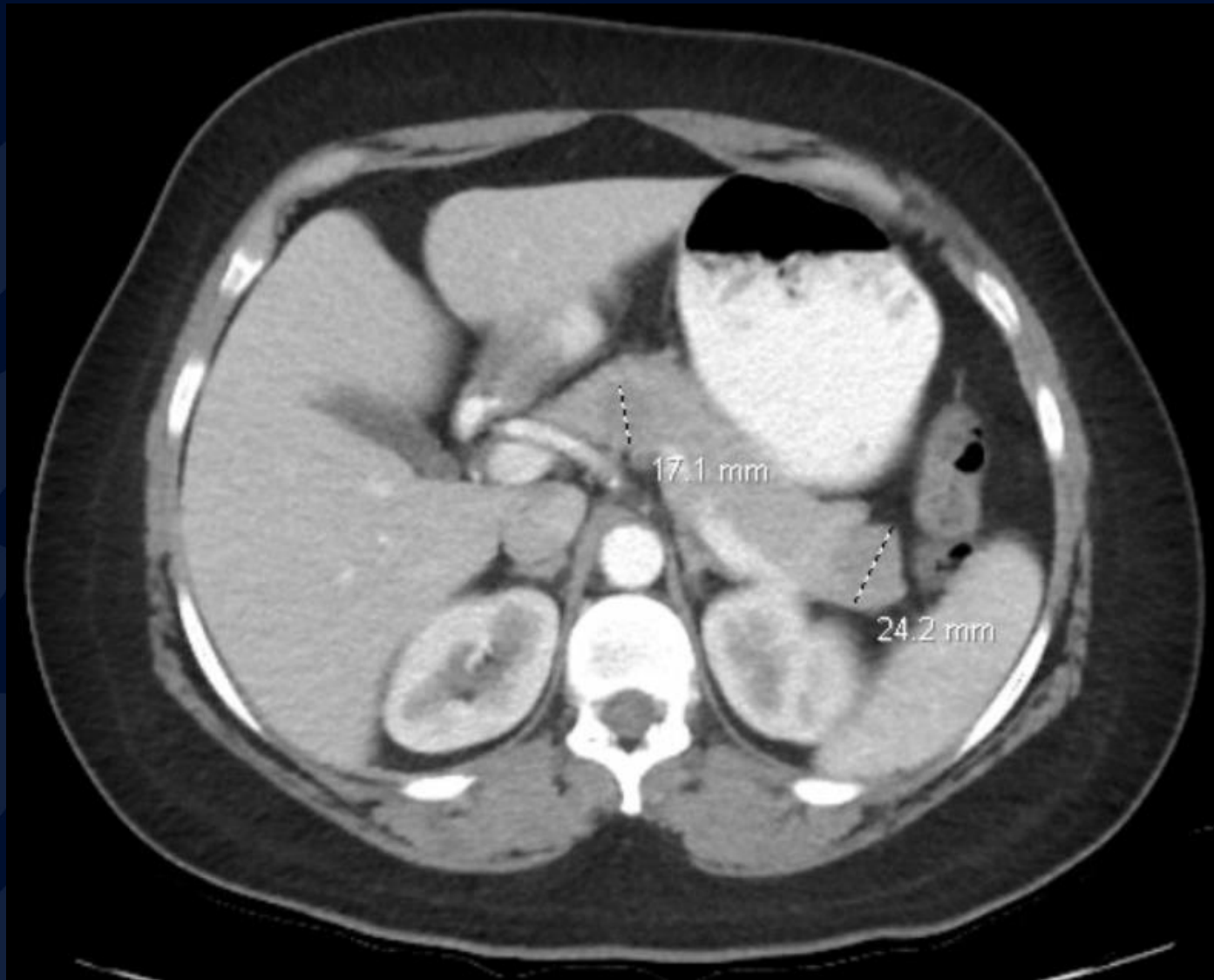


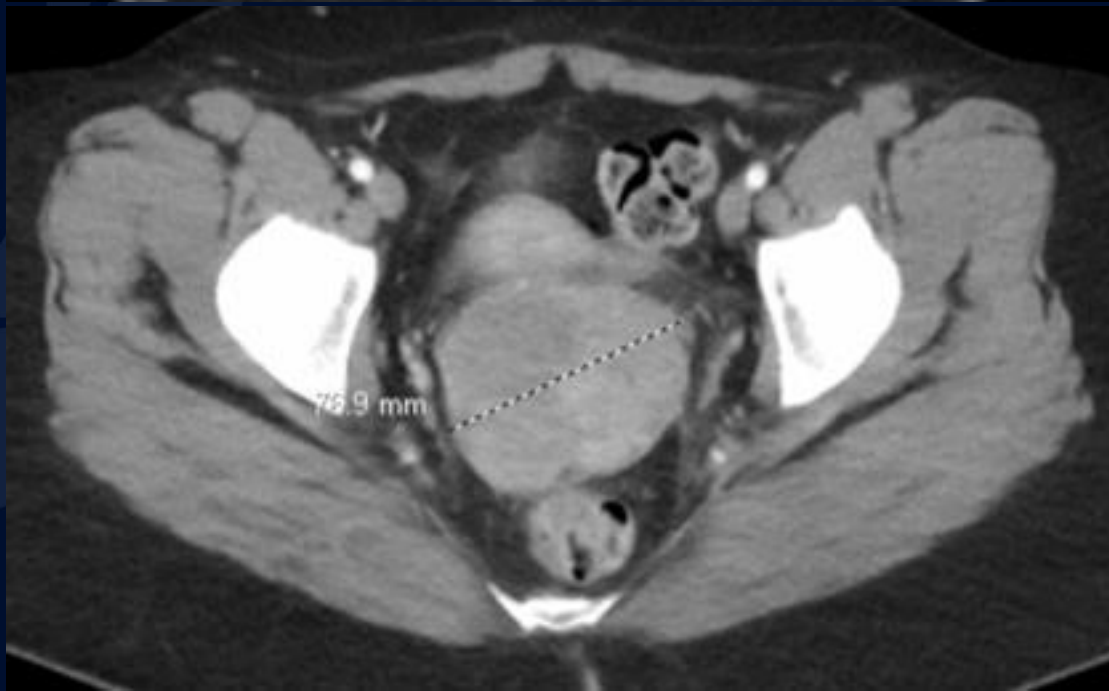
34-year-old G0P0 female with 7-month history of pelvic pain and abnormal uterine bleeding.

