



PICTORIAL ESSAY

Cervical Amoebiasis Mimicking Cancer Cervix

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A 65-year-old obese postmenopausal woman presented with complaint of bleeding per vagina for 2 weeks. On speculum examination, a cervical growth was observed on the posterior lip, measuring approximately 3 × 3 cm with bleeding ulcers (Fig. 1). A provisional diagnosis of carcinoma cervix was made. Pap smear examination and cervical punch biopsy was done for definitive diagnosis. Pap smear showed atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance. Histopathological examination revealed many

amebic trophozoites lying amidst necroinflammatory debris along with a few desquamative squamous cells with reactive nuclear atypia. PAS-D (Fig. 2b) and Masson trichrome (Fig. 2c) special stains were used to highlight the amebic trophozoites. Diagnosis of cervical amoebiasis was made. The patient was started on tablet secnidazole 500 mg, 1 tablet per day for 2 weeks. She recovered following treatment (Fig. 3). Follow-up pap smear was done after 3 months which was normal.

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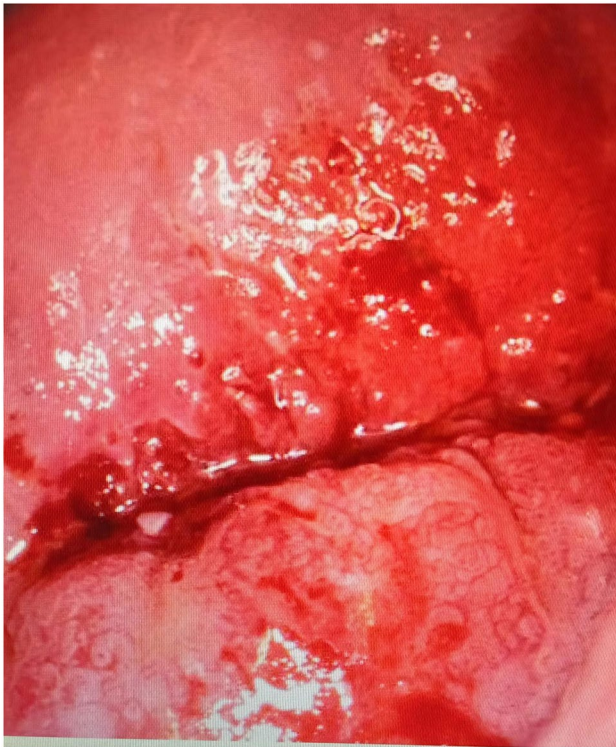


Fig. 1 Cervical growth on first examination

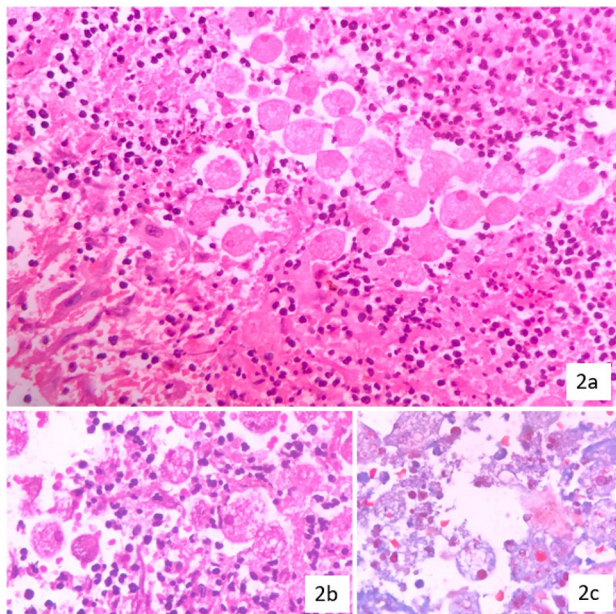


Fig. 2 H&E-stained section. **a** Amebic trophozoites with necroinflammatory debris. The trophozoites were highlighted by PAS-D (**b**) and Masson trichrome (**c**) special stains

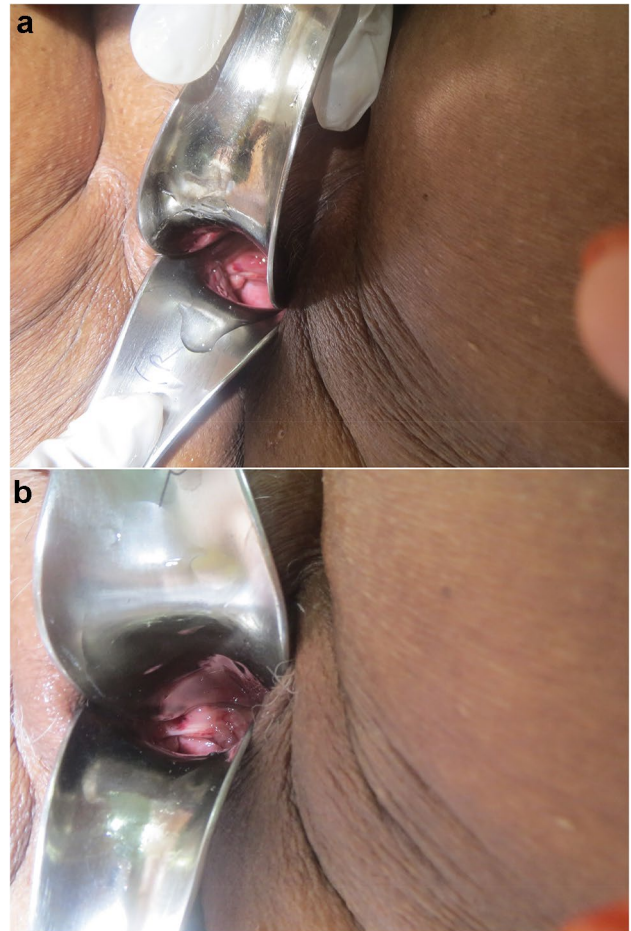


Fig. 3 (**a**) Healed ulcers 3 days after secnidazole (**b**) Healed ulcers 5 days after secnidazole

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Declarations

Conflict of interest Authors have no conflict of interest.

Consent for Publication Written consent was taken from patient for publication of photographs.

Ethical Approval Ethical Approval was taken from Hospital Ethical committee.

Informed consent Written Informed consent taken from patient for publication of pictures.

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