

World Journal of *Clinical Cases*

World J Clin Cases 2021 August 26; 9(24): 6964-7291



Contents

Thrice Monthly Volume 9 Number 24 August 26, 2021

OPINION REVIEW

- 6964 Reconsideration of recurrence and metastasis in colorectal cancer
Wang R, Su Q, Yan ZP

MINIREVIEWS

- 6969 Multiple immune function impairments in diabetic patients and their effects on COVID-19
Lu ZH, Yu WL, Sun Y
- 6979 Discontinuation of antiviral therapy in chronic hepatitis B patients
Medas R, Liberal R, Macedo G

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Case Control Study

- 6987 Textural differences based on apparent diffusion coefficient maps for discriminating pT3 subclasses of rectal adenocarcinoma
Lu ZH, Xia KJ, Jiang H, Jiang JL, Wu M

Retrospective Cohort Study

- 6999 Cost-effective screening using a two-antibody panel for detecting mismatch repair deficiency in sporadic colorectal cancer
Kim JB, Kim YI, Yoon YS, Kim J, Park SY, Lee JL, Kim CW, Park IJ, Lim SB, Yu CS, Kim JC

Retrospective Study

- 7009 Novel model combining contrast-enhanced ultrasound with serology predicts hepatocellular carcinoma recurrence after hepatectomy
Tu HB, Chen LH, Huang YJ, Feng SY, Lin JL, Zeng YY
- 7022 Influence of volar margin of the lunate fossa fragment fixation on distal radius fracture outcomes: A retrospective series
Meng H, Yan JZ, Wang B, Ma ZB, Kang WB, Liu BG
- 7032 Case series of COVID-19 patients from the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau Area in China
Li JJ, Zhang HQ, Li PJ, Xin ZL, Xi AQ, Zhuo-Ma, Ding YH, Yang ZP, Ma SQ
- 7043 Patients' awareness about their own breast cancer characteristics
Geng C, Lu GJ, Zhu J, Li YY
- 7053 Fracture risk assessment in children with benign bone lesions of long bones
Li HB, Ye WS, Shu Q

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

- 7062** Mothers' experiences of neonatal intensive care: A systematic review and implications for clinical practice
Wang LL, Ma JJ, Meng HH, Zhou J

META-ANALYSIS

- 7073** *Helicobacter pylori* infection and peptic ulcer disease in cirrhotic patients: An updated meta-analysis
Wei L, Ding HG

CASE REPORT

- 7085** Tuberous sclerosis complex-lymphangiomyomatosis involving several visceral organs: A case report
Chen HB, Xu XH, Yu CG, Wan MT, Feng CL, Zhao ZY, Mei DE, Chen JL
- 7092** Long-term survivor of metastatic squamous-cell head and neck carcinoma with occult primary after cetuximab-based chemotherapy: A case report
Große-Thie C, Maletzki C, Junghanss C, Schmidt K
- 7099** Genetic mutations associated with sensitivity to neoadjuvant chemotherapy in metastatic colon cancer: A case report and review of literature
Zhao L, Wang Q, Zhao SD, Zhou J, Jiang KW, Ye YJ, Wang S, Shen ZL
- 7110** Coexistence of cervical extramedullary plasmacytoma and squamous cell carcinoma: A case report
Zhang QY, Li TC, Lin J, He LL, Liu XY
- 7117** Reconstruction of the chest wall after resection of malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor: A case report
Guo X, Wu WM, Wang L, Yang Y
- 7123** A rare occurrence of a hereditary Birt-Hogg-Dubé syndrome: A case report
Lu YR, Yuan Q, Liu J, Han X, Liu M, Liu QQ, Wang YG
- 7133** Late-onset Leigh syndrome without delayed development in China: A case report
Liang JM, Xin CJ, Wang GL, Wu XM
- 7139** New mechanism of partial duplication and deletion of chromosome 8: A case report
Jiang Y, Tang S, He F, Yuan JX, Zhang Z
- 7146** S-1 plus temozolomide as second-line treatment for neuroendocrine carcinoma of the breast: A case report
Wang X, Shi YF, Duan JH, Wang C, Tan HY
- 7154** Minimally invasive treatment of hepatic hemangioma by transcatheter arterial embolization combined with microwave ablation: A case report
Wang LZ, Wang KP, Mo JG, Wang GY, Jin C, Jiang H, Feng YF
- 7163** Progressive disfiguring facial masses with pupillary axis obstruction from Morbihan syndrome: A case report
Zhang L, Yan S, Pan L, Wu SF

