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Poster Presentation

Extra-Ovarian Brenner Tumor of the Cervix in a 43-Year-Old Woman: A Rare Entity with Uncommon Location, Case Report

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Brenner tumors are uncommon epithelial-stromal neoplasms that usually arise in the ovary and comprise a small proportion of ovarian tumors. Extra-ovarian Brenner tumors are exceedingly rare, and cervical involvement is exceptional. Because of their unusual location and histologic resemblance to other cervical epithelial lesions, accurate diagnosis can be challenging on limited biopsy material.

Case Description. A 43-year-old woman presented with prolonged menstrual bleeding and a clinically suspicious cervical mass. An initial cervical punch biopsy demonstrated benign inflammatory and metaplastic changes. Due to persistent symptoms, a repeat biopsy was performed. Histopathologic examination revealed well-defined nests and cords of urothelial-like epithelial cells with focal cystic change embedded in a dense fibrous stroma. The tumor cells showed elongated nuclei with dense chromatin, inconspicuous nucleoli, and clear cytoplasm with distinct cell borders. Occasional mitotic figures were present without significant cytologic atypia. Immunohistochemical studies demonstrated tumor cell positivity for GATA-3, CK7, p63, and p16, with estrogen receptor positivity in the surrounding stroma, supporting the diagnosis of a borderline extra-ovarian Brenner tumor of the cervix.

Discussion. Cervical Brenner tumors are extremely rare and may closely mimic squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, or benign squamous metaplasia, particularly in small biopsy specimens. Recognition of the characteristic nested urothelial-like architecture, together with a focused immunohistochemical panel, is essential for accurate classification and to prevent misdiagnosis and unnecessary aggressive management.

Conclusion. This case highlights a rare borderline extra-ovarian Brenner tumor arising in the cervix and emphasizes the importance of correlating histomorphologic features with immunohistochemistry in establishing the correct diagnosis of unusual cervical neoplasms.

Key words. Brenner tumor; immunohistochemistry, urothelium, uterine cervical neoplasms