## INTRAVASCULAR PAPILLARY ENDOTHELIAL HYPERPLASIA OF THE ADRENAL MEDULLA

副腎髄質の血管内乳頭状血管内皮過形成

AKIRA KAWASHIMA, M.D. 川嶋 明 TAIICHIRO JOHSEN, M.D. 城仙泰一郎 SADAYUKI MURAYAMA, M.D. 村山貞之 WALTER J. RUSSELL, M.D., D.M.Sc.

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# INTRAVASCULAR PAPILLARY ENDOTHELIAL HYPERPLASIA OF THE ADRENAL MEDULLA 副腎髄質の血管内乳頭状血管内皮過形成

AKIRA KAWASHIMA, M.D. ( 川嶋 明 )<sup>1</sup>; TAIICHIRO JOHSEN, M.D. ( 城仙泰一郎 )<sup>2</sup>; SADAYUKI MURAYAMA, M.D. ( 村山貞之 )<sup>1</sup>; WALTER J. RUSSELL, M.D., D.M.Sc. <sup>1</sup>

RERF Department of Radiology<sup>1</sup>; and Department of Urology, Hiroshima Citizens Hospital<sup>2</sup> 放射線部<sup>1</sup>, 広島市民病院泌尿器科<sup>2</sup>

#### SUMMARY

A case of unilateral intravascular papillary endothelial hyperplasia of the adrenal medulla accompanied by massive calcifications is described. This is the first report of such a case detected radiologically. A review of the pertinent literature is included.

#### INTRODUCTION

The efficacy of imaging the adrenal gland by means of computed tomography (CT) has been well documented. CT can readily and accurately demonstrate both the normal and abnormal adrenal gland. This report describes the CT manifestations in a case of adrenal intravascular papillary endothelial hyperplasia.

Papillary endothelial hyperplasia<sup>8</sup> is a peculiar benign intravascular process, which simulates angiosarcoma histopathologically. Most such lesions are located deep in the dermis or subcutis without involvement of the overlying skin.<sup>8-10</sup> They can occur in a variety of organs and with other lesions, as in previously normal vessels or in varices, hemorrhoids, pyogenic granulomas, and hemangiomas.<sup>9,10</sup> However, involvement of the adrenal gland has not been previously documented.

#### 要 約

集簇的石灰化を伴った副腎髄質の一側性血管内乳頭 状血管内皮過形成の1例を記載する.これは放射線 学的検査によって描出された最初の症例報告である. 関連する文献の考察も加える.

#### 緒言

コンピューター断層撮影法(CT)による副腎の描出 の有効性はかなり報告されている. <sup>1-7</sup> CT によれば, 正常並びに異常な副腎のいずれも,容易にかつ正確 に描出することができる.本報では,副腎血管内 乳頭状血管内皮過形成の症例における CT 画像に ついて述べる.

乳頭状血管内皮過形成<sup>8</sup> は,血管内の特殊な良性病変であり,組織病理学的には血管肉腫と類似している.この病変は,多くの場合上層の皮膚に影響を与えずに,真皮内又は皮下組織の深部に位置している.8-10 これは,以前は正常であった血管内や,静脈瘤,痔核,化膿性肉芽腫及び血管腫内など,他の病変を伴って種々の臓器で発生する.9,10 しかしながら,副腎に発生したものについてはこれまでに報告されたものはない.

#### CASE REPORT (MF#

This 60-year-old woman complained of occasional back pain of one-year duration, which was slowly progressive. However, on physical examination, including palpation, there was no evidence of a mass. The laboratory findings were normal. Plain abdominal radiography revealed a round soft tissue mass containing multiple, minute, discrete calcifications in the left upper quadrant (Figure 1A). Comparison with an intravenous pyelogram performed three years previously (Figure 1B) showed an increase from 4.2 to 5.5 cm in maximum diameter, and an increase in prominence of the calcifications.

