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Deep pelvic endometriosis mimicking advanced stage cervical carcinoma with all imaging techniques**Baykal C and Karakelleoglu G**

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Endometriosis is a progressive benign disease characterized by a biphasic extra-uterine growth of endometrial-like epithelium and stroma. Cervix uteri are thought as an infrequent localization for endometriosis. Cervical endometriosis can mimic cervical carcinoma. A 51 year old woman G2P1A1 had a history of pelvic pain and vaginal spotting for two months. On speculum examination, her vulva and vagina appeared normal, but cervix seemed erosive and hemorrhagic. When bimanual vaginal examination was performed, there was a mass lesion about 3X4cm on the right parametrial area and the mass lesion originated from cervix. Colposcopic examination was normal. Pelvic MR of patient was reported as a cervical mass about 38X37X27mm and invaded right parametrium by this mass. We wanted to get a biopsy from this parametrial lesion by interventional radiology. The result of biopsy was endometriosis. This difference between clinical and pathologic diagnosis made us to order a PET-CT for the patient. PET-CT reported a 4 cm mass originating from the cervix through right parametrium and gluteal area with moderate FDG uptake. A hysterectomy was planned for patient. In the operation there had been about 4X4cm mass in right parametrial area, this area was excised with radical hysterectomy and also bilateral salpingo oophorectomy was carried out. Patient was thought to be advanced stage and lymphadenectomy was quitted. The pathologic result of this lesion was endometriosis. The histopathologic images of this case were shown. Endometriosis is one of the most commonly observed gynecologic pathologies among reproductive age women. Although endometriosis is most commonly observed on the ovaries, it is also observed on the uterus and its ligaments, in the abdominal cavity, on the cervix, pleura, and very rarely in the lungs, brain and eyes. Most patients with endometriosis of the cervix are asymptomatic. Cervical trauma can be a reason of the cervical endometriosis. Parametrial endometriosis can form a mass and this mass cannot be distinguished with advanced stage cervical cancer. Clinicians should be aware of these similarities between deep infiltrating endometriosis and cervical carcinoma clinical findings.

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