- 7169** Idiopathic basal ganglia calcification associated with new *MYORG* mutation site: A case report
Fei BN, Su HZ, Yao XP, Ding J, Wang X
- 7175** Geleophysic dysplasia caused by a mutation in *FBN1*: A case report
Tao Y, Wei Q, Chen X, Nong GM
- 7181** Combined laparoscopic-endoscopic approach for gastric glomus tumor: A case report
Wang WH, Shen TT, Gao ZX, Zhang X, Zhai ZH, Li YL
- 7189** Aspirin-induced long-term tumor remission in hepatocellular carcinoma with adenomatous polyposis coli stop-gain mutation: A case report
Lin Q, Bai MJ, Wang HF, Wu XY, Huang MS, Li X
- 7196** Prenatal diagnosis of isolated lateral facial cleft by ultrasonography and three-dimensional printing: A case report
Song WL, Ma HO, Nan Y, Li YJ, Qi N, Zhang LY, Xu X, Wang YY
- 7205** Therapy-related myeloid leukemia during erlotinib treatment in a non-small cell lung cancer patient: A case report
Koo SM, Kim KU, Kim YK, Uh ST
- 7212** Pediatric schwannoma of the tongue: A case report and review of literature
Yun CB, Kim YM, Choi JS, Kim JW
- 7218** Status epilepticus as a complication after COVID-19 mRNA-1273 vaccine: A case report
Šin R, Štruncová D
- 7224** Successful outcome of retrograde pancreatojejunostomy for chronic pancreatitis and infected pancreatic cysts: A case report
Kimura K, Adachi E, Toyohara A, Omori S, Ezaki K, Ihara R, Higashi T, Ohgaki K, Ito S, Maehara SI, Nakamura T, Maehara Y
- 7231** Incidentally discovered asymptomatic splenic hamartoma misdiagnosed as an aneurysm: A case report
Cao XF, Yang LP, Fan SS, Wei Q, Lin XT, Zhang XY, Kong LQ
- 7237** Secondary peripheral T-cell lymphoma and acute myeloid leukemia after Burkitt lymphoma treatment: A case report
Huang L, Meng C, Liu D, Fu XJ
- 7245** Retroperitoneal bronchogenic cyst in suprarenal region treated by laparoscopic resection: A case report
Wu LD, Wen K, Cheng ZR, Alwalid O, Han P
- 7251** Coexistent vestibular schwannoma and meningioma in a patient without neurofibromatosis: A case report and review of literature
Zhao LY, Jiang YN, Wang YB, Bai Y, Sun Y, Li YQ
- 7261** Thoracoabdominal duplication with hematochezia as an onset symptom in a baby: A case report
Yang SB, Yang H, Zheng S, Chen G

- 7269** Dental management of a patient with Moebius syndrome: A case report
Chen B, Li LX, Zhou LL
- 7279** Epidural gas-containing pseudocyst leading to lumbar radiculopathy: A case report
Chen Y, Yu SD, Lu WZ, Ran JW, Yu KX
- 7285** Regression of intervertebral disc calcification combined with ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligament: A case report
Wang XD, Su XJ, Chen YK, Wang WG

ABOUT COVER

Editorial Board Member of *World Journal of Clinical Cases*, Vijaykumar Chava, MD, Professor, Department of Periodontology, Narayana Dental College and Hospital, Nellore 524003, Andhra Pradesh, India. chava7@hotmail.com

AIMS AND SCOPE

The primary aim of *World Journal of Clinical Cases* (WJCC, *World J Clin Cases*) is to provide scholars and readers from various fields of clinical medicine with a platform to publish high-quality clinical research articles and communicate their research findings online.

WJCC mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of clinical medicine and covering a wide range of topics, including case control studies, retrospective cohort studies, retrospective studies, clinical trials studies, observational studies, prospective studies, randomized controlled trials, randomized clinical trials, systematic reviews, meta-analysis, and case reports.

INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The WJCC is now indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (also known as SciSearch®), Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition, Scopus, PubMed, and PubMed Central. The 2021 Edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2020 impact factor (IF) for WJCC as 1.337; IF without journal self cites: 1.301; 5-year IF: 1.742; Journal Citation Indicator: 0.33; Ranking: 119 among 169 journals in medicine, general and internal; and Quartile category: Q3. The WJCC's CiteScore for 2020 is 0.8 and Scopus CiteScore rank 2020: General Medicine is 493/793.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: Ji-Hong Lin; Production Department Director: Yun-Jie Ma; Editorial Office Director: Jin-Lei Wang.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Clinical Cases

ISSN

ISSN 2307-8960 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

April 16, 2013

FREQUENCY

Thrice Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Dennis A Bloomfield, Sandro Vento, Bao-Gan Peng

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

August 26, 2021

COPYRIGHT

© 2021 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

GUIDELINES FOR ETHICS DOCUMENTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287>

GUIDELINES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240>

PUBLICATION ETHICS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>

Coexistence of cervical extramedullary plasmacytoma and squamous cell carcinoma: A case report

Qing-Yun Zhang, Ting-Chao Li, Jiang Lin, Lian-Li He, Xiao-Yun Liu

ORCID number: Qing-Yun Zhang 0000-0002-5152-1792; Ting-Chao Li 0000-0001-8730-5162; Jiang Lin 0000-0003-4716-5630; Lian-Li He 0000-0001-6644-0293; Xiao-Yun Liu 0000-0002-7497-580X.

