



## Image of the month

## Schwannoma in the abdominal wall

## Schwannoma de pared abdominal



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Fig. 1

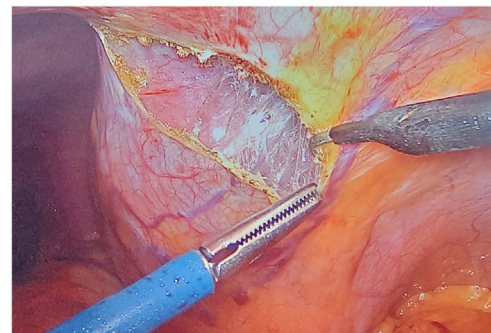


Fig. 2

A 21-year-old male was examined for early satiety, abdominal distension and loss of up to 15 kg of weight. Physical examination revealed a palpable mass in the left hypochondrium. Laboratory tests and tumour markers were normal. A computed tomography scan was performed (Fig. 1), which revealed a 9 cm mass in the left hypochondrium, dependent on the abdominal wall. Core needle biopsy showed a benign neural proliferation positive for S100 consistent with schwannoma. Laparoscopic surgical resection was decided, revealing a large lesion (Fig. 2), extraperitoneal, protruding into the abdominal cavity, dependent on the abdominal wall. The lesion was completely excised, including partial resection of the transverse muscle to obtain free margins, and reconstruction of the abdominal wall was not considered necessary. Histological examination confirmed the diagnosis of benign schwannoma.

After a favourable evolution, he was discharged from hospital on the second postoperative day, not requiring adjuvant treatment. After 3 months of follow-up, he remains asymptomatic and without recurrence.

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