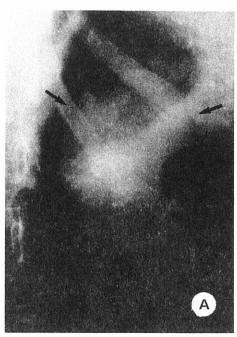


Figure 1A. This 60-year-old female complained of occasional back pain of one-year duration. A round soft tissue mass (arrows) containing multiple, minute, discrete calcifications was noted in the left upper quadrant.

図1A この60歳の女性は、1年間、時折り背中の痛みを訴えていた。左上腹部に、複数の微小で離散している石灰化のある円形の軟部組織腫瘤(矢印)がみられた。

Abdominal ultrasonography revealed evidence of a left suprarenal mass which contained high echogenicity centrally with slight, distal acoustic shadowing (Figures 2A and B). A subsequent intravenous pyelography showed multiple, minute, discrete calcifications superior and anterior to the left kidney, which was normal.

#### 症例報告(MF#

この60歳の女性は、1年間、時折り背中の痛みを訴えており、これは除々に悪化していた。しかし、触診を含む理学的検査では、腫瘤は認められなかった。臨床検査所見は正常であった。単純腹部X線検査によって左上腹部に、複数の微小で離散している石灰化のある円形の軟部組織腫瘤が認められた(図1A)。3年前に撮影した静脈内腎孟X線像(図1B)と比較すると、最大直径は4.2cmから5.5cmに増加し、石灰化も著明になってきた。

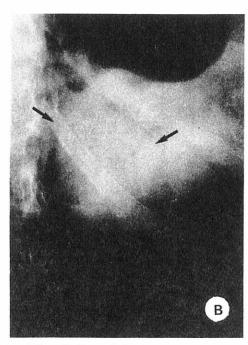


Figure 1B. Review of the intravenous pyelogram performed three years previously (arrows) showed that this lesion had increased in size and in prominence of the calcifications (Figure 1A).

図1B 3年前に撮影した静脈内腎孟 X 線像(矢印)を検討すると、この病変の大きさの増大と著明になった石灰化がみられた(図1A).

腹部超音波検査によって、後方に若干の音響陰影を 伴い、中心部の音響強度が高い左腎上部腫瘤の所見 が得られた(図2A及びB). 続く静脈内腎盂造影法 では、正常な左腎の上方及び前方に複数の微小で 離散している石灰化が示された。

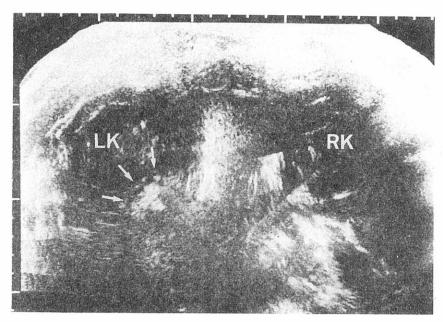


Figure 2A. Posterior abdominal transverse contact-compound ultrasonography showed questionable evidence of a left suprarenal mass (white arrows) which seemed to have high echogenicity centrally.

図2A 後腹部横断接触複合超音波検査では、中心部の音響強度が高いと思われる左腎上部腫瘤 (白矢印)の不確実な所見が得られた。

RK = right kidney 右腎

LK = left kidney 左腎

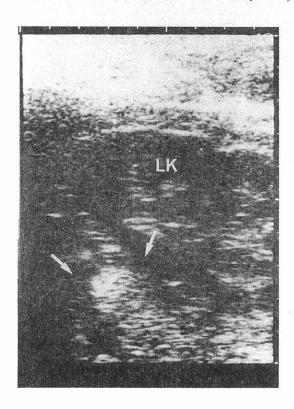


Figure 2B. Posterior longitudinal real-time ultrasonography showed a left suprarenal mass (white arrows) which had high echogenicity centrally. LK=left kidney

図2B 背部縦断実時間超音波検査では、中心部の音響強度 が高い左腎上部腫瘤(白矢印)がみられた. LK=左腎 CT of the left retroperitoneal region demonstrated a well-defined mass (5 cm diameter) partly surrounded by a normal left adrenal gland (Figures 3A and B). This lesion contained multiple, discrete, minute calcifications of which CT attenuation values were 353 Hounsfield units (HU). Following the intravenous administration of contrast medium, the lesion was poorly enhanced (Figure 3C). CT clearly confirmed that the lesion was distinct from the body and tail of the pancreas, and the superior pole of the left kidney.

