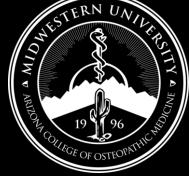
AMSER Rad Path Case of the Month:

A 63-year-old female presents with enlarging left adrenal mass

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Patient Presentation

HPI: A 63-year- old female presents for follow up evaluation of an incidental left adrenal mass. She presented to the ED several months ago with abdominal pain. CT abdominal pelvis showed a 3cm left adrenal mass.

PMH: Osteoporosis, hypothyroidism, hyperparathyroidism PE:N/A



Pertinent Labs

- Urine metanephrines and normetanephrine are within normal limits.
- ACTH, Cortisol, and aldosterone are within normal limits.
- TSH, Free T4, and PTH are within normal limits.



What Images Should We Order?



ACR Appropriateness Criteria

<u>Variant 3:</u>

Indeterminate adrenal mass, greater than 2 cm and less than 4 cm on initial imaging. No diagnostic benign imaging features. No history of malignancy. Adrenal specific imaging.

Procedure	Appropriateness Category	Relative Radiation Level
MRI abdomen without and with IV contrast	Usually Appropriate	0
MRI abdomen without IV contrast	Usually Appropriate	0
CT abdomen without and with IV contrast	Usually Appropriate	€€€€
CT abdomen without IV contrast	May Be Appropriate	♥♥♥
Image-guided biopsy adrenal gland	Usually Not Appropriate	Varies
CT abdomen with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	€€€
FDG-PET/CT skull base to mid-thigh	Usually Not Appropriate	€€€€

This imaging modality was ordered

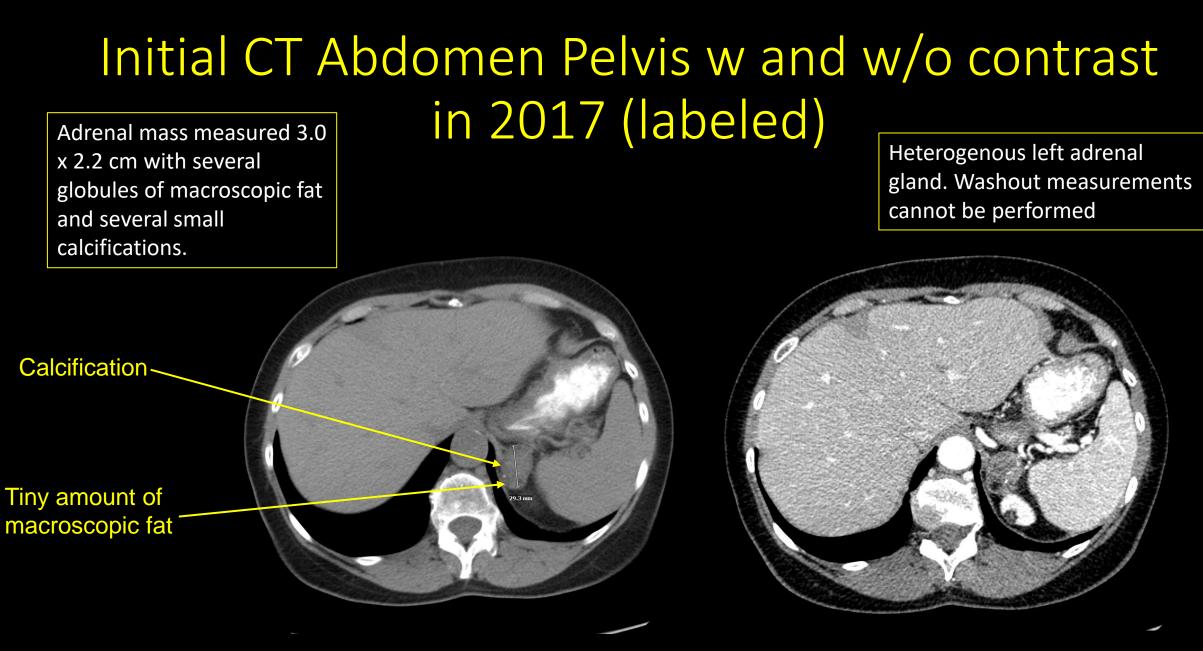


Initial CT Abdomen Pelvis w and w/o contrast in 2017 (not labeled)









