

A Surgical Approach Decision-Making for Benign Presacral Tumors in Adult Women: A Case Series

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Case report

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Abstract

Background: The incidence of benign presacral tumor is relatively low in adults and is much higher in women than in men. However, by far, there is no standard surgical approach for women. The study hope to propose a reasonable surgical approach decision strategy exclusively for adult women, which is feasible for removing tumors in different sizes and different locations.

Methods: 4 adult female patients with benign presacral tumor were admitted to our department for surgical treatment over these 5 years. Their tumors were removed by transvaginal, laparoscopic, and combined laparoscopic-vaginal surgery respectively.

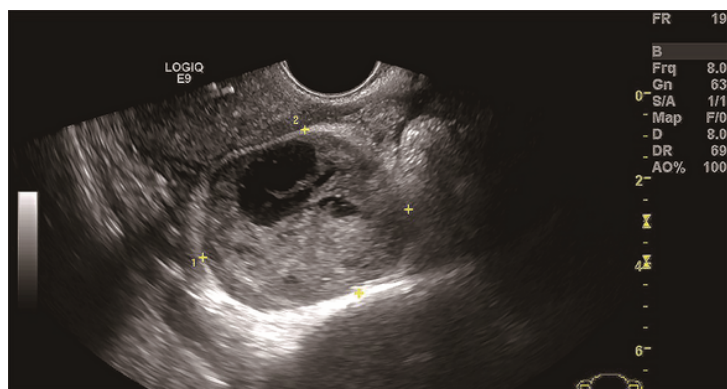
Results: The operations were all carried out successfully. Patients who have undergone repeated examinations in the follow-up after surgery have no tumor recurrence.

Conclusion: A reasonable surgical approach decision-making is beneficial to the surgical procedure and post-operation recovery. Transvaginal approach is an uncommon but important approach for benign presacral tumors in adult female.

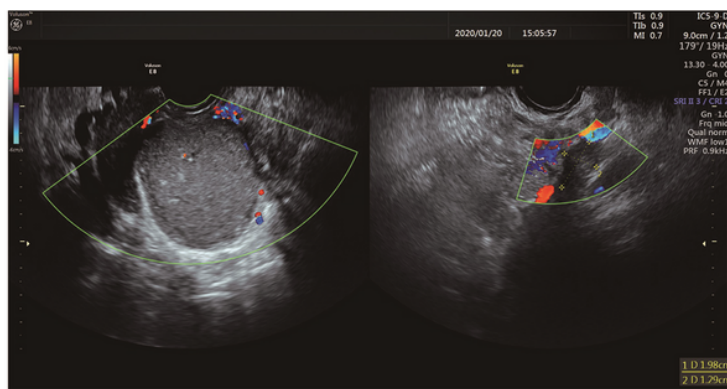
Full Text

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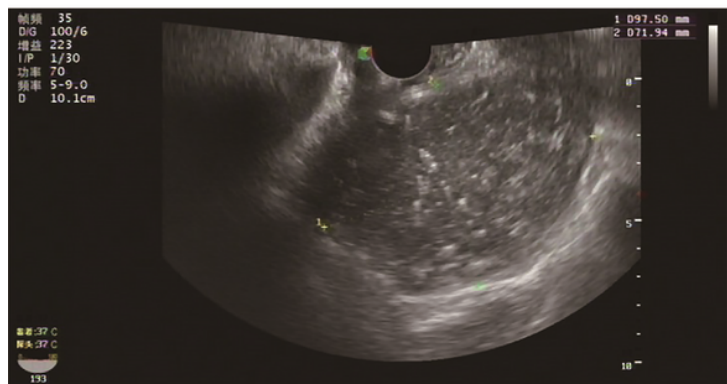
Figures