Electrolytic analyses including those for calcium and phosphates, and biochemical examinations including catecholamines (epinephrine, norepinephrine, and vanillylmandelic acid), cortisol, 17-hydroxycorticosteroids (17-OHCS), and 17-ketosteroids (17-KS) were all within the normal range. Adrenal scintigraphy showed no abnormality.

左後腹膜領域の CT では,正常な左副腎に部分的に囲まれた境界明瞭な腫瘤 (直径 5 cm) が示された (図3 A 及びB).この病変は CT 減衰値が 353 Hounsfield unit (HU)の,複数の微小な離散している石灰化であった.造影剤の静脈内注入の後,病変の増強はあまりよくなかった (図3 C). CT は,病変が膵体,膵尾及び左腎の上端とは明らかに異なることを明確に示した.

カルシウム及び燐酸塩などの電解分析と、カテコールアミン(エピネフリン、ノルエピネフリン、及びパニリルマンデル酸)、コルチゾール、17-ハイドロキシコルチコステロイド(17-OHCS)、及び17-ケトステロイド(17-KS)などの生化学検査はすべて正常範囲の値を示した。副腎シンチグラフィーには、何ら異常がなかった。

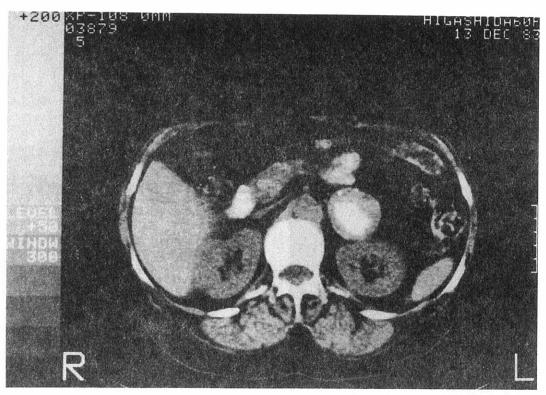


Figure 3A. CT of the left retroperitoneal region demonstrated a well-demarcated mass (5cm), containing massive calcification centrally.

図3A 左後腹膜領域の CT は、中心に集簇的石灰化のある明瞭な腫瘤(5 cm)を示した.

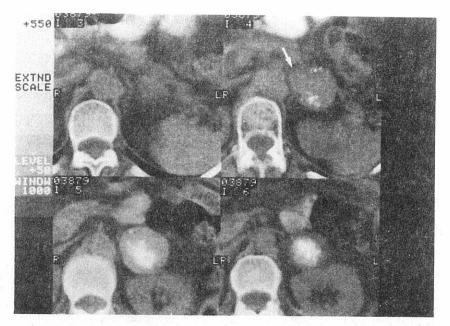


Figure 3B. This lesion was seen in multiple sequential images. Multiple, discrete, minute, calcifications were components of a well-circumscribed round mass, the upper portion of which was surrounded by distended adrenal cortex (arrow).

図3B 複数の連続像に病変がみられた。境界鋭利な円形腫瘤に、複数の離散性のある微小な石灰化があり、その腫瘤の上部は伸張した副腎皮質(矢印)に囲まれている。

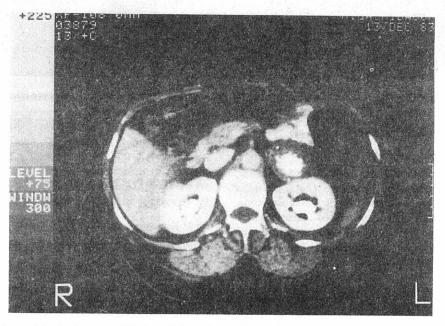


Figure 3C. Postcontrast CT showed the lesion to be poorly enhanced. CT showed the lesion to be distinct from the pancreas and the superior pole of the left kidney.