Author contributions: Zhang QY wrote the manuscript; Li TC conducted the HE staining and immunohistochemistry and interpreted the data; Lin J performed the WRI examination and interpreted the data; He LL designed the study and collected the funds; Liu XY searched the literature.

Supported by Science and Technology Project of Zunyi City and The First People's Hospital of Zunyi, No. 187; 2018.

Informed consent statement: Written informed consent was obtained from this patient.

Conflict-of-interest statement: All authors declare no conflicts of interests.

CARE Checklist (2016) statement: The authors have read the CARE Checklist (2016), and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CARE Checklist (2016).

Open-Access: This article is an open-access article that was

Qing-Yun Zhang, Lian-Li He, Xiao-Yun Liu, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, The First People's Hospital of Zunyi and Third Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical University, Zunyi 563000, Guizhou Province, China

Ting-Chao Li, Pathology Department, The First People's Hospital of Zunyi and Third Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical University, Zunyi 563000, Guizhou Province, China

Jiang Lin, Imaging Department, The First People's Hospital of Zunyi and Third Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical University, Zunyi 563000, Guizhou Province, China

Corresponding author: Lian-Li He, MD, Professor, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, The First People's Hospital of Zunyi and Third Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical University, No. 98 Fenghuang Road, Zunyi 563000, Guizhou Province, China. 1744122878@qq.com

Abstract

BACKGROUND

Extramedullary plasmacytoma (EMP), a variant form of myeloma, is a rare solid plasma cell tumor that originates from the bone marrow hematopoietic tissue and accounts for about 3% of all plasma cell tumors. EMP can affect various tissues and organs, about 90% of which is found in the head and neck. However, EMP in the reproductive organs is rare, and is difficult to be distinguished from other primary or metastatic genital tumors according to clinical symptoms and imaging findings.

CASE SUMMARY

Herein, we report a case with coexistence of EMP and squamous cell carcinoma in the cervix. The first histopathological report of neoplasms on the surface of the cervix and vagina showed an EMP. Both ultrasound and pelvic enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) indicated that there was a tumor in the cervix. Thus, another cervical biopsy and pathological examination were performed, which indicated EMP combined with squamous cell carcinoma. Then, the patient underwent extensive total hysterectomy (type C1) + systemic lymph node dissection and received 25 external pelvic irradiations with a dose of 50 Gy following surgery. During 2-year follow-up, no recurrence was reported.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, EMP involving the reproductive system is relatively rare. In this case, MRI, B-ultrasound, and cervical canal scraping were used to further

selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

Manuscript source: Unsolicited manuscript

Specialty type: Medicine, research and experimental

Country/Territory of origin: China

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): 0
Grade B (Very good): 0
Grade C (Good): C
Grade D (Fair): 0
Grade E (Poor): 0

Received: December 21, 2020

Peer-review started: December 21, 2020

First decision: May 5, 2021

Revised: May 25, 2021

Accepted: July 2, 2021

Article in press: July 2, 2021

Published online: August 26, 2021

P-Reviewer: Morilla I

S-Editor: Gao CC

L-Editor: Filipodia

P-Editor: Liu JH



determine the diagnosis of EMP combined with squamous cell carcinoma. The patient had improved prognosis after appropriate treatments.

Key Words: Extramedullary plasmacytoma; Cervical squamous cell carcinoma; Magnetic resonance imaging; Vaginal ultrasound; Pathology; Case report

©The Author(s) 2021. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Core Tip: Extramedullary plasmacytoma (EMP) is a plasma cell tumor that occurs outside the bone marrow. EMP in the reproductive organs is rare, and is difficult to distinguish from other primary or metastatic genital tumors or is easily missed. Herein, we describe a case with coexistence of EMP and squamous cell carcinoma in the cervix. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), B-ultrasound, and cervical canal scraping were used to further determine the diagnosis of EMP combined with squamous cell carcinoma. The patient had improved prognosis after appropriate treatments. This report suggests that screening with vaginal ultrasound and enhanced MRI can help to avoid misdiagnosis.

Citation: Zhang QY, Li TC, Lin J, He LL, Liu XY. Coexistence of cervical extramedullary plasmacytoma and squamous cell carcinoma: A case report. *World J Clin Cases* 2021; 9(24): 7110-7116

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/full/v9/i24/7110.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v9.i24.7110>

INTRODUCTION

Extramedullary plasmacytoma (EMP) is a plasma cell tumor that occurs outside the bone marrow. It is a solid plasma cell tumor that originates from the bone marrow hematopoietic tissue and accounts for about 3% of plasma cell tumors. It is clinically rare. Approximately 90% of EMP occurs in the head and neck, but EMP in the reproductive organs is rare. EMP combined with cervical squamous cell carcinoma has not been reported. EMP combined with cervical squamous cell carcinoma is difficult to be distinguished from metastatic genital tumors and thus is easy to misdiagnose. Herein, we describe a case with coexistence of EMP and squamous cell carcinoma in the cervix.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

A 77-year-old female, gravida 3, para 3, was admitted with vaginal bleeding over a 7 d period.

