

A Case Report of Presacral Schwannoma

Yasser El Brahmi, Aziz Fadili, Anajjar Mohamed, Mbarek Yaka, Ehirchiou
Abdelkader, Abdelmounaim Ait Ali

Visceral surgery II, Military Hospital Mohammed V Rabat, Rabat, Morocco. ;

Summary : Schwannomas are rare and poorly understood benign tumors whose diagnostic approach has considerably improved following the progress of radiology, and whose treatment is mainly surgical.

Keywords : Presacral schwannoma · MRI .treatment

1. INTRODUCTION

Schwannomas are rare benign tumors. we report a case of Schwannoma diagnosed after MRI examination , and treated by total surgical resection.

2. OBSERVATION:

A 55-year-old patient with no past medical history , complained of irregular lower abdominal pain during last six month. No others complains , general conditions was satisfactory.

Rectal examination revealed a smooth mass located laterally in the left retrorectal . The rectal mucosa was felt normal over it.

Pelvic MRI showed a well-defined retro-peritoneal mass located in the left retroperitoneal space. The left ovarian and left side of uterus were intact.on the basis of the above findings,we diagnosed it as schwannoma located in posterior pelvic space (Figure 1).



Figure 1 :Pelvic MRI showing a retro-peritoneal mass.

The medial laparotomy performed , and revealed a well encapsulated tissue mass pushing the rectum towards and the urethra laterally (Figure 2).



Figure 2 : Per Operative View

Treatment consisted of tumor resection (Figure 3). The histopathological findings was in favor of schwannomas. The postoperative period was uneventful.



Figure 3 : tumor mass

3. DISCUSSION

Schwannoma is a tumor originating from the schwann cells, commonly grows along the peripheral nerves of the head and cervix , so schwannoma is a rare tumor and can be localized in all the body but rarely in the retroperitoneal and retrorectal space [1].

The clinical diagnosis of retrorectal schwannoma is difficult and delayed because of poor symptomatology. Digital rectal examination is the simplest method for identifying retrorectal tumors [2] [3].

MRI has become the gold standard in the diagnosis of neuromas and their relationship with Adjacent organs; it can also detect signs of aggressiveness of the tumor. In the

context of benign schwannoma, the tumor is typically hypointense on T1, hyperintense on T2 taking the contrast medium [4].

Surgery often remains the ideal treatment, it is based on excision or enucleation of the tumor.

The choice of the approach depends on the size and the ratios of the tumor according to magnetic resonance imaging [5].

Laparoscopy is good option to approach benign pelvic tumors for better visualization of structures in narrow anatomical spaces.

The prognosis is generally excellent, considering the rarity of the recurrences after a complete surgical resection.

4. CONCLUSION:

In front of pelvic pain, the diagnosis of presacral neuroma is rarely made. Imaging (MRI) allows the diagnosis and guide the therapeutic strategy.

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