

Bojczuk K., Kołakowski A.

**A HUGE OVARIAN MUCINOUS CYSTADENOMA IN 56-YEAR-OLD FEMALE
WITH CONCOMITANT MEIG'S SYNDROM - CASE REPORT**

***Scientific supervisor: doctor of medicine Baczewska M., doctor of medicine Dobroch J.,
prof. Knapp P.***

*Department of Gynecology and Gynecologic Oncology
University Oncology Center
Medical University of Białystok, Białystok*

An ovarian mucinous cystadenoma (OMC) is predominantly a benign tumor. The vast majority of OMC are asymptomatic or characterized by unspecific symptoms e.g. constipation, polyuria which require differential diagnosis with adenocarcinoma. These symptoms are frequently misleading and suggest a malignant lesion. If the tumor is not detected promptly, even a benign ovarian tumor can grow to considerable size.

A 56-year-old female patient was admitted to the Emergency Unit with symptoms of persistent dyspnea, a huge abdominal distention and poor general condition: cachexia, fatigue and central cyanosis. Radiological imaging revealed large multilocular cystic mass with solid components extending to the abdominal cavity. She was transferred to gynecologic oncology department. Due to the hydrothorax in right pleural cavity, the puncture of the right pleural cavity was performed. The surgery included removal of the tumor originating from the right ovary, hysterectomy and left salpingo-oophorectomy. The mass measured 32 cm x 26cm x 13 cm and weighed 7.5 kg. Ascites was observed. A frozen section examination proved the diagnosis of mucinous cystadenoma. Patient did not present any significant post-surgical complications and was discharged from the hospital 6 days after surgery due to recurrent hydrothorax. At a postoperative 4-month follow-up there was no signs and symptoms. The final histopathological examination confirmed a benign lesion.

The ovarian mucinous cystadenoma may become extremely large, can fill the entire abdominopelvic cavity and cause diverse symptoms and severe complications such as Meig's triad (ascites, pleural effusion and a benign tumor). This case emphasizes that prompt detection of the ovarian lesion is not only crucial to prevent the development of unwanted far-reaching consequences caused by compression but is also significant for ovarian cancer overall survival. A severe general condition of the patient in this particular case was not associated with malignancy and a dismal prognosis. Although benign ovarian lesion might cause acute and life-threatening conditions, prognosis may be favorable. Holistic and patient-oriented approach is crucial to the whole recovery process.