History of present illness

The vaginal bleeding lasted for more than 1 wk.

Personal and family history

No special personal and family history.

Physical examination

Gynecological examination showed granular protrusions with red color and hard texture on 2/3 of the surface of the cervix and vaginal wall, and cervix atrophy. The cervical lesions under colposcopy are shown in Figure 1A. The lesions on the cervical surface and vaginal wall were positive for visual inspection with acetic acid (Figure 1B) and negative for cervical iodine staining (Figure 1C).

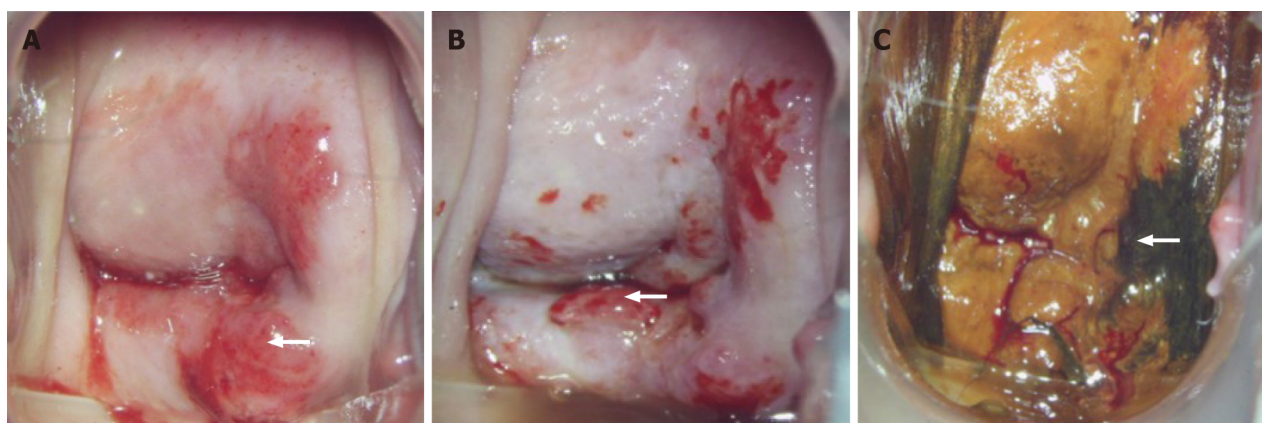


Figure 1 Morphology of cervical lesions. A: Cervical lesions under colposcopy. White arrow indicates cervical extramedullary plasmacytoma lesions; B: Results of visual inspection with acetic acid. White arrow indicates positive visual inspection with acetic acid for extramedullary plasmacytoma; C: Cervical iodine test results. White arrow indicates negative staining.

Laboratory examinations

Hematoxylin-eosin (HE) staining of EMP showed that the tumor cells were diffusely distributed and pathological spindle division and Russell body were observed (Figure 2A). HE staining of cervical squamous cell carcinoma showed hyperplasia of epithelioid cell nests, infiltrating growth pathological fission, and intercellular Bridges (Figure 2B). Immunohistochemistry staining results: Kappa diffusely positive (Figure 2C), Lambda diffusely negative (Figure 2D), CD38 diffusely positive (Figure 2E), CD138 diffusely positive (Figure 2F), p40 diffusely positive (Figure 2G), and, CK5/6 diffusely positive (Figure 2H).

Imaging examinations

Pelvic enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed a 3 cm diameter quasi-circular high T2WI signals in the anterior lip of the cervix and the anterior wall of the cervix, with limited diffusion and an apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) value of $0.838 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$, with a markedly enhanced edges during enhanced phrase (Figure 3A-D). Vaginal ultrasound showed obviously thickened anterior cervix, and a 3 cm diameter solid hypoechoic nodule with a poorly defined boundary and a dotted blood flow signal (Figure 4A and B).

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

Finally, the diagnosis of EMP combined with squamous cell carcinoma was made.

TREATMENT

The patient underwent extensive total hysterectomy (type C1) + systemic lymph node dissection and received external pelvic irradiations with a dose of 50 Gy at 2 wk after surgery. The radiotherapy was completed within 8 wk.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

The patient recovered well after the operation and radiotherapy. After radiotherapy, the patient was followed-up every 3 mo. Gynecological examinations, including pelvic and abdominal ultrasound, squamous cell carcinoma antigen detection, and vaginal stump exfoliated cytology, were performed each time. Whole abdomen CT was performed at a 6 mo interval. During 2-year follow-up, no recurrence was found. The patient is under constant follow-up.

