

brown granular areas are seen scattered throughout the thickened portion of the wall. These are round or irregular in contour,

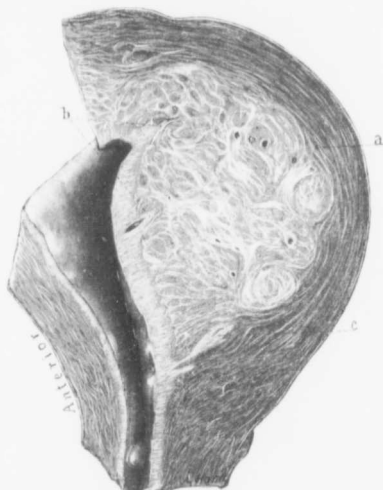


FIG. 1.—DIFFUSE ADENOMYOMA OF THE POSTERIOR WALL OF THE UTERUS. (Natural size.)

Gyn.-Path. No. 664. The uterus has been amputated through the cervix. The anterior uterine wall is unaltered. The posterior wall from cervix to fundus is greatly thickened, owing to the presence of a diffuse myomatous growth lying between the mucosa and the outer covering of normal muscle. This diffuse growth consists of fibres forming whorls but also passing in all conceivable directions. It encroaches to a slight extent on the uterine cavity. At *a* is seen the junction between the diffuse myoma and the normal muscle. The fibres of the one, however, blend imperceptibly with the other, and it would be impossible to shell this growth out, as can be done with discrete myomata. Near the internal os is a small polyp. The uterine cavity is somewhat lengthened. The mucosa lining the anterior wall is of the normal depth, but that covering the posterior wall is considerably thickened, and at two points indicated by *b* it can be traced for a considerable distance into the myoma. At *c*, just along the lower margin of the growth, the mucosa can be seen penetrating into the uterine wall for fully 1.5 cm. (For the histological appearance of the posterior wall see Fig. 2.)

and as one approaches the uterine cavity are seen to merge directly into the mucosa. Even on macroscopic examination it is evident that at least in the superficial areas are portions of the mucosa that dip down into the tumor.

Scattered here and there throughout the tumor are cavities, the largest of which is about 5 mm. in diameter. They have a smooth, glistening inner surface. Some of them are filled with blood. Along one margin of the tumor is a myomatous nodule 1 cm. in diameter. The outer portion of the uterine wall, which corresponds to the uterine muscle, averages 1 cm. in thickness.

Right side: The tube is 9 cm. long, 6 mm. in diameter. It is free from adhesions and has a patent fimbriated extremity. The parovarium