図3C 造影剤注入後の CT では、病変の増強はあまりよくない。 CT によれば、病変は膵臓及 び 左腎の上端と明らかに区別された。

At surgery, a dark, reddish adrenal mass was found, not adherent to any surrounding structures. It weighed 31g, and contained blood and multiple tiny calculus-like components, which themselves weighed 17g (Figure 4). On analysis, these were found to consist of 78% calcium phosphate and 22% calcium carbonate. Histologically, this lesion proved to be intravascular papillary endothelial hyperplasia with dystrophic calcification (Figure 5).

外科手術で、周囲組織には癒着していない暗赤色の 副腎腫瘤が発見された・腫瘤の重量は31gであり、 血液と複数の小さな結石状成分が含まれ、その重量 は17gであった(図4)・解析すると、これは78%の カルシウム燐酸塩と22%のカルシウム炭酸塩で構成 されていることが明らかになった。この病変は、組織 学的には、ジストロフィー性石灰化を伴った血管内 乳頭状血管内皮過形成であった(図5).

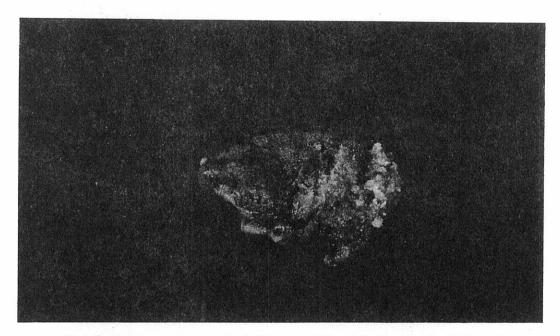


Figure 4. The gross specimen consisted of the mass which contained blood and multiple calculi. 図 4 肉眼で見ると,標本は血液と複数の結石を含む腫瘤から成っていた.

#### DISCUSSION

Papillary endothelial hyperplasia is a peculiar, benign intravascular process that bears a remarkable resemblance to a hemangiosarcoma. Clearkin and Enzinger<sup>8</sup> described features which aid in its recognition and in its differential diagnosis from a hemangiosarcoma. These include the intraluminal location of the lesion, the absence of tissue necrosis, and the intimate association of the proliferated tuft-like structures with thrombotic material. It was pointed out that the subcutis of the fingers, the head and neck regions, and the trunk are its most common locations. It can occur either in previously normal vessels or in varices, hemorrhoids, pyogenic granulomas, and hemangiomas. <sup>9,10</sup> The

#### 考察

乳頭状血管内皮過形成は,血管肉腫に極めて類似している特殊な良性血管内病変である。Clearkin 及びEnzinger<sup>8</sup>は,その確認を容易にし,血管肉腫との鑑別診断に有用なこの過形成の特徴を述べている。その特徴には,病変が血管内に位置すること,組織壊死の欠如,増殖した房状構造と血栓物質の密接な関連等が含まれる。指,頭頚部,及び体幹の皮下組織が同疾患の最も頻発する部位であることが指摘された。それは,以前正常であった静脈内か,又は静脈瘤,痔核,化濃性肉芽腫及び血管腫内の

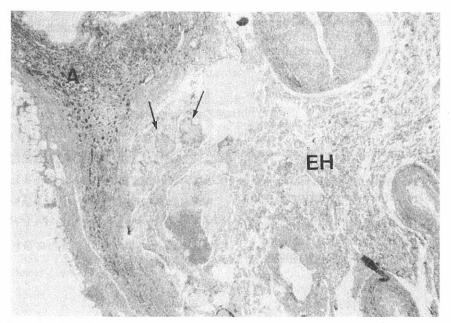


Figure 5. The microscopic specimen confirmed the mass to be intravascular papillary endothelial hyperplasia (EH) with dystrophic calcification (black arrows).