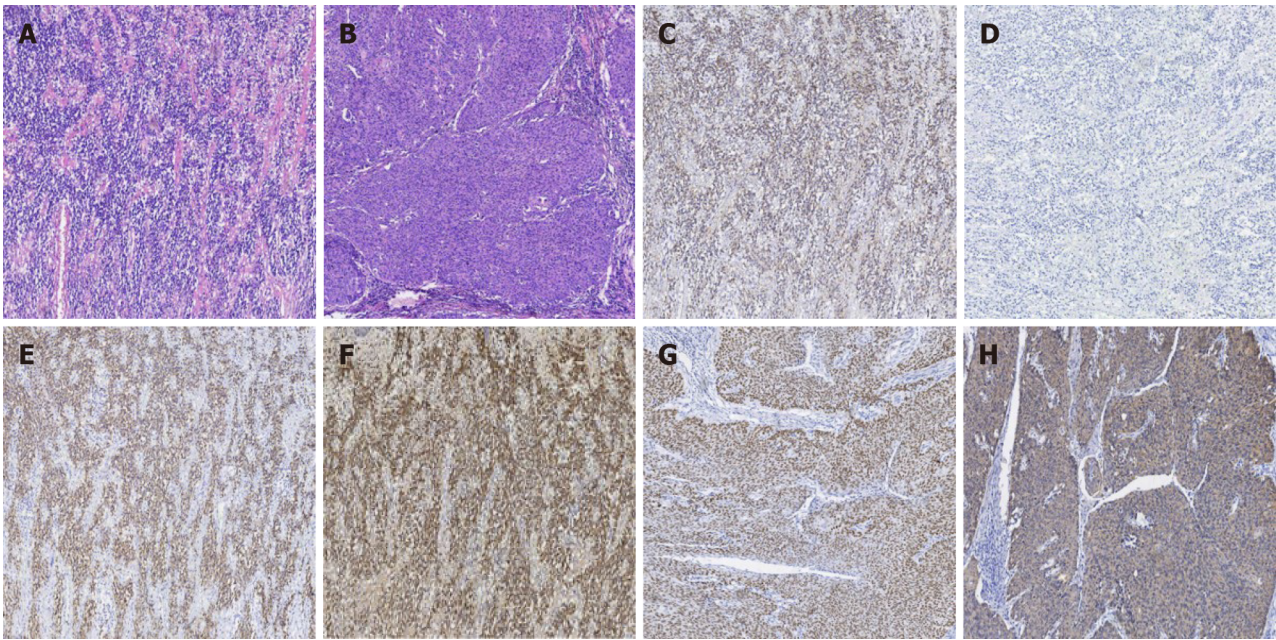


Figure 2 Pathology results of extramedullary plasmacytoma. A: Hematoxylin-eosin (HE) staining of extramedullary plasmacytoma. The tumor cells were diffusely distributed. Pathological spindle division and Russell body were observed; B: HE staining of cervical squamous cell carcinoma. Hyperplasia of epithelioid cell nests, infiltrating growth pathological fission, and intercellular Bridges were easily observed; C: Immunohistochemistry staining of Kappa, which was diffusely positive in Plasma tumor cells; D: Immunohistochemistry staining of Lambda, which was diffusely negative in Plasma tumor cells; E: Immunohistochemistry staining of CD38, which was diffusely positive in Plasma tumor cells; F: Immunohistochemistry staining of CD138, which was diffusely positive in Plasma tumor cells; G: Immunohistochemistry staining of p40, which was diffusely positive in cervical squamous cancer cells; H: Immunohistochemistry staining of CK5/6, which was diffusely positive in cervical squamous cancer cells. Magnification: A-H $\times 40$.

DISCUSSION

Plasma cell tumors result from abnormal proliferation of the plasma cell system. The most common plasma cell tumors are intramedullary lesions, namely multiple myeloma and solitary myeloma, followed by extramedullary manifestations, namely EMP, which accounts for about 3% of systemic plasma cell tumors[1]. EMP can affect various tissues and organs, and about 90% occurs in the head and neck, such as the nasal cavity, sinuses, tonsil fossa, and oral cavity. It can also occur in the upper and lower respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system, conjunctiva, thyroid, breast, mediastinum, broad ligament, bladder, testis, lymph nodes and other organs[1-4]. Until now, there was no report focusing on coexistence of EMP and cervical squamous cell carcinoma in the genitals. EMP is more common in males, and can occur at any age, most often between 50-years-old and 70-years-old[5]. The diagnostic criteria of EMP include: (1) Pathologically confirmed primary plasma cell tumor outside the bone marrow; (2) Normal bone marrow; (3) No multiple myeloma related clinical manifestations and relevant laboratory test positive indicators; and (4) No M protein or a small amount of M protein detected[6,7]. The pathology of this case showed primary EMP in genital tract, with a normal bone marrow. Moreover, the whole body bone scan excluded multiple myeloma, and no M protein was detected. Therefore, the diagnosis of EMP in this case was clear. The etiology of EMP is not yet fully understood, but it has been found that chronic irritation caused by inhalation of certain irritants or viral diseases may be related to development of EMP[8]. In this case, EMP may be related to the HPV virus infection, which is also the cause of cervical squamous cell carcinoma. However, this hypothesis is needed to be confirmed by more cases of EMP.

