Primary Yolk Sac (Endodermal Sinus) Tumour of the Vulva: A Case Report

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Introduction

Extragonadal yolk sac (endodermal sinus) tumours (YST) of the external genitalia represent an exceedingly rare malignancy in women. Traen et al. [1] reviewed 8 cases in 2004. Since then 3 more cases have been reported [2–4], making a total of 11 cases in the literature. Vulvar YST has shown some differences in behaviour from similar tumours at other more common sites (like ovary and mediastinum) that include absence of abnormal levels of α-fetoprotein (AFP) in serum and a more aggressive behaviour [1]. This has implications in the management of this tumour. This case is the 12th to be reported in the literature.

Case Report

A 23-year-old married nulligravid woman presented with a 1-month swelling in the right labium majus which was rapidly increasing in size. There was no significant medical or family history. Examination revealed a 7 × 6 × 3 cm firm non-tender swelling occupying most of the right labium majus. Physical examination revealed no organomegaly in the pelvis or within the abdomen. The mass was completely excised. Grossly, the mass measured 6 × 5 × 3 cm and weighed 58.8 g. It was well circumscribed, firm with a grey white cut surface showing focal areas of haemorrhage. Microscopically the tumour comprised solid areas merging with other areas showing glandular and reticular patterns (fig. 1) in a...
myxoid background. Few Schiller-Duval bodies (papillae with central vascular core surrounded by a single layer of tumour cells; fig. 2) were noted along with numerous periodic-acid-Schiff-positive hyaline globules (fig. 3). Solid areas showed numerous mitotic figures and areas of tumour cell necrosis. Immunohistochemistry showed that the tumour was focally positive for AFP (fig. 4) and diffusely positive for cytokeratin and α1-antitrypsin. A diagnosis of YST was made.

The patient returned to the clinic after 2 months with recurrence of the swelling of almost the same size with ipsilateral inguinal lymphadenopathy. Ultrasound examination of the pelvis showed a normal uterus and ovaries. Serum tumour marker estimation showed AFP of 13.4 μg/l (normal 0–10 μg/l), CA-125 II of 6.35 U/ml (normal <35 U/ml) and carcino-embryonic antigen of 1.66 μg/l (normal <3.2 μg/l), and β-human chorionic gonadotrophin was negative. She was referred to the oncology clinic for management but was lost to follow-up.

**Discussion**

Current evidence has provided support for Teilum’s postulate that the YST is a unilaterally developed teratoma mimicking embryonal yolk sac tissue [5]. Extrago-
endodermal YST are uncommon and those involving the female genital tract even more so. The vagina and cervix are more commonly involved [6], and vulval involvement is extremely rare with only 11 cases reported so far [1–4]. Histogenesis of extragonadal germ cell tumours has been explained as due to the aberrant migration of germ cells during early embryonic life, which normally occurs from the yolk sac to genital ridges. A possible hypothesis for during early embryonic life, which normally occurs from the yolk sac to genital ridges. A possible hypothesis for the tumours arising in the vulva is that they originate from misplaced germ cells which enter the vulva through the gubernaculum [7].

YST of the vulva commonly occurs in the second and third decades of life with a median age of 22.5 years. The youngest patient was 22 months and the oldest 52 years old [1]. The most common location within the vulva is the right labium majus.

AFP, an α₁-globulin in serum, the level of which is about 41,697 ng/ml at birth, rapidly decreases to just 0–20 ng/ml by 2 years of age [9]. It has been demonstrated that germ cell tumours in patients with elevated serum AFP are either composed entirely of or contain yolk sac elements [10]. Serum AFP determination is of value in monitoring the results of therapy and for early detection of recurrence and metastases. AFP levels fall postoperatively and, if there are no metastases, reach normal levels within 4–6 weeks. In our patient, pre-operative AFP was not determined as YST was not suspected. Often AFP estimation can be done after the histological diagnosis, since it has a half-life of 5 days and may still be estimated after surgery; if elevated this would be helpful. However, it was not done in our patient within 5 days. It was only assessed 2 months later when she came back with a recurrence. At that time it was only marginally elevated (13.4 μg/l, the normal range for our laboratory is 0–10 μg/l). This is not a surprise as 6 of the 11 cases reported so far have shown normal AFP values [1–4, 7].

YST are highly aggressive. In the series by Kurman and Norris [11] on ovarian YST, the actuarial survival at 3 years was only 13%. However, the introduction of multidrug chemotherapy has dramatically improved the survival rates [8]. The same is true of YST of the vulva where cisplatinum-based chemotherapy protocols have given a disease-free survival of 15–90 months [1–4]. Local excision with regional lymph node excision followed by cisplatinum-based chemotherapy (PEB regimen) seems to be the best mode of treatment for this tumour. The beneficial role of additional radiotherapy is not clearly established in the previous case studies. However, it may be of benefit in cases with recurrence and metastases to regional lymph nodes [2]. We did not have the opportunity to treat our patient with chemotherapy because she decided to leave Kuwait and return to her home country.

Conclusion

Primary YST of the vulva may be extremely rare with this case being only the twelfth in the world literature. However, it does figure in the differential diagnoses of a rapidly growing soft tissue mass in this region especially in a young adult. Estimation of AFP in serum may not aid in the primary diagnosis or in the detection of recurrence of this tumour.