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The Treatment of Pazopanib on Vulvar Epithelioid Sarcoma: A Case Report and Review of Literature

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Epithelioid sarcoma of vulva is a very rare kind of tumor which its diagnosis cannot be readily reached; however, it is characterized by a variety of aggressive biological behaviors and poor prognosis. We report a case of vulvar epithelioid sarcoma in a 24–years-old woman who presented with protruding, mushrooms like mass on multiple area including lower abdomen, whole vulva, anus and both inguinal lesions along with distant metastasis to lung, pleura, bone and scalp. Result from histological evaluation showed malignant tumor, consistent with proximal type of epithelioid sarcoma. The main lesion was an open wound of large necrotic tissue formation with exposed bone on whole vulva. Her treatment started with palliative radiation therapy followed by adjuvant chemotherapy. Follow up imaging studies revealed a good response with partial resolution of vulvar lesion and complete resolution of pelvic bone metastasis. However, aggravation of multiple lung and pleural metastases was detected. Consequently the patient received target therapy of Pazopanib which is an inhibitor of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) pathway. After two months of daily regimen of Pazopanib (400 mg) follow up imaging studies showed partial resolution of both lung and pleural metastases. Pazopanib plays a crucial role in distant metastasis of solid malignancies and brings a delay in progression of the disease.

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Anti-cancer effect of Linalool in Epithelial Ovarian Cancer

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목적: Cancer chemotherapy has been applied to advanced tumors and intractable tumors, playing an important role in their treatments. However, there are many problems including the appearance of adverse reactions and acquirement of drug resistance. The increased numbers of medications resulted in a decreased quality of life for the patients. In the present study, the effects of linalool, a monoterpenic alcohol found in the essential oils from many aromatic plants, on growth of ovarian cancer cell lines, were investigated.

방법: The effects of linalool on cell proliferation, apoptosis in ovarian cancer cells (HeyA8, HeyA8-MDR, A2780par, A2780cp-20, 105 cells/0.2 mL HBSS) or SKOV3ip1 (1.0 peritoneal cavity of mice and linalool (300mg/kg, 600mg/kg/three times a week X9days, i.p.) was administered. The tumor was collected and weighed.

결과: Linalool inhibits cell proliferation in ovarian cancer cells, wild type and resistant type cells, and it induced apoptosis effects associated with activation of caspase 8 and 9. In addition, linalool led to increasing in reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation. In both HeyA8 and A2780par models in vivo, the mice in the linalool groups had significantly decreased tumor weight (both \( p < 0.05 \)) compared with control(PBS).

결론: The present study indicates linalool has anti-proliferation and apoptotic effects in ovarian cancer cells. These results suggest that linalool may represent a novel class of lead compound for developing potential therapeutic agents for ovarian cancer.