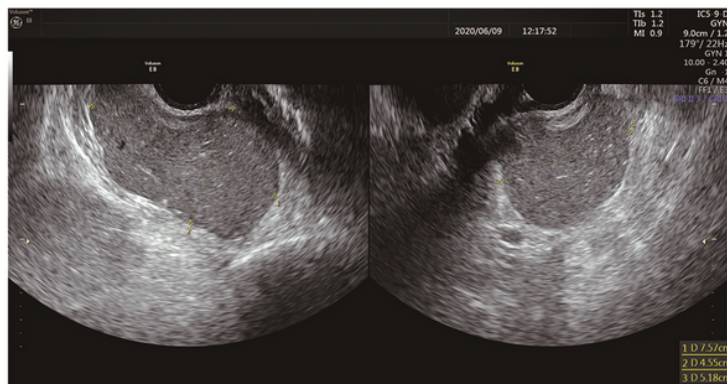
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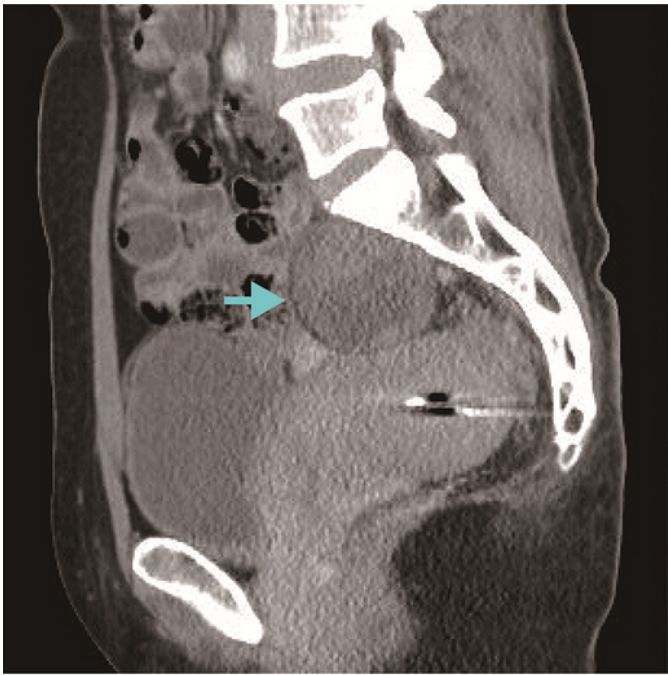
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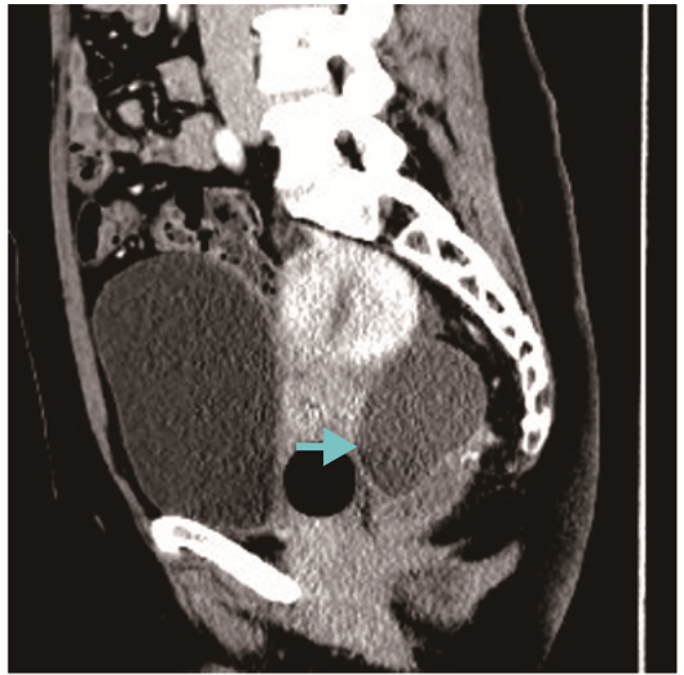
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Figure 1

