

# XANTHOGANULOMATOUS ENDOMETRITIS CASE REPORT.

Morales Vicente, A<sup>1</sup>., Peñalver Gaspar M<sup>1</sup>., Martínez Fernández L<sup>1</sup>., Cuadros lozano A<sup>1</sup>., Belda Montesinos R<sup>1</sup>., García Sánchez Y<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Hospital General Universitario, Valencia. Spain.

## Introduction

Xanthogranulomatous endometritis is an **unusual inflammatory benign condition**. It may mimic endometrial malignancy. The majority of the published cases have been presented as **hematometra or benign senile pyometra, in postmenopausal women**.

## Hysteroscopy

**Diagnostic hysteroscopy** is an important tool when accompanied by **endometrial samples for histology**. Knowledge of this uncommon inflammatory disease is necessary for correct diagnosis.

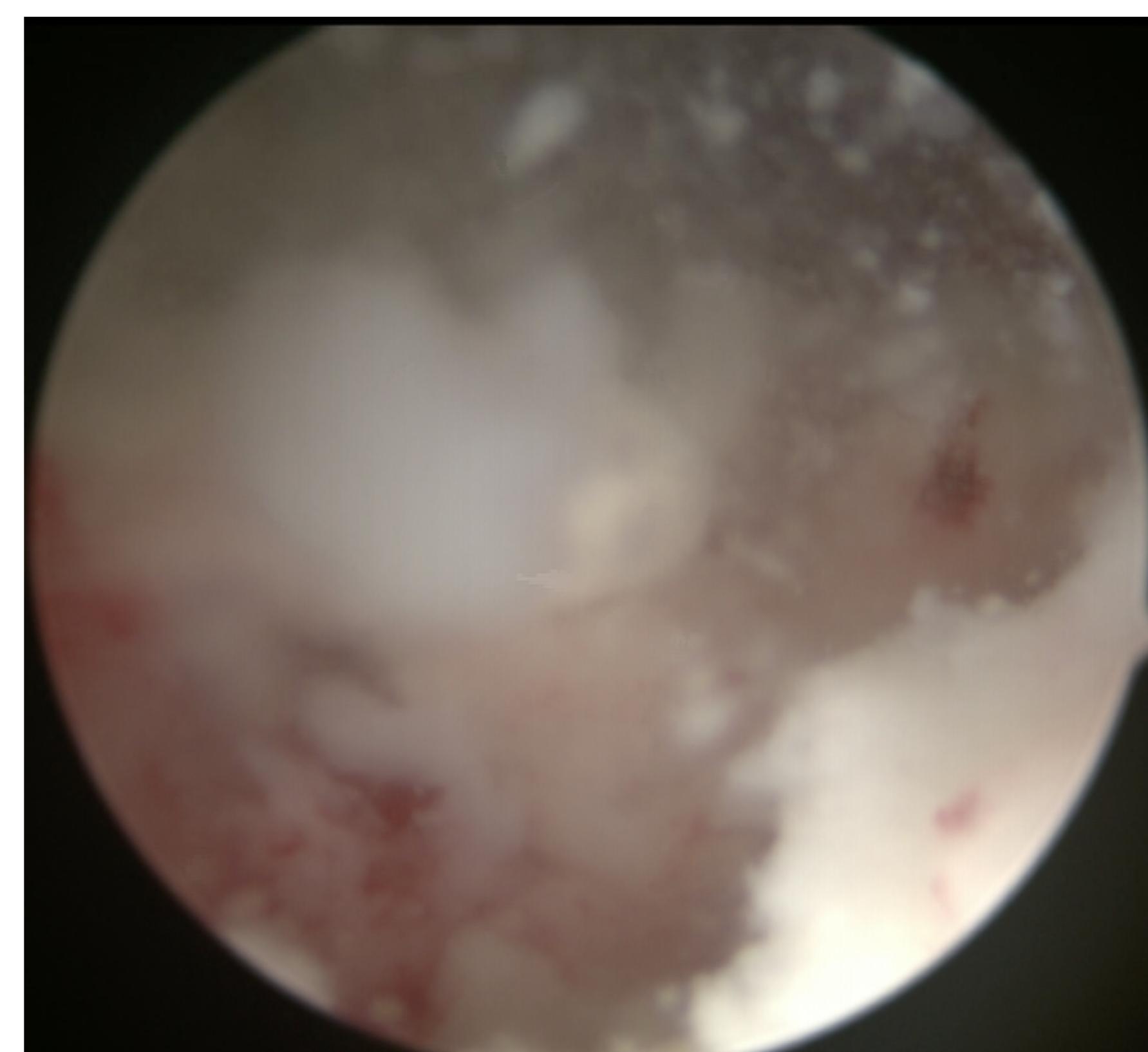
## Case Report

73-year-old postmenopausal female with **continuous fluid discharge per vagina**. Our patient had three previous normal hysteroscopies (2008, 2015 and 2019) due to endometrial thickness increase.