Amber Wilkes, MS3

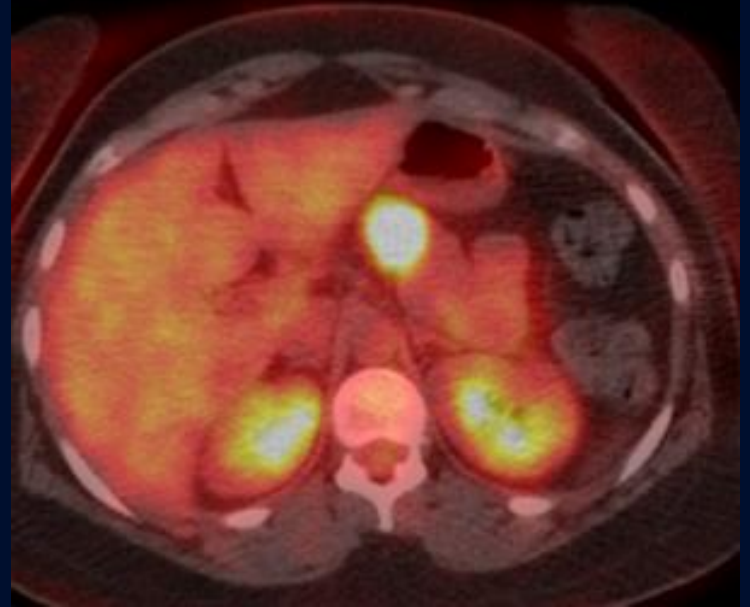
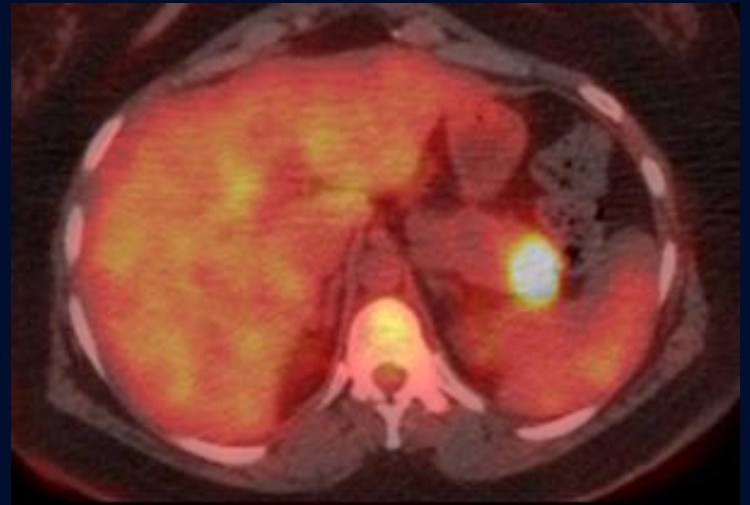
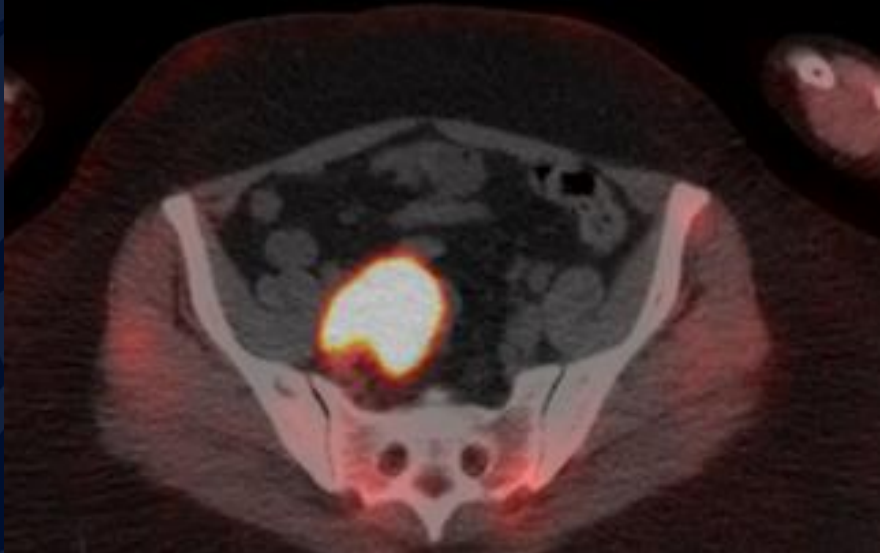
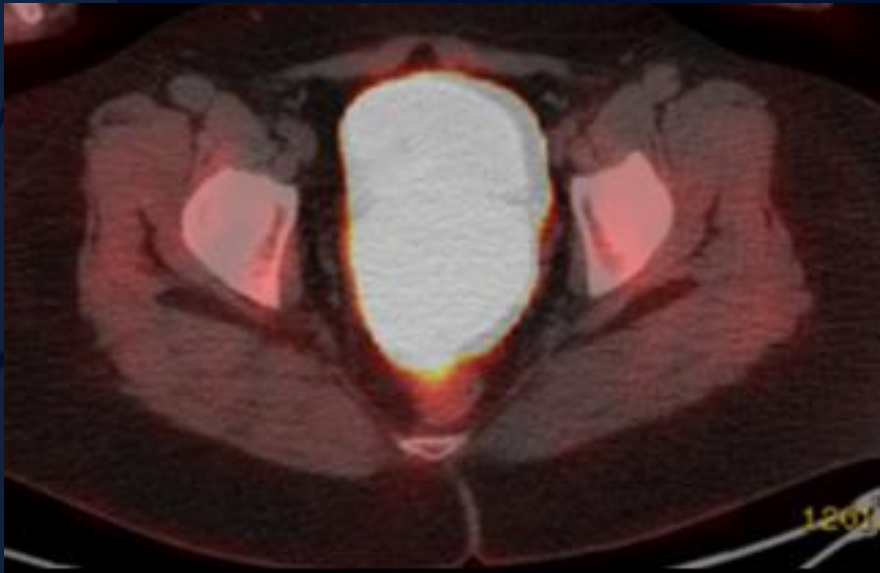
CT IV and Oral Contrast