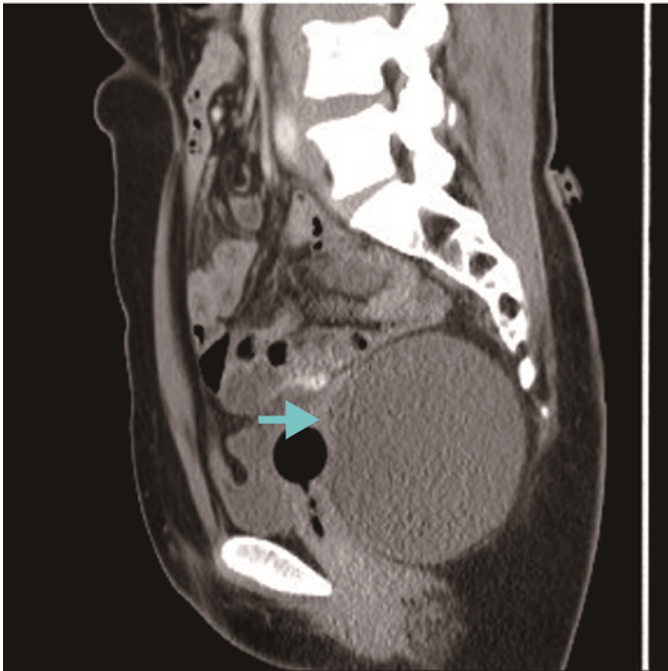
The benign presacral tumors of patients involved in doppler ultrasound.



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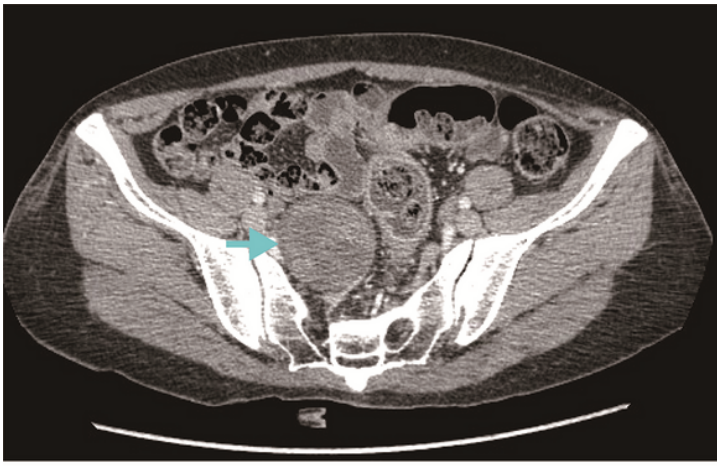
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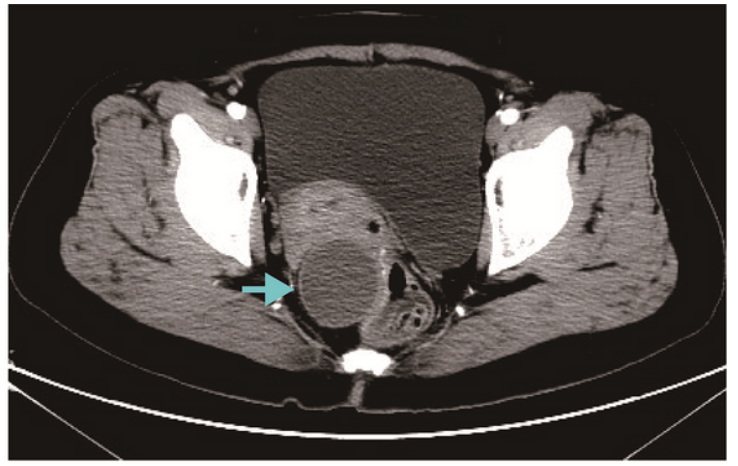
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Figure 2

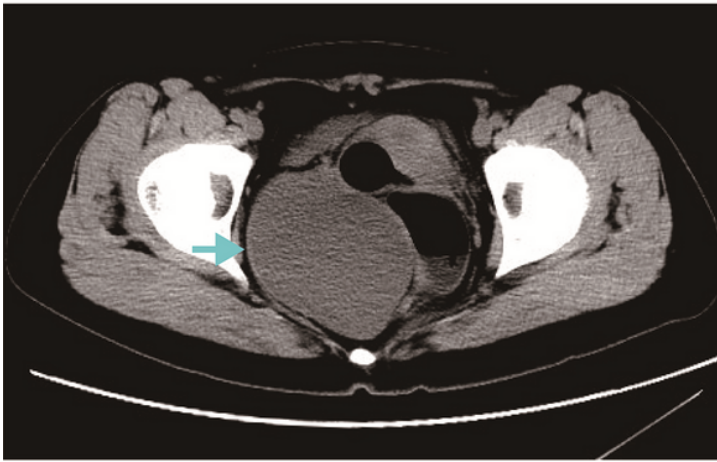
The sagittal images of benign presacral tumors in CT/MRI. The tumors were referred by the blue arrow.