図 5 顕微鏡検査で、腫瘤はジストロフィ性石灰化(黒矢印)を伴う血管内乳頭状血管内皮過形成(EH)であることが確認された。

A = adrenal gland 副腎 (×60)

lesion of the present case was located in the left adrenal gland, but did not prove to be accompanied by a hemangioma. Lee et al<sup>11</sup> reported a case of adrenal hemangioma with phleboliths, in which there was no description of intravascular papillary endothelial hyperplasia. Clearkin and Enzinger<sup>8</sup> suggested that thrombosis precedes the papillary proliferation and that the thrombotic material serves as a matrix for its development. Slowing of the blood flow, stasis, and thrombosis, as in hemangioma, vascular malformations, and dilated veins, appear to be the only prerequisites for the development of this lesion.

CT effectively defines the anatomic contours, configuration, and volume of a suprarenal mass. To a certain extent, it can help to assess its general tissue characteristics. The CT image, however, is not specific as far as histopathology or tumor physiology (hormonal activity) is concerned. The range of attenuation values for adrenal masses varies. Attenuation differences have been attributed to varying constituents such as fat and/or intrinsic changes related to necrosis

いずれにも発生しうる.<sup>9,10</sup> 本報の症例における病変は、左副腎に位置していたが、血管腫との合併は認められなかった. Lee ら<sup>11</sup> は、静脈結石を伴う副腎血管腫の症例について報告したが、血管内乳頭状血管内皮過形成についての記述はない. Clearkin とEnzinger<sup>8</sup> は、血栓が乳頭状増殖に先行して発生し、血栓物質がその発生基盤となることを示唆した. 血管腫、血管奇形、及び静脈拡張の場合と同じく、血行遅滞、血行停止、及び血栓のみがこの病変の発生の必要条件のようである.

CT は、腎上部腫瘍の解剖学的輪郭、構造及び体積を効果的に明確に示す。CT で、ある程度まで一般組織の特徴を評価することができる。しかし、CT 像は組織病理学や腫瘍生理学(ホルモン活動)に関するかぎり特定的ではない。副腎腫瘤に対する減衰値の範囲は様々である。減衰値の差異は、脂肪若しくは壊死や出血に関連する内因性変化のような成分の

and hemorrhage. 12 The radiographic appearance in the present case includes multiple, discrete, minute calcifications in a well-circumscribed round mass. Histopathologically, the calcification is of the dystrophic type, and is regarded, at least in part, as due to degeneration of thrombi and of the lesion itself, an intravenous papillary endothelial hyperplasia. Underlying conditions in which calcification can occur include tuberculosis, spontaneous hemorrhage. 13 cvst. 13,14 myelolipoma,15 hemangioma, 11 neuroblastoma, carcinoma, and metastatic adrenal melanoma. 16 Less frequently detected on plain radiography are pheochromocytoma adenoma, and they are not associated with adrenal hyperplasia. Although rare, intravascular papillary endothelial hyperplasia should be considered in the differential diagnosis of calcified adrenal masses.

変動により生じる.12 今回の症例の X 線検査では、境界鋭利な円形腫瘤に複数の離散した微小石灰化がみられる. 組織病理学的には,この石灰化はジストロフィ型で,少なくとも部分的には血栓及び病変である血管内乳頭状血管内皮過形成そのものの変性のためとみなされる. 石灰化が起こりうる基礎疾患は、結核、自然出血、13 副腎囊胞、13,14 骨髄脂肪腫、15 血管腫、11 神経芽腫、癌,及び転移性副腎黒色腫 16 が含まれる. 単純 X 線検査であまり検出されないものに褐色細胞腫,及び腺腫があり、副腎過形成とは関連性がない. 石灰化副腎腫瘍の鑑別診断では、まれではあるが、血管内乳頭状血管内皮過形成について考慮すべきである.

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