CT IV and Oral contrast



PET CT

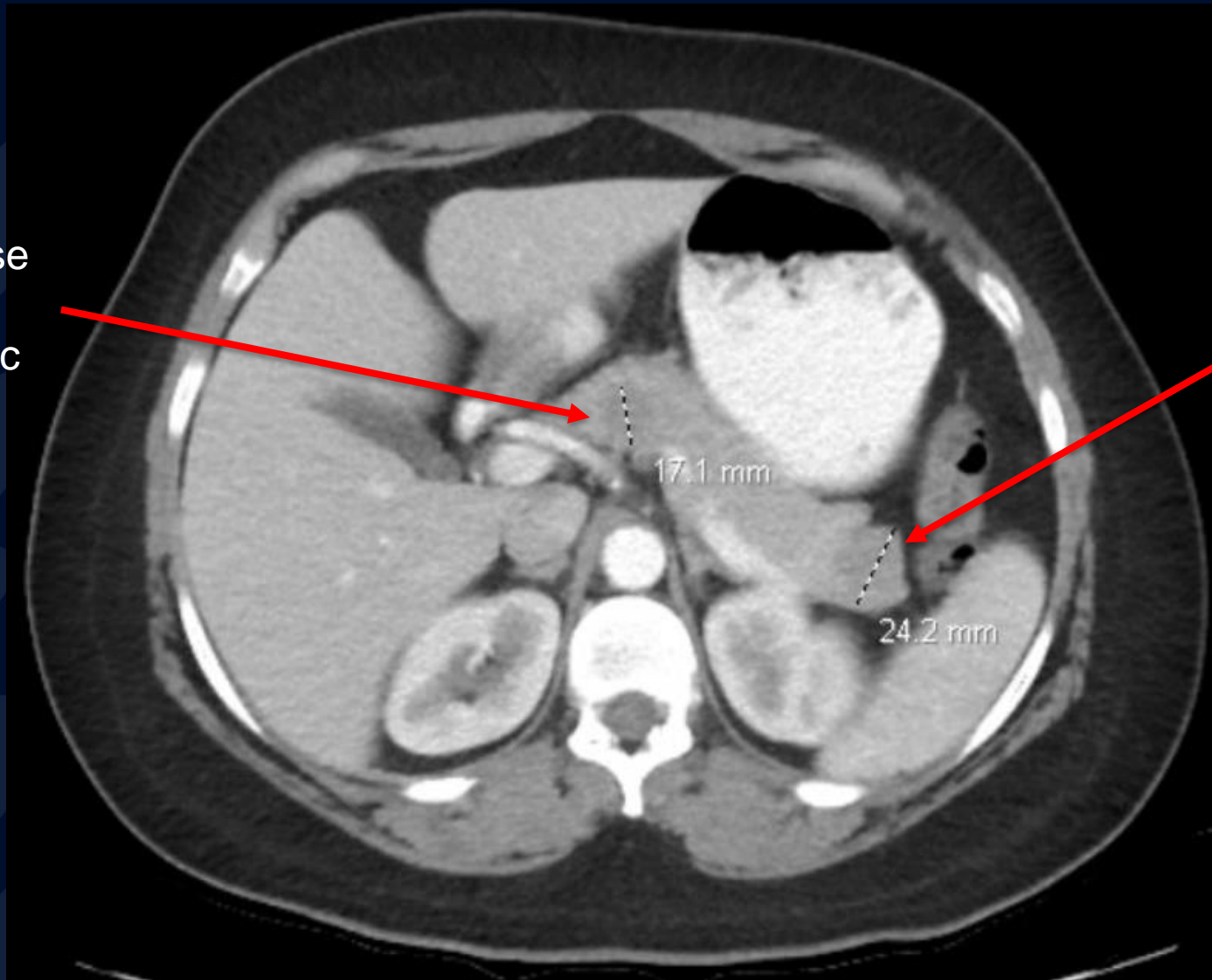


A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. The leaf has a prominent central vein and several smaller veins branching off, with a wavy, lobed edge.

?

