Pseudo-Meigs's syndrome

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DESCRIPTION

A 77-year-old woman presented to our hospital with cough. A pulmonary CT showed bilateral pleural effusion dominant in the right side, although there was no lesion in the lungs and mediastinum. Pleural effusion was exudative and slightly bloody, and negative for cytodiagnosis. While thoracoscopy revealed no pleural lesion, the pleural effusion increased over time and required drainage. A huge uterine mass with calcification and slight ascites was detected by a whole-body CT (figure 1). Serum CA125 level was 643 U/mL. As liquid-based cytology of the uterus strongly suggested malignancy, abdominal total hysterectomy and bilateral

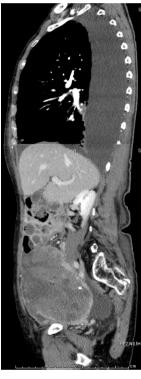


Figure 1 A whole-body CT showing pleural effusion, slight ascites and a huge uterine mass.

salpingo-oophorectomy was performed. Pathological examination confirmed a diagnosis of highgrade endometrial stromal sarcoma in the uterine corpus. After surgery, pleural effusion and ascites completely disappeared. We concluded that the pleural effusion and ascites were caused by pseudo-Meigs's syndrome.

Pseudo-Meigs's syndrome is defined as a syndrome of abdominal tumours, pleural effusions and ascites. Untreated pseudo-Meigs's syndrome can cause sudden death. Although malignant disease may be suspected when these symptoms

Learning points

treatment.

► Pseudo-Meigs's syndrome is characterised by pelvic or abdominal tumour, ascites and pleural effusion which disappear after tumour removal.

are present, it is important not to exclude curative

▶ It is important to think pseudo-Meigs's syndrome as one of differential diagnoses for uncontrollable pleural effusion because the patients may initially visit pulmonologists due to respiratory symptoms.

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