The nature of EMP is currently controversial. Some scholars believed that EMP was a benign tumor but has a tendency to become malignant, and some showed that EMP was a borderline tumor can develop into multiple myeloma[9]. However, most scholars currently believe that EMP should be regarded as malignant due to local infiltration and tendency of metastasis[3]. The primary site of EMP metastasis is regional lymph nodes, accounting for about 30%[10]. Sasitharan[11] divided EMP into three stages: Stage I, the tumor was confined to the extramedullary primary tumor; Stage II, the tumor had regional lymph node metastasis; Stage III, there were multiple metastases. The EMP in this case was limited to the reproductive tract, and no

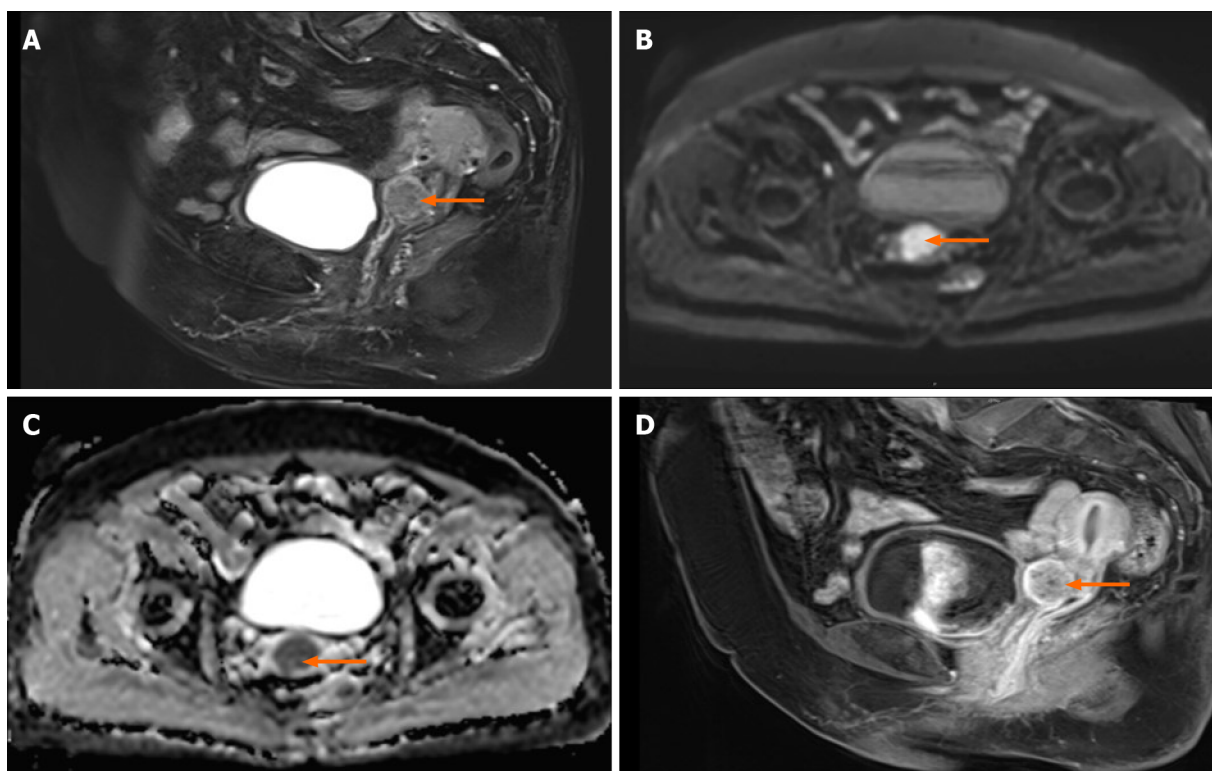


Figure 3 Pelvic enhanced magnetic resonance imaging images. A: The anterior lip of the cervix showed a slightly high signal on T2WI, with a diameter of about 2.5 cm; B: DWI diffusion was limited and showed high signal; C: Apparent diffusion coefficient value decreased, which was $0.838 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$; D: On contrast-enhanced scan, slight enhancement was observed in the edge. Orange arrows indicate cervical lesions.