Neuroendocrine Carcinoma of the Cervix with Pancreatic Metastases

CT IV and Oral Contrast



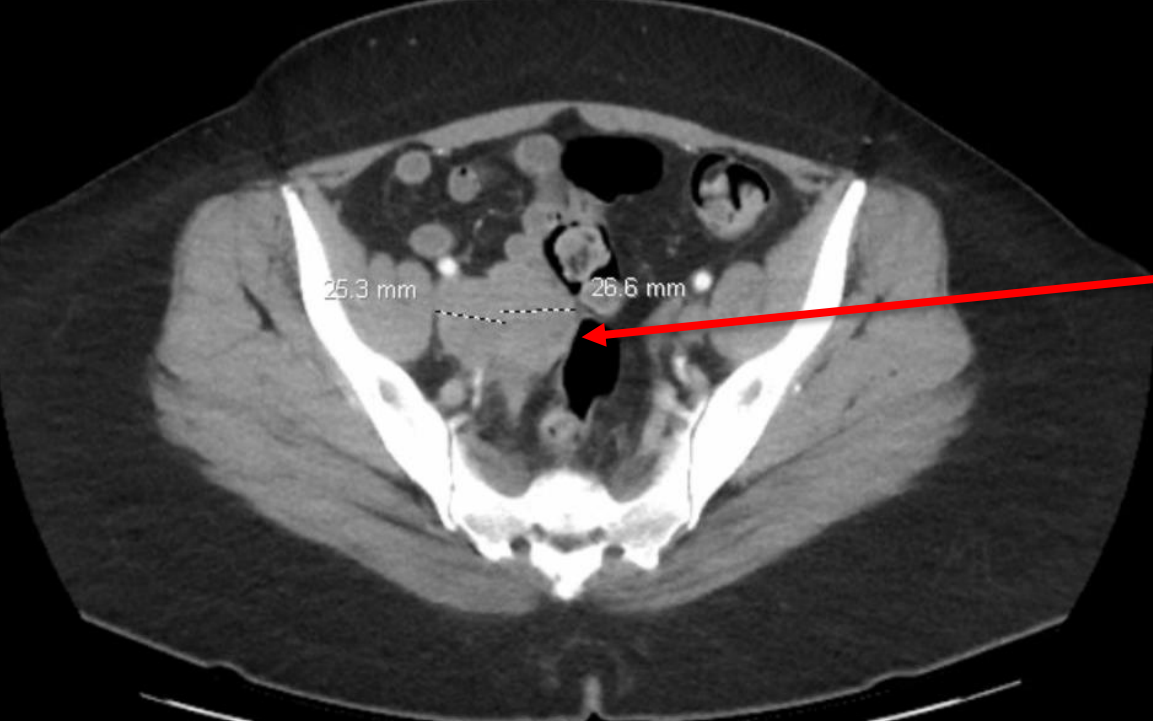
Hypodense lesion in pancreatic body