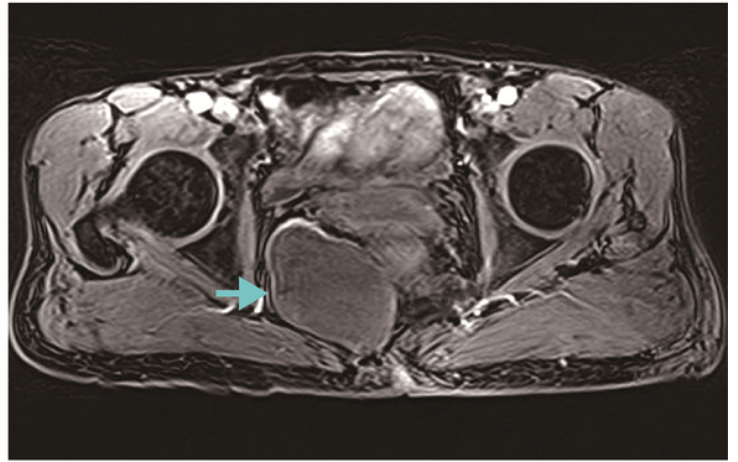
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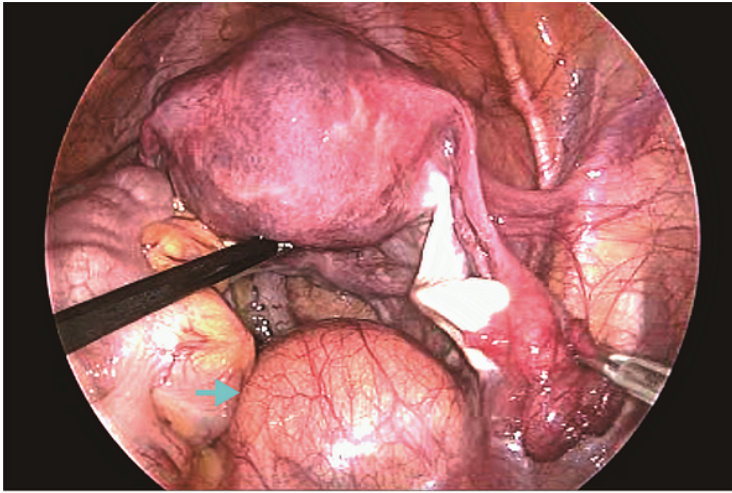
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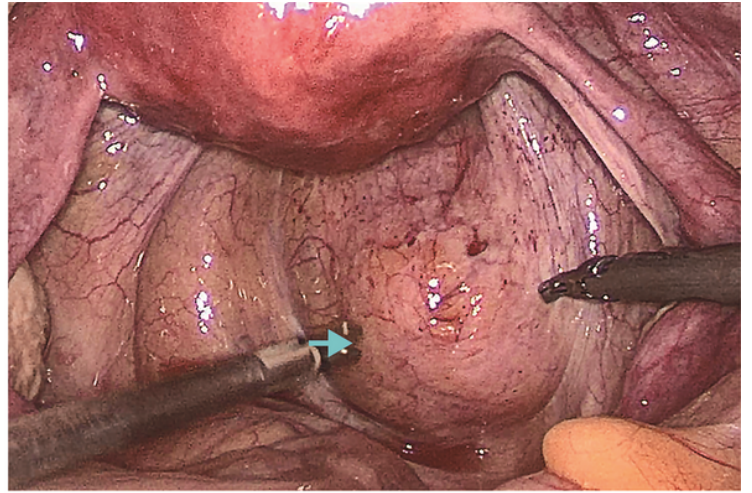
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Figure 3

