A woman in her early 60s presented with postmenopausal bleeding. Pelvic ultrasound examination identified a large uterine mass. The patient underwent total hysterectomy to remove this uterine mass.

Which of the following is a malignant trophoblastic neoplasm that can develop many years after pregnancy?

a. Placental site nodule
b. Exaggerated implantation site
c. Epithelioid trophoblastic tumor
d. Endometrial stromal sarcoma

(see page 2926 for answer)
**Answer:** c. Epithelioid trophoblastic tumor

Epithelioid trophoblastic tumor is a rare malignant neoplasm of chorionic-type intermediate trophoblast. It is generally not associated with specific symptoms, but vaginal bleeding or menometrorrhagia is often noted, as is low elevation of serum β-human chorionic gonadotropin. Epithelioid trophoblastic tumor can develop within a year of and up to 2 decades after an antecedent gestation and thus can be seen in postmenopausal patients.

Epithelioid trophoblastic tumor forms a solid to cystic mass most commonly in the cervix or lower uterine segment with varying amounts of necrosis and hemorrhage. On microscopic examination, the tumor shows infiltrative mononuclear epithelioid cytologically atypical intermediate trophoblastic cells, often forming nests with hyalinization or necrosis centrally.

**REFERENCES**