Hypodense lesion in pancreatic tail

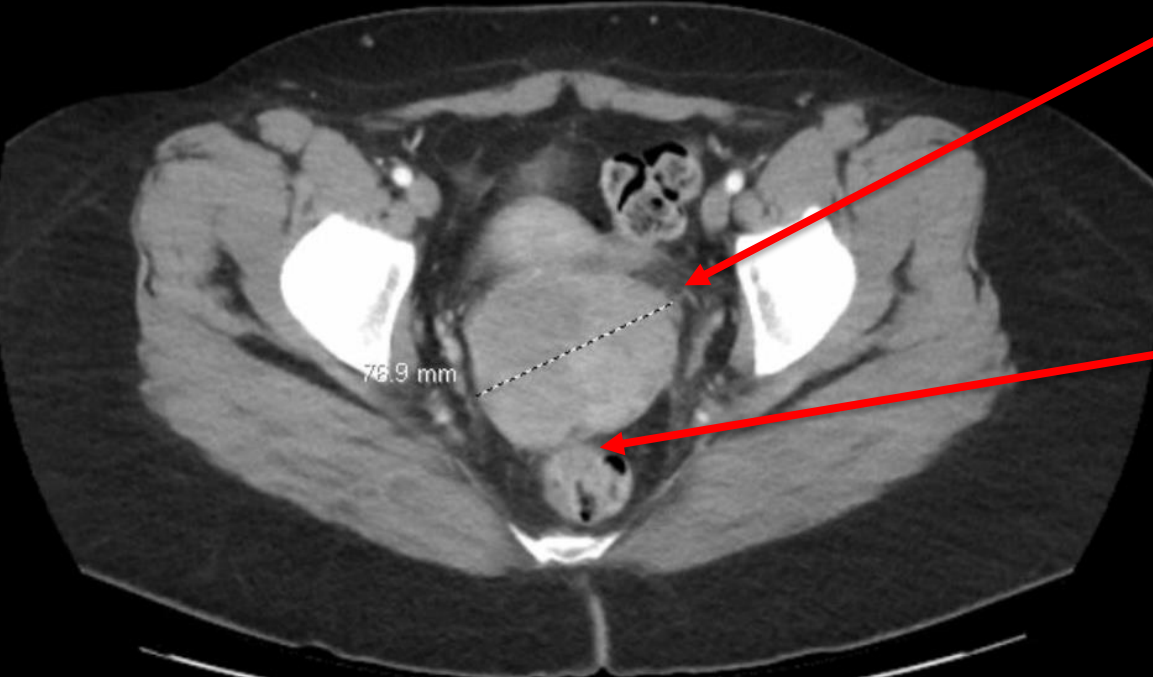
17.1 mm

24.2 mm

CT Contrast



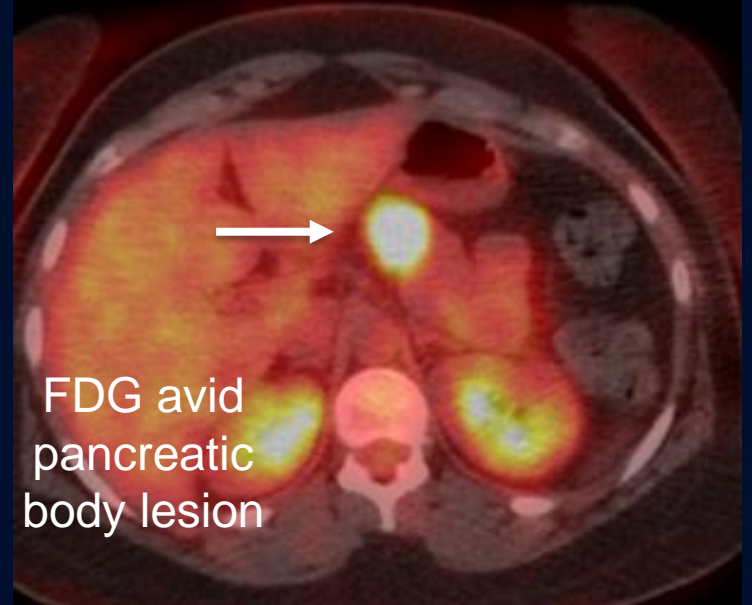