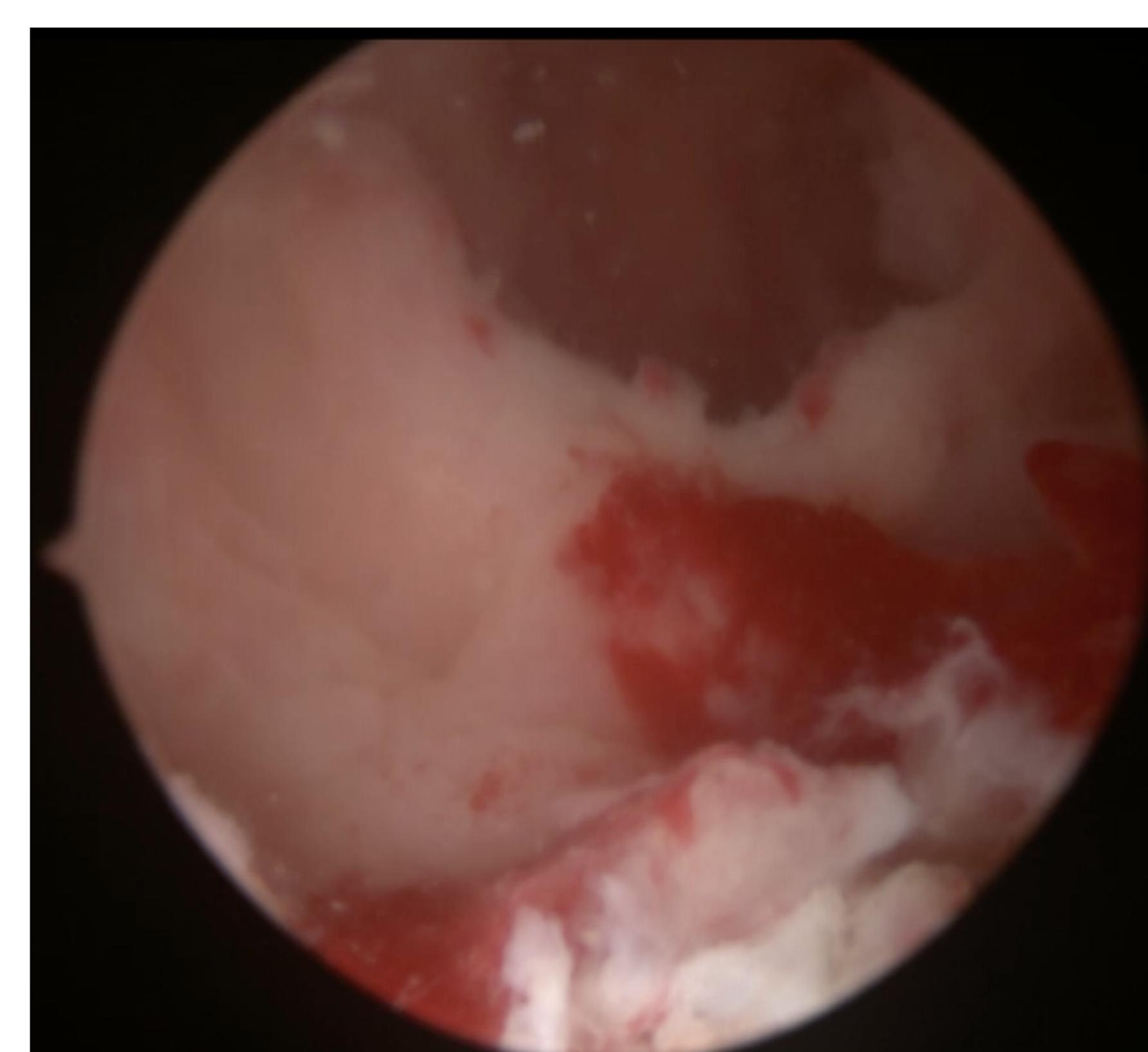
Transvaginal ultrasonography showed a **pyometra / hematometra**. Endometrial thickness was irregular and increased (11 mm). Endometrial sampling was unsuccessful due to cervical stenosis.

