A 28-year-old woman was admitted for staging surgery of an ovarian carcinoma. The patient had been diagnosed with a clear-cell ovarian carcinoma associated with a giant endometrioid cyst 3 weeks before. The computed tomography scan did not describe tumoral implants or lymphadenopathies, or any vascular malformation. A laparoscopic adnexectomy was performed in the first surgery. The pathologic study showed a clear-cell carcinoma, histologic grade 3.

The staging surgery was performed by a laparotomic approach. During the para-aortic lymphadenectomy, a preaortic left primitive iliac vein was observed. The surgical stage of the patient was IIIC of International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics classification, and the patient is receiving adjuvant chemotherapy.

The preaortic left primitive iliac vein is a very rare congenital venous malformation and is barely described in the literature.1 Embryologically, the anomaly probably represents the persistent ventral limb of the circumaortic venous ring with disappearance of the normal dorsal limb of the ring. Generally, it does not associate with other pelvic or lower limb drainage disorders, and in most cases, it is not diagnosed in a computed tomography scan.2 It supposes a high risk of hemorrhagic complications in aortoiliac surgeries.

The numbers within the image represent the following: I, Inferior cava vein; 2, abdominal aorta; 3, left renal vein; 4, preaortic left primitive iliac vein; 5, right ovarian vein (sectioned); 6, inferior mesenteric artery; 7, right primitive iliac vein; 8, superior hypogastric plexus; 9, psoas muscle; 10, left primitive iliac artery; 11, right primitive iliac artery; 12, left ureter; 13, femoral cutaneous nerve.

REFERENCES