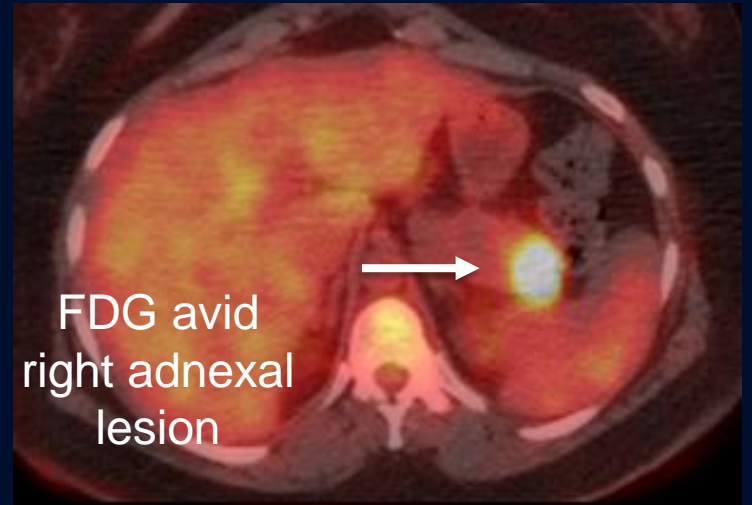
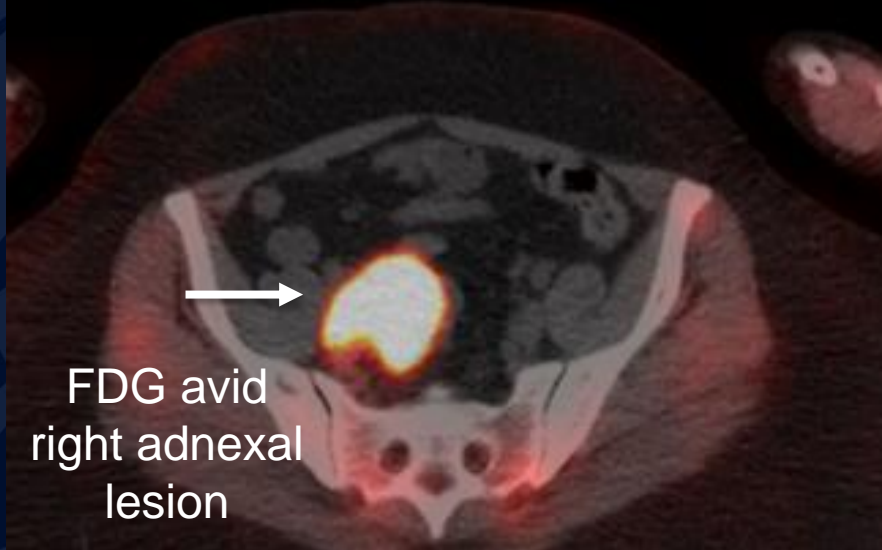
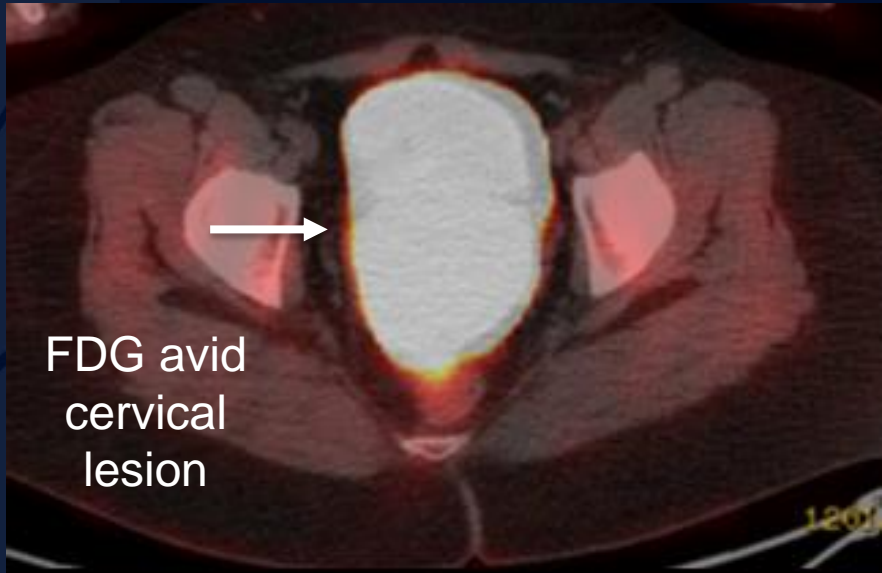
Right adnexal mass



