization (R=0.2835;p=0.0010). Five-year survival was found in 77.78% of women in total. In group B, improvement in the quality of life was noted in 42.86% of women who started treatment after hospitalization and 36.84% of women who did not start treatment. The changes in the quality of life between the groups were not statistically significant (p=0.9115).

Conclusion* The anticipated facts were proven in the studied group: incidence of vulvar cancer was significantly higher in the postmenopausal women, the most common malignant neoplasm was keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma. The time of hospitalization increased with the increase in tumor diameter and the age of the woman. Treatment of women with benign lesions did not significantly improve the quality of life.

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LOW-GRADE FIBROMYXOID SARCOMA OF THE VULVA : AN EXCEPTIONAL LOCATION

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Introduction/Background* Low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma (LGFMS) is a rare and unpredictable soft-tissue fibrous tumor that classically arises in proximal extremities and the trunk.

The occurrence in the female external genitalia is exceptionally described in the literature.

Methodology This report presents two patients with documented LGFMS arising from the vulva who were treated in our institution between 2019 and 2020.

Result(s)* The patients were aged 22 and 31 years respectively.

Both women presented in another department with painless, slow-growing nodule of the vulva evolving for two years in one case and two months in the other case.

Physical examination found a well-defined subcutaneous mass of the right labia majora of 3 cm in the first case and

10 cm in the second case. The tumors had a smooth surface and hard consistency.

Local excision was performed under local anesthesia.

The histological examination revealed a mesenchymal proliferation of spindle cells occupying the dermis and the hypodermis with positive margins.

Immunochemistry confirmed the diagnosis of LGFMS.

The patients were then referred to our institution.

Pelvic MRI performed in one patient revealed a contrast-enhancing epidermal mass of the right posterior part of the vulva measuring 23×13 mm with no local lymphadenopathy.

CT scan showed no distant metastasis in both patients.

After a multidisciplinary consultation meeting, we decided to perform a tumor bed resection.

The final pathologic testing revealed no residual tumor with negative final margins.

No adjuvant treatment was considered necessary to complete the treatment.

The current follow-up of the two patients is free of recurrence.

Conclusion* LGFMS are among the least common histologic subtypes of sarcoma arising in the lower genital tract, and its benign appearance can be misdiagnosing.

Surgery with immunohistological examination remain the only way to establish the diagnosis and guide the treatment.

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TERMS AND DEFINITIONS TO DESCRIBE SONOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF LYMPH NODES: CONSENSUS OPINION FROM THE VULVAR INTERNATIONAL TUMOR ANALYSIS (VITA) GROUP

