Acute Pelvic Pain Revealing Bilateral Ovarian Serous Cystadenomas in an Adolescent

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INTRODUCTION

Serous cystadenomas are benign epithelial ovarian tumors commonly diagnosed in reproductive-aged women. but are rare in pediatric patients. Bilateral involvement is especially uncommon in adolescents with very few cases reported in the literature.

Due to their rarity, these lesions may be difficult to diagnose and manage when identified in children and adolescents.

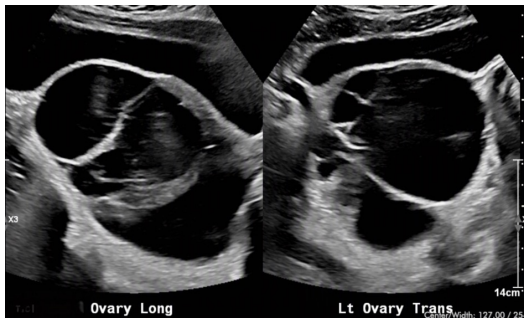


Figure 1: Image of L ovary measuring 312 mL total volume long and transverse imaging.

CASE REPORT

Presentation

12-year-old female with one week history of abdominal/pelvic pain and dysuria

Physical exam: Suprapubic and minimal RLQ tenderness without palpable abdominal or pelvic masses

Labs & Imaging

WBC, LDH, B-hCG, AFP, CA-125, CEA, TSH all within normal limits

Pelvic US: Large bilateral multicystic ovarian masses concerning for ovarian neoplasms

Operation & Pathology

The following day, she underwent exploratory laparotomy with left salpingoophorectomy

Pathology revealed serous cystadenoma of the left ovary

Post-Op Visit

Post-operatively, anti-mullerian hormone was detected in the right ovary suggestive of viable tissue with normal FSH

Second Operation

Two months later, she underwent right ovarian cystectomy with debulking of multiple cysts and detorsion

Pathology revealed serous cystadenoma of the right ovary

DISCUSSION

The treatment of pediatric adnexal masses involves preserving future reproductive function with the risk of malignancy.

Due to the rarity of bilateral serous cystadenomas in children and adolescents, they are often diagnosed later in the disease course. In this case, the patient's symptoms were nonspecific and could easily have been attributed to more common gastrointestinal or gynecologic conditions.

CONCLUSION

- Serous cystadenomas in pediatric patients should always be considered, as early diagnosis and surgical management optimize outcomes
- Fertility-sparing surgical management when possible

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