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Prostatic embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma in an adult

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A 40-year-old man presented with pelvic pain and difficulties urinating. Prostate-specific antigen levels checked twice over a 6-month period were slightly elevated (last level 1.54 ng/ml). Rectal examination indicated an enlarged prostate. Multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging revealed a mass on the right side of the prostate, which was heterogeneous hyperintense on T2-weighted images, hypointense on T1-weighted images, and hyperintense as a result of haemorrhage. Diffusion-weighted images showed significant diffusion restriction. On a dynamic contrast series, the lesion had lower contrast than the parenchyma of the prostate (Figure 1). Microscopic examination after prostatectomy showed solid cytoplasm, spindle-oval hyperchromatic nuclei and active rhabdomyoblasts. Immunohistochemistry was positive for desmin, myogenin, MyoD1 and CD56. The patient was diagnosed with embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of the prostate; a rare, aggressive tumour with low survival rates, for which there are few data or guidelines. Diagnosis involves biopsy and histopathology (Alenezi et al, 2023).

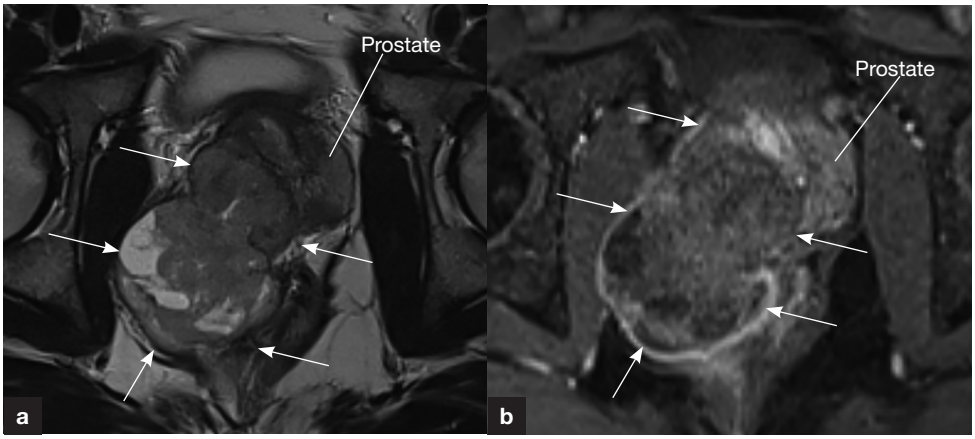

Figure 1. Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma showing (a) heterogeneous hypointensity on T2-weighted images (arrows), and (b) less contrast enhancement than prostate parenchyma in venous phase (arrows).

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Reference

Alenezi SAAD, Zahir M, Alenezi J. Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of the prostate in a young male: A rare case report. Int J Surg Case Rep. 2023;106:108228. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijscr.2023.108228

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