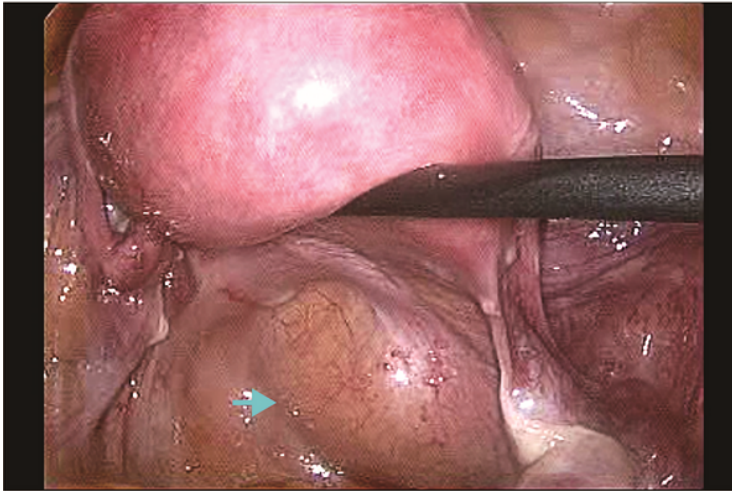
The horizontal images of benign presacral tumors in CT/MRI. The tumors were referred by the blue arrow.



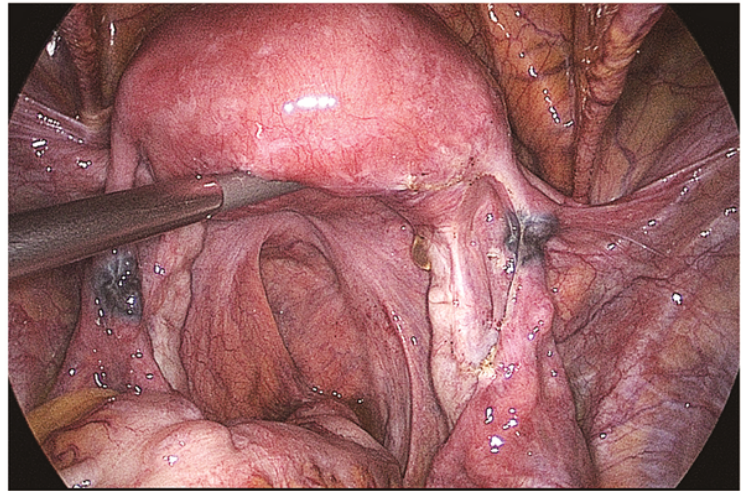
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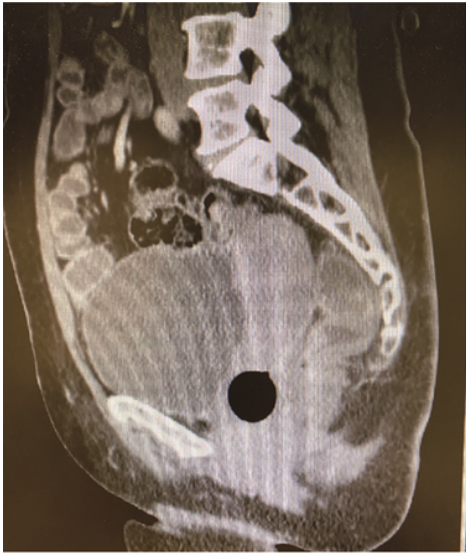
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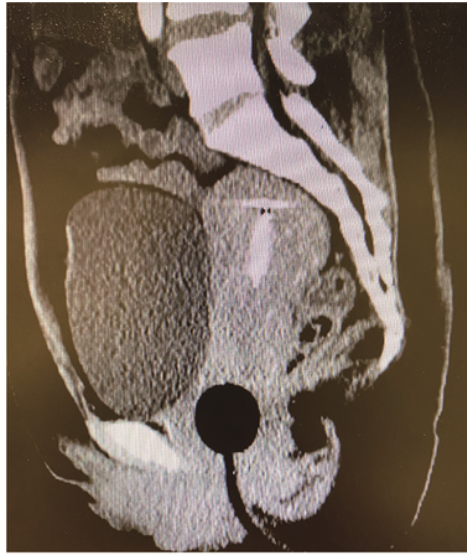
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Figure 4

The anatomical findings of benign presacral tumors during surgeries. The tumors were referred by the blue arrow.