Cervical mass with likely parametrial invasion on right

Loss of soft tissue plane between anterior rectal wall and cervical mass

PET CT



Neuroendocrine Carcinoma of the Cervix (NECC)

- Neuroendocrine tumors arise from cells originating from neuroectoderm which display immunohistochemical staining profiles consistent with endocrine glandular cells, such as synaptophysin, neuron-specific enolase, chromogranin and CD56.
- Neuroendocrine carcinoma of the cervix (NECC) is a rare subtype of cervical cancer, comprising ~1.4% of all cases of cervical cancer.
 - Small cell and large cell NECC are considered high-grade cancers
- NECC has a poor prognosis, partially because there are no standardized treatments based on controlled trials.
 - Mean recurrence-free survival: 16 months
 - Mean overall survival: 40 months
 - High tendency to metastasize with lung being the most common site
- Most common treatment: radical surgery with chemotherapy
- Cisplatin/carboplatin and etoposide are the most used agents although immune checkpoint inhibitors and targeted agents are now being tried as well.
 - Treatment largely based off on findings for neuroendocrine tumors of different primary sites (lung, pancreas) because of the increased incidence in these other locations.

References

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- Pan, Wan, T., Jiang, Y., Zheng, X., Liu, P., Xiang, H., & Zheng, M. (2022). Impact of the initial site of metastases on post-recurrence survival for neuroendocrine cervical cancer. *BMC Cancer*, 22(1), 655–655. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-022-09737-4>
- Zeng, Tuo, Y., Liu, D., & He, M. (2020). Rare case of tonsillar and subcutaneous metastasis from neuroendocrine cervical cancer. *The Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research.*, 46(6), 950–954. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jog.14237>