A Large Adrenal Pseudocyst Mimicking An Adrenal Cancer

Adrenal Kanseri Taklit Eden Büyük Adrenal Kist

Fatih Kurtuluş¹, Oğuzhan Parlakkılıç²

¹Kolan International Hospital, Urology Clinic, Istanbul/ Turkey

²Nisantasi University, Department of Urology, Istanbul/TURKEY

Correspondence: Fatih Kurtuluş, Kolan International Hospital, Urology Clinic, Istanbul/Turkey Email:fokurtulus@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Adrenal pseudocysts are rare lesions and usually discovered incidentally .They are usually benign and asymptomatic.There is reported potential malignant transformation of adrenal cysts and indicates radical excision of these masses. The differential diagnosis must consider cystic adrenal carcinoma. We report the case of a 58 year-old asymptomatic woman with a well-defined 17 cm lesion of adrenal gland with calcification and necrotic components. Preoperative computed tomography of the abdomen reveals suspicion of adrenal cancer.

Keyswords: Adrenal cancer, pseudocyst, adrenalectomy

ÖZET

Adrenal pseudokistler genellikle insidental olarak tesbit edilen nadir lezyonlardır. Genellikle iyi huylu ve asemptomatiktirler. Adrenal kistlerin malign transformasyon potansiyelleri rapor edildiğinden bu kitlelerin radikal eksizyon endikasyonu vardır. Ayırıcı tanıda kistik adrenal karsinoma mutlaka düşünülmelidir. Bu yazımızda, iyi sınırlı fakat kalsifikasyon ve nekrotik içeriği bulunan, 17 cm' lik bir adrenal kitlesi bulunan bir hastamızı sunmayı amaçladık. Operasyon öncesi tetkiklerde adrenal kanser şüphesi oldukça yüksekti.

Anahtar kelimeler: Adrenal kanser, psödokist, adrenalektomi

INTRODUCTION

A giant adrenal tumor is a rare finding. The differential diagnosis is difficult and not always possible from radiology images. In our case, there was a high suspect of adrenal cancer according to preoperative radiological findings. The histopathology report surprisingly revealed an adrenal pseudocyst.

CASE

A 58 year-old woman was admitted to our hospital with asymtomatic incidentally detected adrenal mass. She had no complaints. On physical examination, mild left costovertebral angle tenderness an a palpable mass on the left side of the upper abdomen were found. Other examinations were normal. The routine laboratory tests were normal. Laboratory exams for pheochromocytoma and Cushing's syndrome were unremarkable. Abdominopelvic MR scan showed a large (16*16*14 cm)

cystic mass with contrast enhancement (Figure 1a and 1b). Cystic neoplasm of the pancreatic tail was also in suspect. Because of the preoperative radiologic findings with suspect of adrenal cancer, open exploration was performed. On exploration, large cystic mass with irregular calcific surface was present for which left radical adrenalectomy was completed(Fig 1). The postoperative period was uneventful and the patient was discharged after 3 days. The histopahtology report surprisingly revealed an mostly calcified adrenal pseudocyst without a cellular lining. No evidence of malignancy was found.

Fig1a: Abdominal MRI. A giant left adrenal mass(Axial section)



Fig 1b: Abdominal MRI: A giant left adrenal tumor (Transverse section)



Fig 3: Left adrenal mass with calcific lining

DISCUSSION

Adrenal cysts are rare lesions which are usually nonfunctional and asymptomatic. Adrenal pseudocysts do not have epithelial linings and account for about %32-40 of adrenal cysts1

Only %7 of all reported adrenal pseudocysts are malignant or potentially malignant and the risk increases with size, in particular if over 6cm2,3

The mainstay of treatment for adrenal pseudocysts is surgical excision, especially for symptomatic, functionaland those greater than 4-5 cm in diameter.4 The prognosis of non-malignant cysts is excellent. The surgical approach can be a laparotomic adrenalectomy, since the laparoscopic approach is not sufficient to control large masses. 5 On the other hand, small adrenal cysts do not necessary need surgical approach. They may be followed up by ultrasound or CT and hormonally.

A giant adrenal cyst mimicking a carcinoma by the preoperative phenotype is a very rare finding. The diagnosis could only be made following the pathological analyses.

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