Uterine sarcoma clinical presentation and sonographic findings. 
a case series of 6 patients.

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Background: Uterine sarcomas comprise 2-6 % of uterine neoplasia. Diagnostic imaging appear to have low sensitivity for diagnosing and differentiating uterine sarcoma, especially leiomyosarcoma, from fibroids.

The aim of this retrospective case series is to describe the common sonographic characteristics of our sarcoma cases and the differences between the cases.

Methods: 6 cases of patient with histologic diagnosis of uterine sarcoma where evaluated and treated in our institution between 2012-2018. Medical records including medical history, histology, ultrasound examination, and surgical findings were assessed.

Results: The patients age ranged between 38-68 years. All but one were postmenopausal or perimenopausal.

5 of the 6 cases had a presenting symptom of abnormal uterine bleeding.

Histologic results included Leiomyosarcoma (4/6), Carcinosarcoma (1/6) and Endometrial stromal sarcoma (1/6).

Only 3 cases were considered to have high risk for sarcoma prior to surgery.

On ultrasound;
3 cases had a uterine mass with clear margins and heterogeneous echogenicity within the mass.
2 cases had a diffusely spread mass in the uterus.
1 case had an anechoic liquid myometrial mass with clear margins.
Doppler examination was done in 4 of 6 cases and 2 cases were hypervascularised.
5 cases did not have any acoustic shadowing in the mass.

Conclusions:
Uterine sarcomas have a very variable sonographic appearance.
In most of our cases no acoustic shadowing was seen in the masses.

As shadowing is a common finding in large fibroids, we suggest that absence of shadowing in a myometrial mass may raise suspicion of Sarcoma.