Miscellaneous: Poster Abstract

Paget’s disease of the vulva in postmenopausal women: A case report
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Vulvar Paget’s disease is an extremely rare neoplasm that accounts for less than 1% of vulvar malignancies. We present a case of a 66 year old woman, who had an ulcerated lesion involving the labia majora bilaterally; lymph nodes were not palpable in the inguinal region bilaterally. A biopsy of the Vulva showed Paget’s disease. She underwent radical Vulveectomy with Bilateral inguinal lymph node dissection. The specimens reviewed with respect to involvement of the margins with Paget cells and the margin was negative. The patient remained disease free at 2 years follow up.

Key words: Paget’s disease, Vulvar

Miscellaneous: Poster Abstract

Synchronous primary ovarian sex cord tumor and endometrial cancer
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Synchronous primary tumors of female genital tract are rare with a rate of about 0.7-1.8% of all gynecological tumours. Most common primary tumours presenting as synchronous lesions are ovary and endometrium. However, sex cord stromal tumors are rare variety of primary ovarian tumor and synchronous with endometrium is even much rarer. These tumors are detected usually in younger, overweight, nulliparous and perimenopausal female. Synchronous primary tumors of endometrium and ovary have a better prognosis than the either of above alone because these are usually low grade and diagnosed at early stage. We present a report of four cases of synchronous endometrial and sex cord stromal tumors of ovary.

Miscellaneous: Poster Abstract

An acute cardiac complication of HIPEC
Soumi Pathak

Recently, cytoreductive surgery (CRS) followed by hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) has been described for both treatment and prevention of locoregional cancer of various origin. As this procedure involves large amount of blood and fluid loss during the CRS phase, and haemodynamic, metabolic, and coagulation changes during the HIPEC phase, thus thorough study and evaluation is needed to reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with this newer modality in treatment of cancer patients. We hereby describe a case report where a patient developed acute cardiac dysfunction in the immediate postoperative period following CRS with HIPEC. A 65 years old patient weighing 62 kg had undergone CRS with HIPEC for ovarian carcinoma. She had a blood loss of 1.5 l and ascitic fluid drainage of 1.5 l. Intraoperatively fluid was given according to stroke volume variation and two pack cell was transfused to maintain haemoglobin above 10 g. Two hours postoperatively she suddenly developed severe hypotension and an echocardiogram done revealed a global left ventricular dysfunction with a 28% ejection fraction. She was intubated and put on inotropic support. Ultrasound abdomen revealed fluids and features suggestive of intestinal perforation. So she was reopened on second post operative day. It gives a mixed picture of both hypotension and hyper coagulable state. 

Discussion

fentanyl requirement intraoperatively was less in D group. MAP and HR similar to propofol. Dexmedetomidine has analgesia sparing effect hence less total fentanyl dose both intraoperatively. Patients with dexmedetomidine are early aroused, so early and intermediate recoveries were faster with dexmedetomidine than propofol. Thus dexmedetomidine may prove to be useful adjuvant for robotic surgeries.

Conclusion

Dexmedetomidine more effective for both intraoperative and postoperative analgesia. Recoveries both early and intermediate are faster in dexmedetomidine group.