Non contrast abdomen CT

Contrast enhanced CT

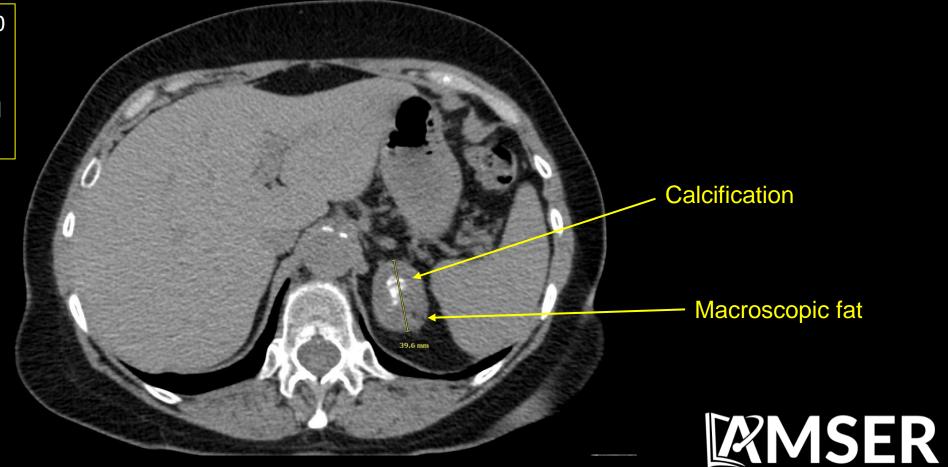
CT Abdomen Pelvis w and w/o contrast in 2020 (not labeled)





CT Abdomen Pelvis w and w/o contrast in 2020 (labeled)

Adrenal mass measured 4.0 x 2.2 x 3.1cm. There are increasing calcification in the mass. There are 2 small areas of macroscopic fat.

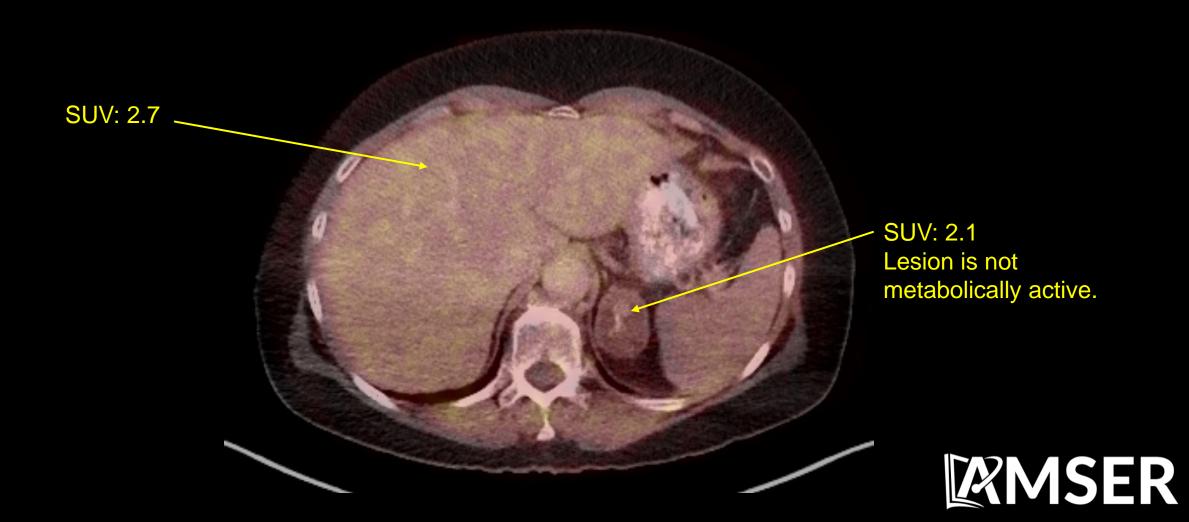


PET/CT in 2020 (not labeled)

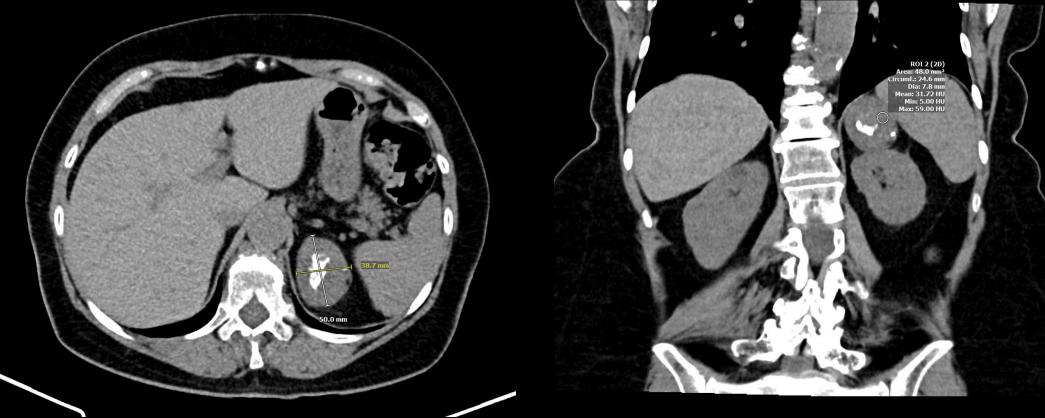




PET/CT in 2020 (labeled)