### Diagnostic hysteroscopy:

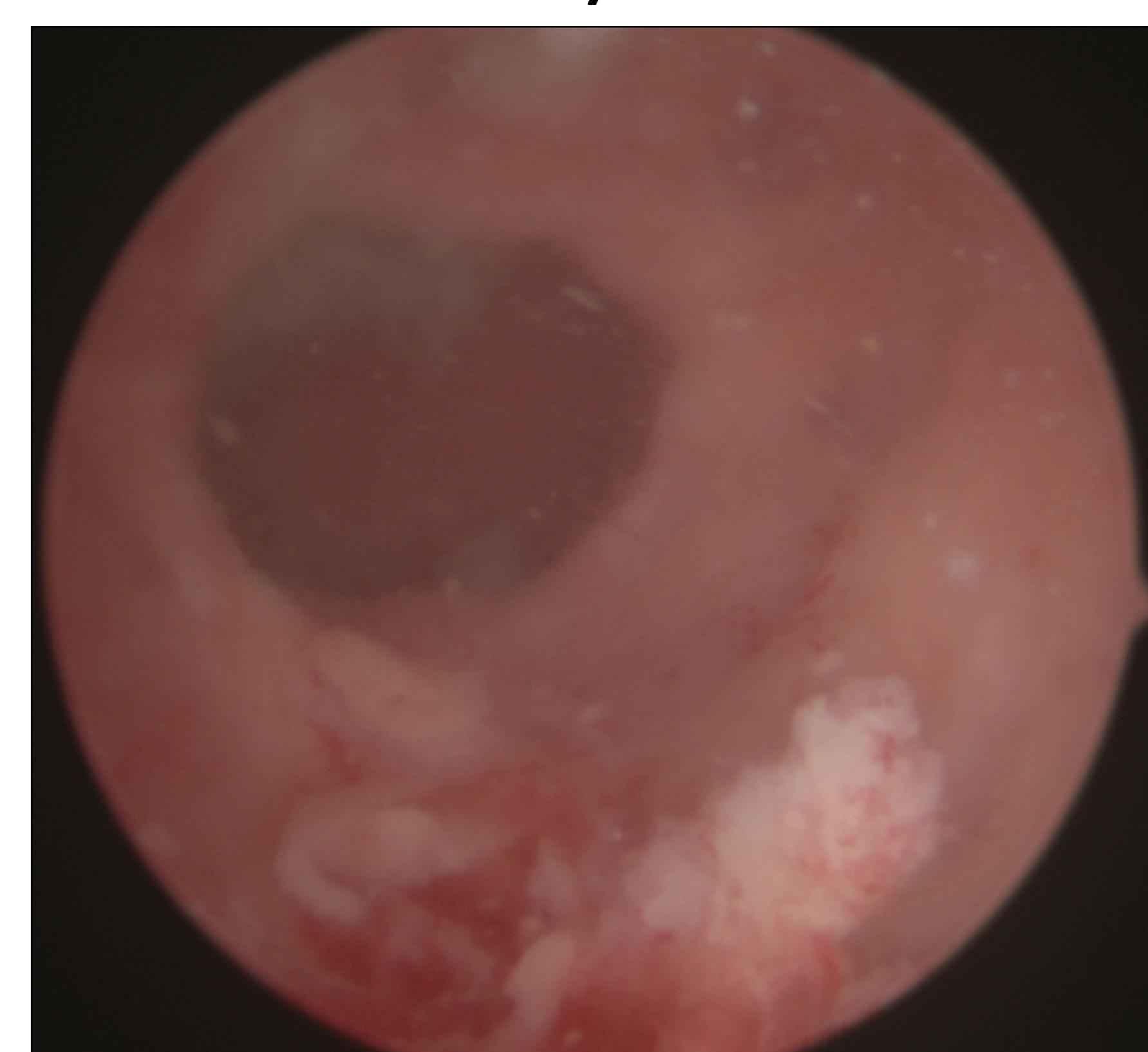
Vaginal step revealed synechiae and fibrosis at the vaginal vault. The atrophic cervix showed severe stenosis. Uterine endometrial cavity was dilated and filled with mucus presenting fibrotic central synechia. The endometrium was atrophic and irregular. Mucus aspiration was performed and **endometrial biopsy specimens** were obtained for histology.



