**Ectopic Deciduoisis of Rectus Abdominis Muscle Mimicking Metastatic Nodules**

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**ABSTRACT**

Ectopic deciduosis can occur outside the endometrium on the surface of uterus, ovaries, peritoneum, fallopian tubes or appendix. Most cases present with incidental finding during cesarean section and do not require treatment. However, deciduoisis on the surface of peritoneum or muscle tissue can mimic metastatic deposits and histopathological examination is required for confirmation of diagnosis. We present a case of ectopic deciduoisis of rectus abdominis muscle which was clinically suspected as metastatic deposits.

**KEYWORDS:** Deciduoisis, Ectopic localization, Metastatic deposits, Rectus muscle.

**CASE REPORT**

A 23 years old female patient (G2P1L1) presented with pain in lower abdomen with nine months of amenorrhea. USG abdomen revealed deposits on rectus abdominis muscle mimicking metastatic nodules. LSCS was done, during the procedure small yellowish white nodular deposits were observed on the surface of rectus abdominis muscle. Considering them as a metastatic deposits, bits of rectus muscle were sent for histopathological examination.

**Histopathological report**

We received bits of rectus muscle totally measuring 6 x 3 x 1.5 cm. Serial sectioning revealed multiple yellowish white deposits aggregate measuring 3.9 x 1.6 x 0.8 cm.

Gross examination – yellowish white deposits on the surface of rectus abdominis muscle received in pieces.
Microscopy of these nodules revealed sheets of decidual tissue infiltrating the muscle fibres with focal inflammatory reaction.

**Figure 2:**

**Figure 3:**

Microscopy - Sheets of decidual tissue infiltrating in the muscle fibres (100 x H and E).

Considering the histopathological features, diagnosis was given as ectopic deciduosis of rectus abdominis muscle.

**DISCUSSION**

Ectopic deciduosis is presence of decidual tissue outside the uterus [1,2]. Pathogenesis of this condition is not clear but is thought to be a progesterone induced metaplasia of the coelomic stroma [3]. Sites of ectopic deciduosis are surface of uterus, ovaries, fallopian tubes as well as peritoneum. On rare occasion it can be observed in lymph nodes, lungs, kidneys, skin and other organs [4,5,6]. Ectopic deciduosis most of the times does not cause any symptoms and resolves spontaneously 4 to 6 weeks after delivery [7]. Ectopic decidual tissue on the wall of appendix can present as acute abdomen [8]. Peritoneal and muscle involvement can mimic peritoneal metastasis and mislead clinicians [9,10]. Other urgent manifestations of this condition are tubo ovarian abscess, intraperitoneal haemorrhage, bowel obstruction and dystocia [11]. In our case patient presented with deciduosis of rectus abdominis muscle.
with pain in abdomen. Pelvic ultrasonography or magnetic resonance imaging may be helpful to detect the lesion. However small size of nodule may lead to missing of the lesion. Microscopic appearance of ectopic decidua can be easily mistaken for a tumor as it appears as yellowish white nodules or plaques. In the present case ectopic deciduosis was involving rectus abdominis muscle and was detected on ultrasonography as metastatic deposits. The correct diagnosis was possible with histopathological examination.

CONCLUSION
Ectopic deciduosis is pregnancy related, self limited disease which mimics metastatic deposits on gross examination and radiological investigations. Histopathological examination confirms diagnosis and avoids further unnecessary treatment.

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