Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor of the uterus (PECOMA) in a 21-year-old patient treated of medulloblastoma in her childhood (at the age of 5)
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Introduction. Patient diagnosed at the age of 5 from a posterior fossa medulloblastoma. At the age of 21, new diagnosis of a PECOMA uterus tumor. Long survival with low side effects.

General review. Medulloblastoma is the most frequent solid tumor (CNS) in children. Survival rate at five years is <50%. Common treatment is based on surgery, radiation and chemotherapy. Wide range of side effects associated with treatment. Uterus PECOMA is an infrequent (<1 case in 100,000) tumor that is related with the Tuberous Sclerosis (TS) spectrum of diseases. It is considered as an unknown behavior malignant tumor. Recent data show relation between TS tumorigenic pathways and medulloblastoma. Our case. Our patient suffer from Tuberous Sclerosis. She was diagnosed and treated at the age of 5 with complete surgical resection followed by chemoradiation (30 Gy to craniospinal axis and 50 Gy to posterior fossa as a boost with a 2D planning) and adjuvant chemotherapy. At the age of 21, in March 2012, in a gynecological review due to metrorrhagia, she was diagnosed from a PECOMA uterus tumor. Simple hysterectomy was done. No adjuvant treatment associated. No evidence of recurrence of both tumor at the present time. Carrying out a normal life.