Granulocytic sarcoma (GS), which is also known as chloroma, is a solid collection of leukaemic cells occurring outside of the bone marrow in acute myelogenous leukaemia (AML) (Rappaport 1966). This disease can be observed in patients with acute leukaemia or chronic myeloid leukaemia in the blastic phase (Rappaport 1966). Granulocytic sarcoma is seen in 3-5% of patients with acute myelogenous leukaemia. It is a disease which is encountered in 0.7/million in the juvenile population and 2/million in the adult population (Neiman et al. 1981). In this report, we present a case of GS of the uterine cervix with heavy vaginal bleeding, resulting in unnecessary surgery. We then discuss the effect of surgery on the disease progress in light of the current literature.