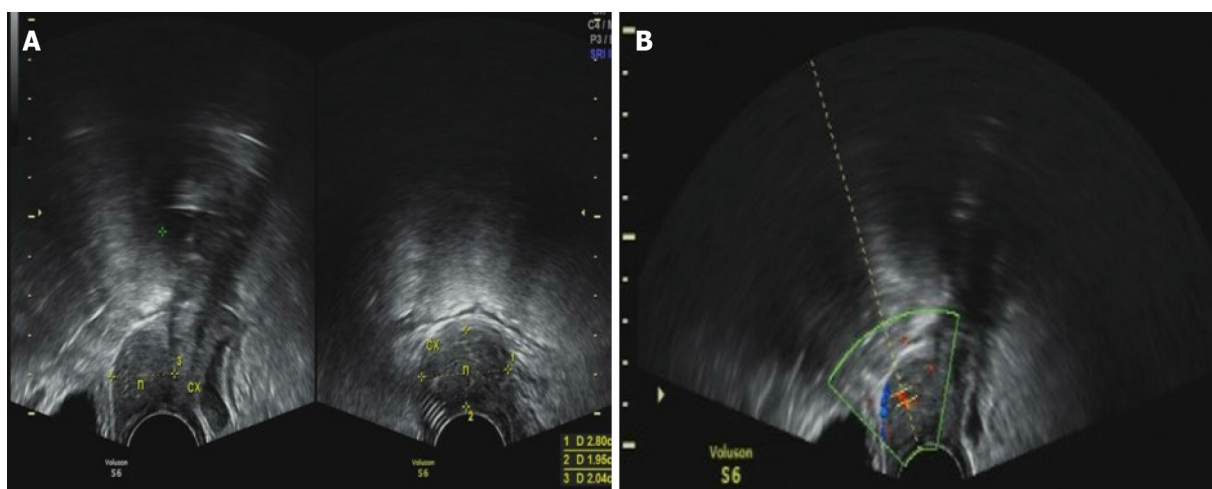


Figure 4 Transvaginal ultrasound images. A: The thickness of cervix was about 2.8 cm. The thickness of anterior lip was obvious; B: There was a hypoechoic solid nodule with the diameter of 3 cm, with unclear boundary and a dotted blood flow signal. RI: 0.56.cx (cervix), n (nodule).

lymphatic and multiple metastases were found. Thus, the staging should be stage I.

The incidence of EMP is low. In this case, cervical lesions were found by ultrasound and MRI. The early imaging findings of EMP had a low specificity, which should be furtherly confirmed by biopsy. Vaginal ultrasound diagnosis of cervical cancer is not only simple, fast, non-invasive and economical, but also can fully reflect the blood flow of cervical tumor and the distribution of blood vessels in the tumor[12]. In this case, the vaginal B-ultrasonography found a local cervical lesion with blood flow signal. Therefore, the vaginal B-ultrasonography has a certain value on the early cervical cancer screening. MRI characterized by multi-level, multi-directional, multi-sequence imaging, with strong tissue resolution can be used for imaging staging of cervical cancer[13]. In this case, the MRI of the cervix showed a 3 cm diameter quasi-circular high T2WI signals in the anterior lip of the cervix and the anterior wall of the

cervix, with limited diffusion and an ADC value of $0.838 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$, with a markedly enhanced edges during enhanced phrase. In DWI, the ADC is usually used to describe the diffusion speed of water molecules in the tissue. In this case, ADC was reduced and DWI showed high signal. The T2WI sagittal scan showed slightly high signal, which was consistent with the MRI manifestations of cervical cancer.

The results of immunohistochemical examination are an important basis for the diagnosis of EMP. EMP immunohistochemistry: LCA(+), CD79a(+), CD38(+), CD138(+), κ (+) and λ (+)[14]. The immunohistochemistry results of this case was basically consistent with the that of EMP [except λ (-)]. The expression of κ or λ light chain is an important indicator for evaluating monoclonal plasma cells[15]. In this case, the plasma cell κ light chain was positive and λ light chain was negative, which supports the diagnosis of monoclonal plasma cells.

According to FIGO 2018 cervical cancer staging, the lesion in this case was stage IB2 cervical cancer and the treatment should be type C extensive total hysterectomy combining with radiotherapy or chemotherapy. The main treatments of EMP are surgery and/or radiotherapy. According to Sasitharan's statistics, the local recurrence rate of EMP after surgery alone is 39%, the local recurrence rate after radiotherapy alone is 31%, and the local recurrence rate after surgery plus radiotherapy is 22%[11]. Therefore, surgery plus radiotherapy has the best effect. Early detection, complete resection as much as possible and adjuvant radiotherapy are curial for prompting prognosis of EMP. In this case, type C extensive hysterectomy plus radiotherapy was performed. There was no recurrence until last following-up.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, EMP of the genital tract is rare and its etiology is not clear. In this case, the rare EMP was combined with cervical cancer, a common cancer, the diagnosis of which is easily missed. When rare cases are identified, further examinations are needed to rule out common diseases. The screening with vaginal ultrasound and enhanced MRI can help to avoid missed diagnosis.

