Introduction/Background

Uterine leiomyosarcoma (LMS) is a rare uterine malignancy tumor originated from smooth uterine muscle. Compared with other types of uterine cancers, LMS is an aggressive tumor associated with a high risk of recurrence and death. Most cases are diagnosis incidentally after a surgery for presumed benign uterine leiomyoma. Sometimes patients may describe symptoms as vaginal bleeding or abdominal pressure due to a rapid uterine growth. The goal of this study is to determine the clinical features in patients with LMS and the influence of type of diagnosis, comparing unexpected versus suspected LMS.

Methodology

Retrospective observational study of patients diagnosed with LMS in the Gregorio Marañon Hospital (1985 – 2021). A comparison between groups of incidental and suspected diagnosis was performed.

Results

Table 1 shows results. 52 patients have been diagnosed of LMS. In contrast with previous analysis, in our study less than 50% of the patients were incidentally diagnosed after a myomectomy or a hysterectomy for presumed benign uterine leiomyoma. Sometimes patients may describe symptoms as vaginal bleeding or abdominal pressure due to a rapid uterine growth. The goal of this study is to determine the clinical features in patients with LMS and the influence of type of diagnosis, comparing unexpected versus suspected LMS.