Answer and Discussion—Retroperitoneal liposarcoma is a rare tumour that may grow to a considerable size before causing clinical symptoms. It has been reported that 20% of the tumours are >10 cm at the time of diagnosis. Clinically, these tumours tend to present with diffuse abdominal pain accompanied by anorexia, weight loss and increased abdominal girth. The most characteristic sign is a painless abdominal mass in ~78% of the cases. Abdominal symptomatology is due to compression of the organs. Aggressive surgical resection of the tumour together with adjacent structures, if necessary, is the mainstay of treatment.

Regarding prognosis, retroperitoneal liposarcoma is significantly better than other retroperitoneal soft tissue sarcomas such as leiomyosarcoma, malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumour, and malignant fibrous histiocytoma. Histologic grade, status of resection margin, and tumour invasion of adjacent structures are known to affect prognosis of retroperitoneal sarcoma.

In this patient, histologic examination of the specimen confirmed that the lesion was well-differentiated liposarcoma. Her postoperative course was uneventful. Any adjuvant therapy was not given.

After 3 years of treatment, the patient was well.