REFERENCES

- 1 Liu T. Diagnostic pathology of Liu Tonghua. Beijing: People's Medical Publishing House, 2019
- 2 Kitamura F, Doi K, Ishiodori H, Ohchi T, Baba H. Primary extramedullary plasmacytoma of the sigmoid colon with perforation: a case report. *Surg Case Rep* 2018; **4**: 28 [PMID: 29619633 DOI: 10.1186/s40792-018-0437-0]
- 3 Jizzini MN, Shah M, Yeung SJ. Extramedullary Plasmacytoma Involving the Trachea: A Case Report and Literature Review. *J Emerg Med* 2019; **57**: e65-e67 [PMID: 31266689 DOI: 10.1016/j.jemermed.2019.05.032]
- 4 Csomor J, Bunganič B, Dvořáková D, Hříbek P, Kmochová K, Campr V, Tučková I, Šálek C, Urbánek P, Zavoral M. Extramedullary Plasmacytoma of the Pancreas Complicated with Left-Sided Portal Hypertension-a Case Report and Literature Review. *J Gastrointest Cancer* 2019; **50**: 962-966 [PMID: 30033507 DOI: 10.1007/s12029-018-0146-8]
- 5 Yamaguchi O, Kaira K, Nakamura Y, Kagamu H. Unexpected response of extramedullary plasmacytoma in patients with lung cancer who received nivolumab. *Ann Hematol* 2019; **98**: 2851-2852 [PMID: 31734737 DOI: 10.1007/s00277-019-03832-6]
- 6 Caers J, Paiva B, Zamagni E, Leleu X, Bladé J, Kristinsson SY, Touzeau C, Abildgaard N, Terpos E, Heusschen R, Ocio E, Delforge M, Sezer O, Beksac M, Ludwig H, Merlini G, Moreau P, Zweegman S, Engelhardt M, Rosiñol L. Diagnosis, treatment, and response assessment in solitary plasmacytoma: updated recommendations from a European Expert Panel. *J Hematol Oncol* 2018; **11**: 10 [PMID: 29338789 DOI: 10.1186/s13045-017-0549-1]
- 7 Zhong YP, Chen SL, Li X, Hu Y, Zhang JJ, An N. [Multiple myeloma complicated with spinal infiltration]. *Zhongguo Shiyan Xueye Xue Zazhi* 2010; **18**: 466-468 [PMID: 20416190]
- 8 Tsang RW, Campbell BA, Goda JS, Kelsey CR, Kirova YM, Parikh RR, Ng AK, Ricardi U, Suh CO, Mauch PM, Specht L, Yahalom J. Radiation Therapy for Solitary Plasmacytoma and Multiple Myeloma: Guidelines From the International Lymphoma Radiation Oncology Group. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2018; **101**: 794-808 [PMID: 29976492 DOI: 10.1016/j.ijrobp.2018.05.009]
- 9 Wang J, Li J, Zhang F, Zhang P. Retroperitoneal extramedullary plasmacytoma: A case report and review of the literature. *Medicine (Baltimore)* 2018; **97**: e13281 [PMID: 30431616 DOI: 10.1097/MD.00000000000013281]
- 10 Katayama Y, Kaneko M, Tamano M. Extramedullary Plasmacytoma of the Stomach. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2020; **18**: e91-e92 [PMID: 31042583 DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2019.04.050]
- 11 Ge S, Tan Z, Xie D, Yi Y. [Clinical analysis on extramedullary plasmacytoma in the upper airway].

- Linchung Er Bi Yan Hou Tou Jing Waike Zazhi* 2013; **27**: 227-230 [PMID: [23729104](#)]
- 12 **Hu X**, Peng C, Wang P, Cai J. Extramedullary Plasmacytoma of Nasal Cavity: A Case Report and Literature Review. *Ear Nose Throat J* 2020; 145561320960005 [PMID: [33044842](#) DOI: [10.1177/0145561320960005](#)]
- 13 **Goldberg Y**, Siegler Y, Segev Y, Mandel R, Siegler E, Auslander R, Lavie O. The added benefit of transvaginal sonography in the clinical staging of cervical carcinoma. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2020; **99**: 312-316 [PMID: [31628851](#) DOI: [10.1111/aogs.13750](#)]
- 14 **Bae JM**, Kim CK, Park JJ, Park BK. Can diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging predict tumor recurrence of uterine cervical cancer after concurrent chemoradiotherapy? *Abdom Radiol (NY)* 2016; **41**: 1604-1610 [PMID: [27056747](#) DOI: [10.1007/s00261-016-0730-y](#)]
- 15 **Ge X**, Chen P, Zhang X, Zhang H, Zhang Y, Fan Y, Wang Q, Fu J, Li B. [Extramedullary plasmacytoma presented with multiple pulmonary plasmacytoma as first manifestation: a case report and literature review]. *Zhonghua Xueye Xue Zazhi* 2015; **36**: 956-959 [PMID: [26632472](#) DOI: [10.3760/cma.j.issn.0253-2727.2015.11.015](#)]



Published by **Baishideng Publishing Group Inc**
7041 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 160, Pleasanton, CA 94566, USA

Telephone: +1-925-3991568

E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

Help Desk: <https://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>

<https://www.wjgnet.com>

