A 39 years old woman applied for acute urinary retention to Haydarpaşa Numune Training and Research Hospital, Emergency Urology Department in December 2009. She was inserted urethral catheter in our emercency department. She had micturition difficulty for ten years and placed urethral catheter many times. She had history of myomectomy operation 1.5 years ago. Ultrasonic imaging reported that left kidney was in the pelvic area with 17x8x5 cm sized. Magnetic resonance and computered tomography showed 13x10x6 cm sized pelvis mass that was thought left kidney (Picture 1-2). She was treated with open surgical technique. At laparotomy, we did not find any kidney sign in the mass. The mass was excised and removed (Picture 3). Leiomyoma was reported in the pathological evaluation. Urinary problems was solved after the operation. She has no problem with recurrence and micturition now.

The most frequent tumours of the female genital tract are uterine myomas [1]. The tumors affect 20-50% of all women with an increased incidence in the later years of reproductive period. These tumors are often asymptomatic. Leiomyoma can originate wherever smooth muscle cells exit [2]. Uterus and gastrointestinal tract are the most common sites of leiomyoma. Benign metastasizing leiomyoma, disseminated peritoneal leiomyomatosis, intravenous leiomyomatosis, parasitic leiomyomata are called for extrauterine leiomyoma in the literature.

Extrauterine leiomyomas were reported firstly by Birch-Hirschfeld in 1896 and defined by Norris and Parmley in 1975[3]. Extrauterine leiomyomas may be diagnosed many years after hysterectomy or myomectomy procedures [4].

References