

PUBMED Research publication: doi: 10.6004/jadpro.2022.13.1.6. Epub 2022 Feb 1

Leiomyosarcoma (LMS) is the most common soft tissue sarcoma in adults and can occur in any part of the body. Uterine leiomyosarcoma (uLMS) is the most common location for LMS, making up 2% to 5% of all uterine malignancies. It is an aggressive tumor that is challenging to treat because of its resistance to standard therapy. The majority of patients (60%) are diagnosed with early-stage disease. However, regardless of the stage, uLMS has a poor prognosis. Surgical resection is the cornerstone of treatment for patients with localized LMS independent of the site of origin. Adjuvant chemotherapy for early-stage disease remains controversial as multiple clinical trials have failed to demonstrate benefit on overall survival. Progress has been made in therapy for advanced and recurrent disease. This case study will highlight the current and emerging data regarding novel therapies for women with uLMS.



COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH PUBLICATION ON UTERINE LMS:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8805803/>

FIGO Staging for Uterine Leiomyosarcoma

Stage	Definition
I	Tumor limited to uterus
IA	< 5 cm in greatest dimension
IB	> 5 cm in greatest dimension
II	Tumor extends beyond the uterus, within the pelvis
IIA	Adnexal involvement
IIB	Involvement of other pelvic tissues
III	Tumor invades abdominal tissues
IIIA	1 site

IIIB	> 1 site
IIIC	Involves pelvic and/or para-aortic lymph nodes
IV	Tumor invades pelvic organs and/or distant metastasis
IVA	Invasion of bladder or rectum
IVB	Distant metastases