Female adnexal tumors of probable wolffian origin (FATWO) were first described in 1973 by Kariminejad and Scully. The tumors were microscopically characterized by epithelial cells growing in diffuse, sieve-like, tubular patterns. These tumors were typically located at the broad ligament where wolffian remnants are abundant, and have a different appearance to tumors of Mullerian origin.

In general, FATWOs are rare diseases and most of FATWO are benign morphological features and biological behavior. Malignant FATWOs are extremely rare neoplasms. There are few cases reported in the English medical literature. This is the first case reported in Korea and a malignant tumor described thus far, with distinctive morphological features being the large size of the tumor, larger than 12 cm, apparent hypercellularity, the highest mitotic activity (up to 36/10 HPF) with demonstrable tumor implants and metastases.

We report a fortuitously discovered case of a tumor...
Fig. 1. Gross finding. A well demarcated mass, 12 cm in diameter, showing soft, solid yellow-tan mass with focal hemorrhage.

Fig. 2. Microscopic finding. Low-power view showing closely packed variable sized hollow tubules lined by cuboidal epithelial cells (A), sieve-like pattern (B), cord-like arrangement (C), and solid growth (D). Hematoxylin and eosin ×40.

of the broad ligament having all the pathologic and clinical characteristics of a malignant FATWO displaying the highest mitotic activity.

Case Report

A 52-year-old woman, gravida 4 para 3, was referred to Cheil women’s Health Care Center on May 2008 to evaluate a pelvic mass with elevated CA125 (87.8 U/mL). A pelvic examination and an ultrasound showed an 11×9×8 cm semi-solid mass containing a cystic portion at the left uterine wall, with the mass separated from the uterus. An abdomen–pelvic CT