Extra-Adrenal Silent Retroperitoneal Paraganglioma: A Rare Case

Dr. Swarjith Nimmakayala, Dr. Brijesh Kumar Sharma, Dr. Vikalap Gupta,
Department of General Surgery, Mahatma Gandhi Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Abstract: Extra-adrenal retroperitoneal paragangliomas are extremely rare neuroendocrine neoplasms with an incidence of 2-8 per million. They emanate from embryonic neural crest cells and are composed mainly of chromaffin cells located in the para-aortic sympathetic chain. They synthesize, store and secrete catecholamines due to which they may present with symptoms of hypertension like headache, sweating and palpitation and sometimes they may present with vague symptoms like pain abdomen and lump abdomen. On the other hand, they may remain silent and non-functional. Histopathologically and tumor marker wise, non-functional and the functional tumours are absolutely same. Primary methods of pre-operative diagnosis include imaging techniques which also help in surgical planning and pre-operative preparation of the patient. Non-functional tumours often escape preoperative diagnosis and create intraoperative complications. We present a case of non-functional extra-adrenal retroperitoneal paraganglioma occurring in a 50-year-old male patient presenting with mass per abdomen. On Ultrasonography, suspicion was towards a retroperitoneal mass of probable lymph nodal origin. On CT Scan, a large well defined heterogeneously enhancing mass lesion with solid and necrotic areas and few tiny foci of central calcifications is seen in left side of mesenteric measuring 11.4cm *11.7cm*9.6cm(AP*TD*CC). No bowel invasion is seen. Prominent vessels are seen around the mass. IMP- Mass lesion left side of abdomen – likely mesenteric origin (? Malignant). The patient was posted for surgical resection of the mass. Per-operatively, the patient developed hypertensive crisis. Post operative period was uneventful and patient recovered well. This report highlights the importance of pre-operative diagnosis which is vital in the management of extra-adrenal retroperitoneal paraganglioma.

Keywords: Extra-Adrenal silent Retroperitoneal Paraganglioma

1. Case Report

A 50-year-old male patient presented to surgical department with complaints of lump in the left upper and mid abdomen. There was no history of vomiting or altered bowel habits or previous history of similar attacks. The patient was not a known hypertensive and was not on any medication. Per abdominal examination revealed a mass in the left lumbar region extending into left hypochondriac region which did not move with respiration but side to side movement was present, globular in shape, rounded margins, smooth surface, firm in consistency, non ballotable. Bowel sounds and rectal examination were normal. Ultrasonography showed, a retroperitoneal mass of probable lymph nodal origin was suspected. On CECT. IMP- Mass lesion left side of abdomen – likely mesenteric origin(?) Malignant).
The hematological and biochemical profiles were normal. Laparotomy was undertaken for exploration by left paramedian incision. Per-operatively, a retroperitoneal mass was found which was highly vascular. The mass was found located anterior to the sympathetic and lymphatic chain. While attempting to separate the mass, further dissection revealed that the mass was arising from the sympathetic chain. The mass was completely resected and was sent for histopathology.

2. Histopathological Findings

Histopathology report says tumour made up of polygonal and spindle cells arranged in trabecular and solid patterns. The cells have abundant granular, amphophilic cytoplasm.
The cells show vesicular nuclei showing pleomorphism. The features are suggestive of extra-adrenal paraganglioma. Histopathological diagnosis: Extra-adrenal retroperitoneal paraganglioma. Immunohistochemistry showed positivity for Chromogranin, Synaptophysin and S-100 protein.

3. Discussion

Paragangliomas are rare neuroendocrine tumours emanating from specialized cells referred to as chief cells of paraganglia which are spread over the entire body ranging from the skull to the pelvic floor. Regardless of their location, these are referred to as “paragangliomas”. The only exception to this rule being the paraganglioma arising from the adrenal medulla commonly referred to as “pheochromocytoma”. The term “extra-
adrenalparaganglioma” is appropriate for paragangliomas situated outside adrenal medulla. Most of these paragangliomas are known to occur in specific locations like the carotid body, jugular foramen, middle ear, aortic- pulmonary region, posterior mediastium and abdominal para aortic region including the Zuckerkandl’s body or aortic body. The adrenal medulla has the largest collection of receptor cells derived from the neural crest which accounts for the highest rate of occurrence of these tumours at this site. Whereas, extra- adrenal retroperitoneal paragangliomas emanate from the symmetrically distributed paraganglia situated in close relation to the aorta and sympathetic chain. These paraganglia which are histologically similar to carotid body and adrenal medullary paraganglia degenerate after the age of 1 to 1½ years.

Some of the paragangliomas are known to create, store and secrete catecholamines and are hence termed “functional paragangliomas”. While these are diagnosed easily, non-functional paragangliomas may create major difficulties in pre-operative diagnosis.

Extra- adrenal paragangliomas are rarely encountered in daily clinical practice. If they are non-functional, they can pose additional diagnostic dilemmas thus causing difficulties in the choice of treatment and management approach.

Extra- adrenal retroperitoneal paragangliomas show classic histological features which help in reaching the diagnosis. However, the correct management lies in the pre-operative diagnosis since pre-operative pharmacological preparation with alpha-adrenergic blockade for 2–4 weeks to prevent and treat a syndrome of possible intra-operative catecholamine release may be started failing which, catecholamine induced complications like hypertensive crisis, cardiac arrhythmias, pulmonary oedema and cardiac ischaemia due to manipulation of the tumour may arise. Even a hypotensive crisis may occur after tumour removal. Pre-operative diagnostic modalities include radio-imaging techniques comprising USG, CT, MRI, 131I, MIBG and octreotide along with endocrine secretion evaluations. To confirm the diagnosis since pre-operative diagnosis in these tumours due to our own operative differential diagnosis considered in the present case were retroperitoneal malignant mesenchymal tumour and lymph nodal mass.

4. Conclusion

Extra- adrenal retroperitoneal paragangliomas are rare neoplasms which may cause difficulty in diagnosis and treatment. Yet, a pre-operative diagnosis is crucial for pre-operative preparation and proper planning of management. Therefore, we wish to highlight the importance of pre-operative diagnosis in these tumours due to our own experience of a non-functional tumour which escaped a definitive pre-operative diagnosis resulting in unforeseen development of per-operative hypertensive crisis.

References