General Data

Gender: female Age: 51-y/o

Residence: 台灣省宜蘭縣 Occupation: 白鐵工廠女工

General History-1

 This 51-y/o female patient is a victim with colon cancinoma s/p left hemicolectomy with end-to-end on 88/11/16.
Adenocarcinoma with pericolic adipose tissue invasion was impressed and she received chemotherapy with HDFL*26.

- 88/11/15 KUB
- Increased soft tissue density just beneath the gastric region with abdominal cut-off of the bowel gaseous near the splenic flexure of the Tcolon, with mural thickening of the descending colon, colon tumor mass should be considered.



Normal plain abdominal film

 The arrows point to the lateral borders of the psoas muscles.
The renal outlines are obscured by the overlying colon.



- Small bowel obstruction due to adhesion
- The jejunal loops are markedly dilated. The jejunum is recognized by the presence of valvulae conniventes.
 Note the large bowel contains less gas than normal.



- Large bowel obstruction due to carcinoma at the splenic flexure
- There is marked dilatation of the large bowel from the caecum to the splenic flexure.





- 91/5/15 KUB
- For follow up.

• Paralytic ileus.

 There is considerable dilatation of the whole of the large bowel extending well down into the pelvis. Small bowel dilatation is also seen.



Volvulus of the caecum

The twisted obstructed caecum and ascending colon now lie on the left side of the abdomen and appear as a large gas shadow. There is also extensive small bowel dilatation due to obstruction by the volvulus.



- Toxic dilatation of the large bowel due to ulcerative colitis.
- The dilatation is maximal in the transverse colon. Note the loss of haustra and islands of hypertrophied mucosa. Two of these pseudopolyps are arrowed.



General History-2

 Last Sep., she suffered from abdominal floating and echo revealed right ovarian tumor. CEA and CA125 were within normal range at that time and she denied dysmenorrhea. Explore laparotomy, ATH+BSO, peritoneal washing were performed in 2001/9/24. Pathologic report showed a picture of intestinal type mucinous cystadenoma of borderline malignancy.

Upper Abdominal CT 90/9/13

- Large cystic mass with multi-septa was noted in the lower abdominal and compressed over the bladder.
- Conclusion: Suggestive of ovarian CA







Ovarian carcinoma

- CT scan showing large partly cystic, partly solid ovarian carcinoma (arrows).
- The tumor, which contains irregular areas of calcification, has invaded the right side of the bladder.
- The rectum is indicated by a curved arrow.



Ovarian cyst

- CT showing similar sized cyst in right ovary (arrows).
- Note the thin wall and uniform water density centre.



Dermoid cyst

 CT scan shows oval shaped fat density of a dermoid cyst (D) containing calcified material (arrow).



Fig. 8.6 Dermoid cyst.

Yea) CT scan shows oval shaped fat density of a dermoid b) Plain film of another patient showing well developed

omental and peritoneal metastases are difficult to dete

Abdominal CT 91/5/16

- This is a victim of colon CA, Duke C2, status post-operation and C/T, and ovarian cystadenoma with borderline malignant change, status post ATH + BSO.
- 3 cm cyst in right side ovary noted.
- No recurrent, no paraaortic LNs enlargement.



About colon cancer

- 5-year survival rate: C2 => <u>20~30%</u>
- Approximately 80% of recurrences occur within 2 years of resection, most often in the form of <u>hepatic metastases</u> or <u>local</u> recurrence.