CT Abdomen Pelvis w and w/o contrast in 2023 (not labeled)





CT Abdomen Pelvis w and w/o contrast in 2023 (labeled)

Coronal

ROI 2 (2)

Axial

Continued enlargement of the left adrenal mass, now measuring 5.0 x 3.9 cm. Stable calcification and macroscopic fat noted. Wash out not performed due to heterogenous nature.

Calcification ~

Macroscopic Fat ·



- Myelolipoma
- Adrenal Adenoma
- Adrenal Cortical Carcinoma



Gross Path

The lesion measured 7.3 x 3.9 x 2.7cm, encompasses both pieces. Central fibrinous dull hemorrhagic nodule replacing the entire medulla.

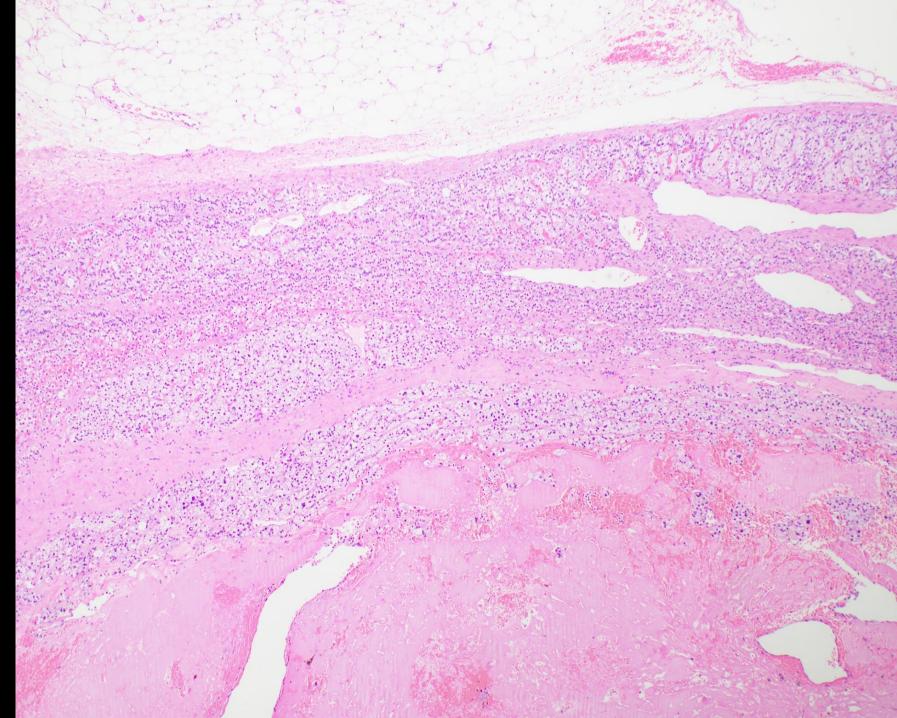






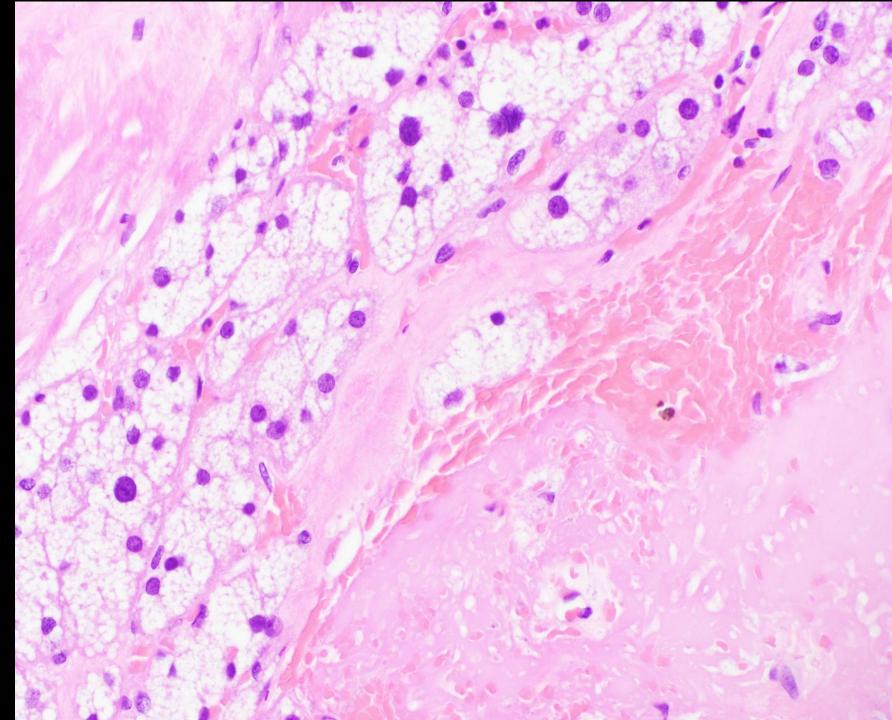
Adrenal Adenoma at Low-power

 Extra-adrenal fat to adrenal gland to adenoma to organizing hemorrhage



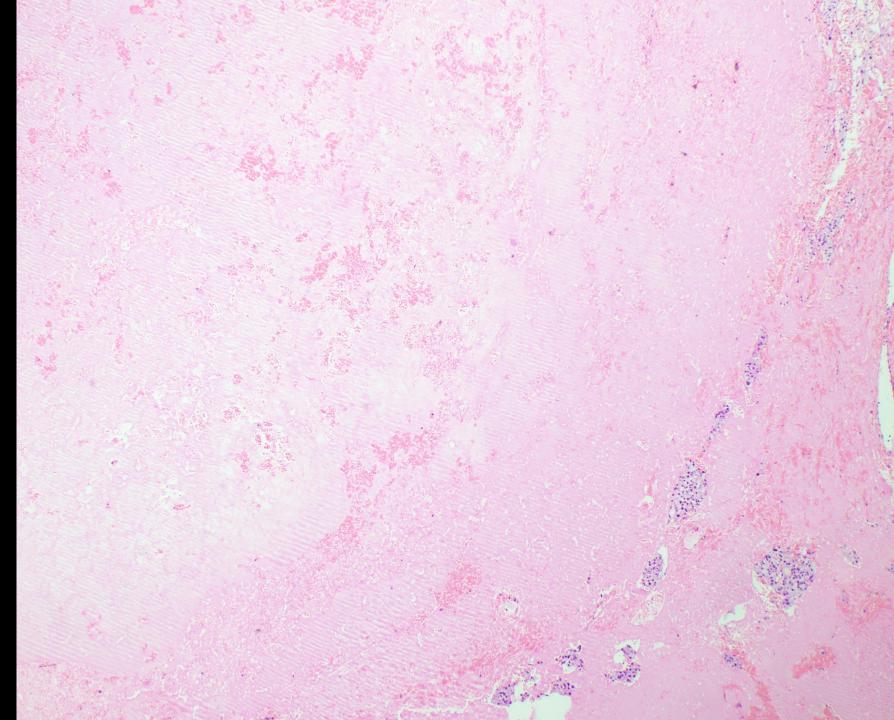
Adrenal Adenoma at High-power

 Tumor cells with surrounding hemorrhage



Adrenal Adenoma at Low-power

 Extent of organizing hemorrhage including RBCs and fibrin



Final Dx:

Adrenal Cortical Adenoma with Organizing Hemorrhage



Case Discussion

Definition:

- Adrenal adenomas are benign neoplasms that originate from the adrenal cortex.
- They are categorized as functional or nonfunctional.
- Functional adrenal adenomas produce adrenal cortical hormones.
- Adrenal adenomas can be lipid rich or lipid poor.

Epidemiology:

- Adrenal adenomas account for 54%-75% of adrenal incidentalomas.
- The frequency of adenoma is 0.14% between age 20-29 and 7% in those older than 70.



Case Discussion

Diagnosis:

- CT scan or MRI should be used to evaluate an adrenal mass.
- Adrenal cortical hormone levels (metanephrines, normetanephrine, cortisol, ACTH, and aldosterone) are evaluated as part of the workup.



Imaging Features of a Typical Adrenal Adenoma

- CT: homogenous hypodense mass, <10HU on non-con CT (lipid rich).
- If >10HU, must do washout study (lipid poor).
- For discussion of washout please refer to:
- Adrenal Washout
- Heterogenous lesions with large areas of necrosis or hemorrhage cannot be characterized by their washout pattern.



Case Discussion

Management:

- This adrenal lesion was problematic because of its heterogenous nature and increasing size.
- The presence of macroscopic fat suggested that this could have been myelolipoma.
- Calcifications are nonspecific and can be seen with many adrenal pathologies, including hemorrhages and adenocarcinomas.
- Ultimately, the increasing size of the adrenal lesion led to it being resected.





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