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Figure 5

Repeated examination results of benign presacral tumors in CT/MRI.

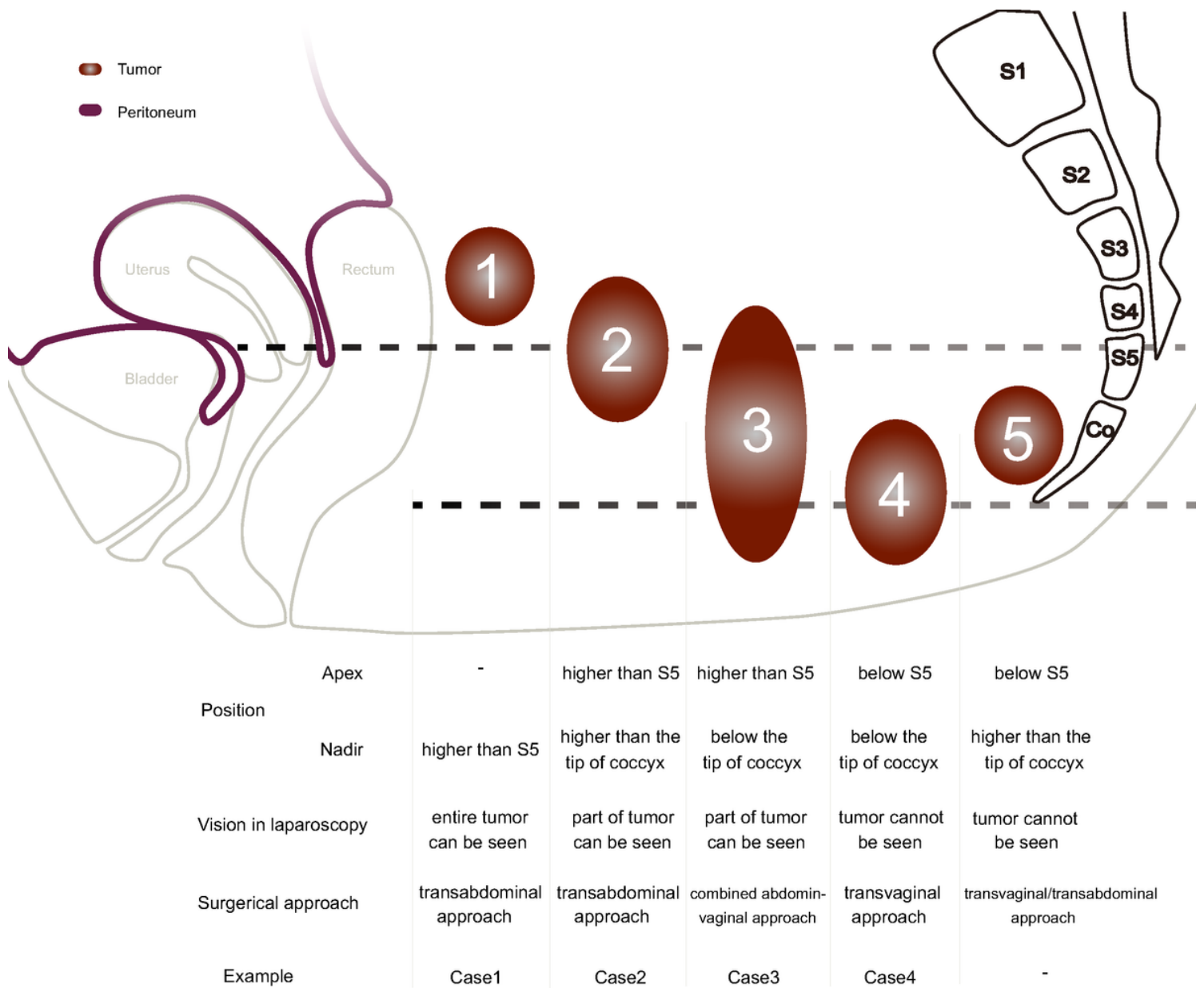


Figure 6

A model chart for determining the choice of surgical approach for adult female patients with benign presacral tumor. Abbreviation: S5, the fifth sacrum.

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