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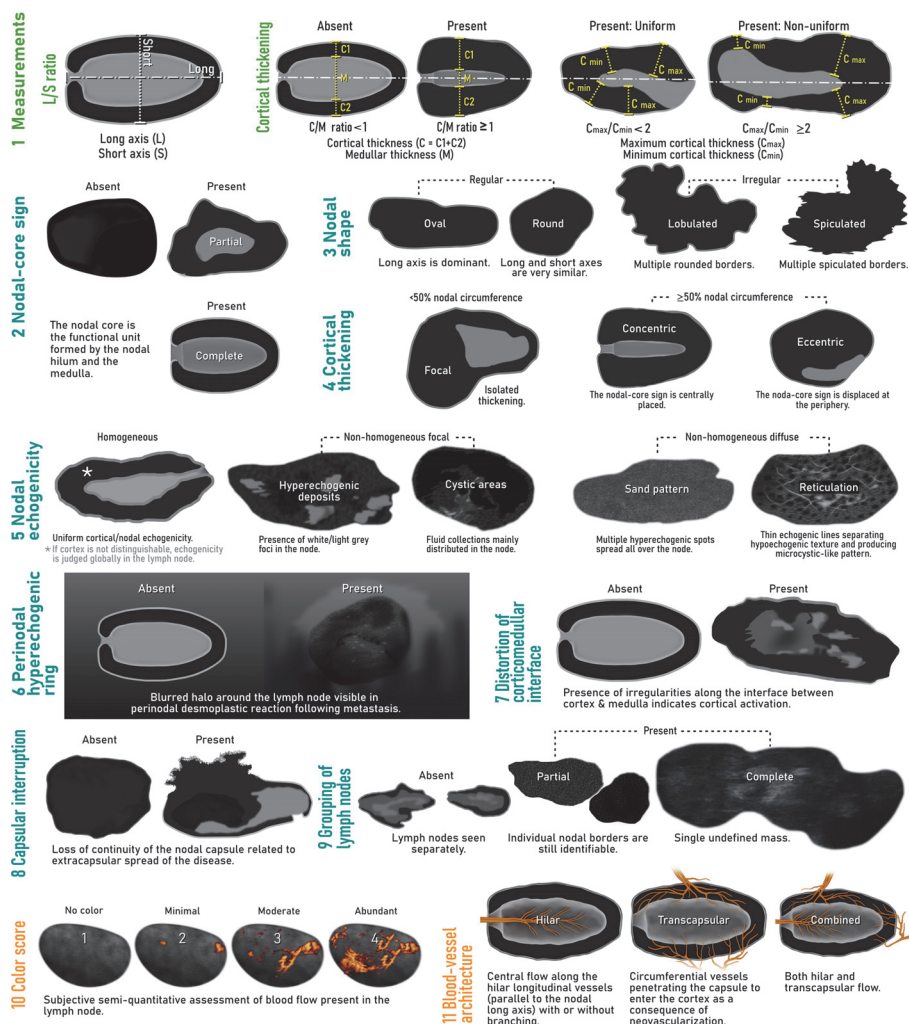
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Introduction/Background* There is, as yet, no international consensus on ultrasound assessment of lymph nodes in any disease or medical condition. The lack of standardized ultrasound nomenclature to describe lymph nodes makes it difficult to compare results from different ultrasound studies and to find reliable ultrasound features for distinguishing non-infiltrated lymph nodes from those infiltrated by cancer or lymphoma.

Methodology The Vulvar International Tumor Analysis (VITA) collaborative group was established involving gynecologists, gynecologic oncologists and radiologists with expertise in gynecologic cancer, particularly in the ultrasound staging and treatment of vulvar cancer. The steering committee for the study held special meeting to discuss the

Vulvar International Tumor Analysis Evaluation Form

Terms and definitions for sonographic assessment of inguinal lymph nodes in vulvar cancer



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problems of standardization and to formulate terms and procedures to derive morphologic end-points by B-mode imaging and end-point of vascularity and blood flow by color Doppler imaging. The recommendations of the steering committee were distributed to each participating center and subsequently refined. The following consensus is going to be tested in international multicentric interobserver and diagnostic accuracy studies.

Result(s)* We present a consensus of international multidisciplinary VITA group on terms, definitions and measurements which may be used to describe inguinal lymph nodes on gray-scale and color/power Doppler ultrasound. The proposed nomenclature is not limited to inguinal lymph nodes as part of vulvar cancer staging; it can be used for the assessment of peripheral lymph nodes in general, as well as non-peripheral (i.e. parietal or visceral) lymph nodes.

Conclusion* VITA terms and definitions were developed as a basis for international standardization of lymph node assessment by ultrasound and lay the foundations for prospective studies aiming to identify ultrasound features typical of metastases and other pathology in lymph nodes.

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PRIMARY MALIGNANT MELANOMA INVOLVING THE VULVA – THE IMPORTANCE OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS

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Introduction/Background* Primary melanomas originating from the gynecological tract are rare and aggressive cancers. The majority of patients experience poor long-term survival. Our objective is to describe the diagnosis, treatment and survival of patients diagnosed with vulvar melanoma in a tertiary Spanish hospital during a 9-year period.

Methodology Retrospective descriptive cohort study of patients diagnosed with vulvar melanoma between 01/2011 and 12/2020 at University Hospital 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain.

Result(s)* A total of 7 women were included. The mean age at diagnosis was 74.7 ± 9.7 years. All women consulted for a mass located in genital tract mainly at labia minora. In all