



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Gynecology and Minimally Invasive Therapy

journal homepage: [www.e-gmit.com](http://www.e-gmit.com)

## Correspondence

## Wound-site metastasis in laparotomy of ovarian cancer



To the Editor,

We present a case of a 47-year-old, nulliparous woman who underwent a maximal debulking surgery and adjuvant chemotherapy with Taxol–carboplatin for ovarian malignancy, and subsequently had a secondary laparotomic debulking surgery 8 months later due to tumor recurrence. However, after this surgery, the patient refused to take subsequent chemotherapy due to its discomforts. Her wound healing was optimum; however, a small mass developed over the scar and was felt 6 months after the last surgery and it progressed since then to 4 cm × 5 cm in size. The mass is irregular in contour, with erosion and bleeding over the previous laparotomy scar below the umbilicus.

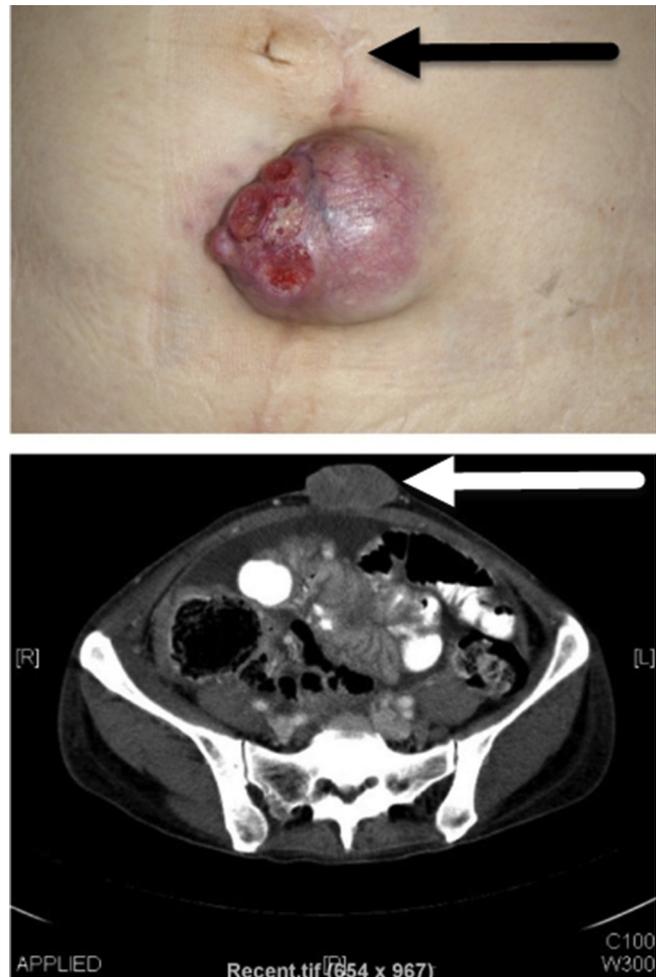
Abdominopelvic computed tomography (CT) showed extensive carcinomatosis. In addition, it showed a 5.1-cm subcutaneous mass in the midline of the abdominal wall, just adhered to and above the abdominal fascia (Figure 1).

Following hospice palliative care, this patient expired 7 months after the first presentation of abdominal wound metastasis.

Cutaneous metastasis in ovarian cancer is quite rare. In a case series of nine patients from over 200 treated at a single center in Italy, Cormio et al<sup>1</sup> in 2003 detected a rate of 3.5% for metastasis to the skin presenting as nodular lesions, commonly on the abdomen or thorax and particularly on abdominal wall incisions, either laparotomy or laparoscopy scars. He also concluded that there is poor prognosis for ovarian cancers with skin metastasis with a survival rate ranging between 2 months and 65 months.<sup>2</sup>

V. Manvelyan et al (2016) in their article review, points out that in the development of port-site (scar) metastases, the major role is played by biologically aggressive diseases, tumor manipulation, wound contamination, and surgery-related factors.<sup>3</sup>

Thus in conclusion, the skin metastasis in ovarian cancer is seen not only in laparoscopic port sites but can occur also in laparotomy scars.



**Figure 1.** (Above) Small mass with erosion over the previous Laparotomy Scar. (Below) Abdominopelvic CT showing a 5.1 cm subcutaneous mass in midline abdominal wall.

Conflicts of interest: We, the authors, do not have any conflicts of interest and have nothing to disclose.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jgmit.2017.02.006>

2213-3070/Copyright © 2017, The Asia-Pacific Association for Gynecologic Endoscopy and Minimally Invasive Therapy. Published by Elsevier Taiwan LLC. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

## Acknowledgments

We thank the Asia-Pacific Association for Gynecologic Endoscopy and Minimal Invasive Therapy (APAGE) for providing International Fellowship in Endoscopy training program at Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan for Dr Vijal Modi.

## References

1. Cormio G, Capotort M, Di Vagno G, et al. Skin metastases in ovarian carcinoma: a report of nine cases and a review of the literature. *Gynecol Oncol.* 2003;90(3): 682–685.
2. Cowan IJ, Roller JI, Connelly PJ, Nahhas WA. Extraovarian stage IV peritoneal serous papillary carcinoma presenting as an asymptomatic skin lesion—a case report and literature review. *Gynecol Oncol.* 1995;57(3):433–435.
3. Manvelyan V, Khemarangsarn V, Huang K-G, Adlan A-S, Lee C-L. Port-site metastasis in laparoscopic gynecological oncology surgery: an overview. *GMIT.* Feb 2016;5(1):1–6.

Vijal Modi  
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Modi Clinic Maternity and  
Nursing Home, Vadodara, India

Kuan-Gen Huang\*  
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Chang Gung Memorial  
Hospital, Linkou, Taiwan

Chen-Ai Sung  
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Chang Gung Memorial  
Hospital, Linkou, Taiwan

\* Corresponding author. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,  
Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Linkou Medical Center, Chang  
Gung University College of Medicine, 5, Fuxing Street, Kweishan,  
Taoyuan 333, Taiwan.  
E-mail address: [kghuang@ms57.hinet.net](mailto:kghuang@ms57.hinet.net) (K.-G. Huang).

13 January 2017  
Available online 22 May 2017