

Primary Choriocarcinoma of the Fallopian Tube – Genotyping and Evolution †

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Abstract: Choriocarcinoma is an aggressive form of trophoblastic malignancy. The primary fallopian tube localization is very rare. Because the clinical symptoms are similar to those in ectopic pregnancy, these cases can be misdiagnosed. The aim of the paper is to highlight the importance of performing the histopathological examination of the removed tubal fragment in cases where surgery was performed for the diagnosis of tubal pregnancy and to suggest the usefulness of genetic analysis to confirm the origin of the choriocarcinoma. This report summarized a case of a 24-year-old woman admitted to the emergency room with severe pain located in the right iliac fossa without being able to specify the date of the last menstruation. The performed urinary pregnancy test was positive. The ultrasound appearance was suggestive of a ruptured right tubal pregnancy. Right salpingectomy was performed. The histopathological aspect corroborated with the Ki-67 index was strongly suggestive for choriocarcinoma developed on ectopic tubal pregnancy. Abdominal and pelvic MRI and lung X-rays showed no pathological images. The patient refused the chemotherapy. The gestational origin of the choriocarcinoma was confirmed with short tandem repeat analysis of a sample of the tumor. After 5-years, the patient was asymptomatic and presented no evidence of recurrence. Histopathological evaluation of the removed tubal tissue in a case in which the diagnosis of tubal pregnancy has been established is important to detect choriocarcinoma. Genetic analysis allows the orientation of treatment in these cases to improve the patient’s prognosis.

Keywords: tubal choriocarcinoma; ectopic pregnancy; histopathology; genotyping.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.