

# Leiomyoma of the Female Urethra - a rare tumour: Case report

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## Objective:

We present female urethral leiomyoma in a young 42-year woman. It is a benign tumour occurring very rarely, especially in women in the third and fourth decade of life. Proximal third of the urethra is affected more frequently.

## Method:

42-year-old patient was referred by gynaecologist for an incidental finding of solid periurethral mass, which was found on transvaginal sonography during preventive exam.

Subjectively, she did not have any voiding symptoms or perineal pain. She had two births, first vaginal and second by Ceasarean section. Urological history was negative.



Pict 1a - MRI



Pict 1b - MRI

## Results:

We performed urine test with no microhematuria, physical examination of the external genitalia was normal and urethral meatus was unsuspecting.

On palpation elastic mass on the anterior vaginal wall was however felt by vaginal examination.

Even though the patient did not have urological problems, uroflowmetry showed intermittent urination with minimal PVR that the patient considered normal.

We completed MRI examination (Picture 1a,1b), which described solid, well-defined mass in the distal urethra and the patient was indicated for surgical exploration and extirpation of the tumour. Under general anaesthesia, we made the anterior colpotomy and exposed the spherical mass. It was removed very gently without damaging the integrity of the urethra and solid tumour too.

Urinary drainage was obtained by a urethral catheter 20CH for 7 days.

Following catheter removal the patient urinated freely without difficulty and without incontinence.

The whole surgery was documented in photos (Pictures A,B,C,D).



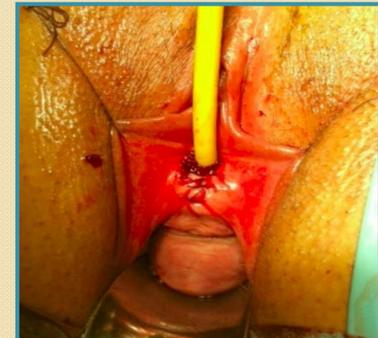
Pict A



Pict B



Pict C



Pict D

## Conclusion:

Up to now it has been described only few cases of leiomyoma of the urethra.

The occurrence is more frequent in women than in men.

Patients may be asymptomatic or may have various lower urinary tract symptoms.

However, any mass should be carefully examined, ideally with histological confirmation of its nature.