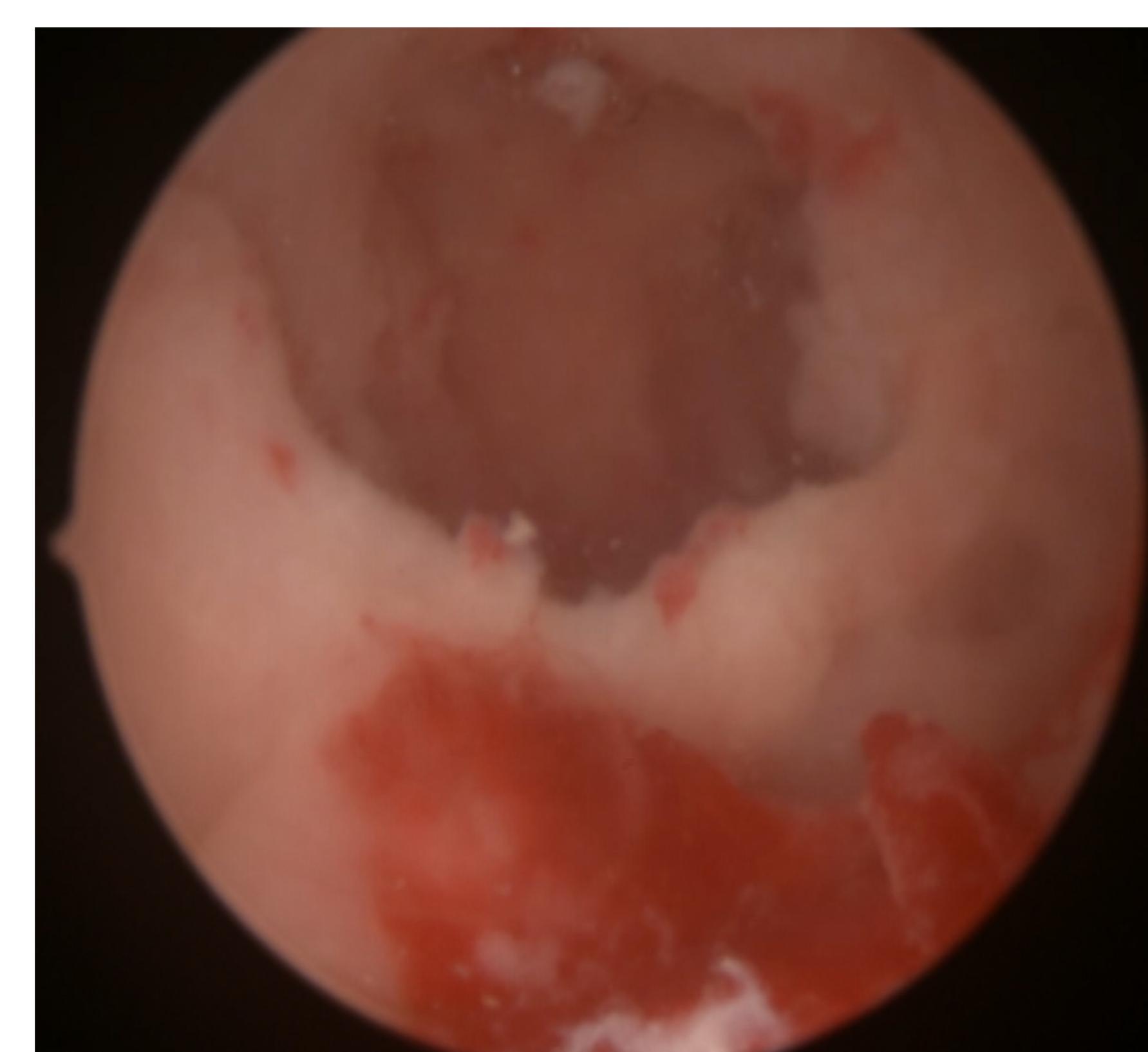
Endometrial cavity filled with mucus



Thickened endometrium



Fibrotic right horn



Fibrotic left horn



Endometrial biopsy

Hematoxylin and Eosin stained sections showed **abundant foamy histiocytes mixed with acute and chronic inflammatory cells**. There was no evidence of endometrial hyperplasia or endometrial carcinoma. Diagnosis: **pyometra with xanthogranulomatous endometritis, secondary to cervical stenosis**.

Patient, under regular follow-up, is asymptomatic.

## Conclusion

Xanthogranulomatous endometritis is an **extremely rare chronic inflammatory benign condition** (just over 20 cases reported in the English literature), which may be associated with endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial carcinoma.

Xanthogranulomatous is a type of chronic inflammation characterized by **foamy lipid laden histiocytes mixed with other inflammatory cells**. The **pathogenesis** still remains **debatable**. The various causative factors implicated are chronic inflammation associated with pyometra due to postmenopausal cervical stenosis or cervical carcinoma.

The most common radiologic feature is **heterogeneous cystic uterine mass**, however radiological and clinical examination are not enough to establish the diagnosis. **Histological examination is essential** for diagnosis and exclude the mimickers. **Hysteroscopy** facilitates greater diagnostic accuracy when accompanied by endometrial samples.