First Report of Retroperitoneal Mucinous Cystadenoma in a Patient with Hirsutism

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Primary retroperitoneal mucinous cystadenomas (PRMC) are rare benign neoplasms of unknown origin most commonly reported in women of childbearing age. Preoperative diagnosis of benign PRMC is difficult based on radiology findings alone, and limited biopsy or laboratory sampling is insufficient for definitively diagnosing PRMC. Therefore, PRMC is generally diagnosed post-surgical resection. Here, we present the first reported case of concurrent presentation of PRMC, elevated pre-operative levels of dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEA-S), and hirsutism in the English literature.

Case Report

A 19-year-old nulliparous woman presented to her primary care provider for evaluation of hirsutism. Her medical history was significant for primary amenorrhea, obesity, and mitral stenosis with regurgitation. She denied any unexplained weight changes, fatigue, weakness, fever, chills, or night sweats. There was no family history of hirsutism. The patient denied using alcohol or tobacco. She was noted to be obese on the initial physical examination and was mentally underdeveloped. Her body mass index at the time of evaluation was 45.7 kg/m², and she was observed to have a weight gain of 28.13 kg over 2 years. In addition, the patient’s hirsutism was reported to have begun when she was approximately 17 years old and increased over the preceding 2 years, with increasing severity over the last year. The characteristic hair distribution of hirsutism was noted on examination with thick hair growth on the chin, upper lip, lateral side of the face, and over the midline abdomen. Her Ferriman-Gallwey Score was calculated to be 13-15 (mild hirsutism). The patient’s abdomen was soft, not tender or distended, and no masses were palpable. The patient then underwent a laboratory workup for hirsutism, and the observed laboratory values were normal besides elevated DHEA-S and testosterone levels (Table 1). Hyper-secretion of cortisol and non-classical congenital adrenal hyperplasia were included in the differential diagnosis; however, baseline serum cortisol was found to be normal and a cosyntropin stimulation test was negative. The patient did not follow-up for collection of the 24-hour urine cortisol measurement.
A computed tomography (CT) scan with contrast of the abdomen/pelvis was requested to rule out a virilizing tumor of the adrenal gland. CT imaging highlighted a cystic lesion in the left lower quadrant/upper pelvis region (Figure 1A), and normal appearing adrenal glands. The patient also had a pelvic ultrasound to evaluate the ovaries, which appeared normal. At the recommendation of the radiologist, the patient then underwent magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to determine the exact nature of the lesion. A lobulated, thin-walled cyst in the left retroperitoneum/mesentery, thought to be most likely secondary to a mesenteric cyst or a lymphatic cyst/lymphangioma, was visualized and was measured to be 5.8 cm x 3.9 cm x 5.8 cm (Figure 1B).

Due to the presence of amenorrhea, hirsutism, and elevated androgens, polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) was thought to be the cause of hirsutism. From the radiological images, the cyst was thought to be a congenital anomaly such as an enteric duplication cyst or a primary retroperitoneal cyst. Due to the unknown biological potential of the cystic lesion, an excision was planned for both diagnostic and potentially therapeutic purposes.

The patient was taken to the operating room for a laparoscopic possible open excision of the retroperitoneal cystic lesion. The cystic mass was found to be located lateral to the descending colon and was easily dissected out. It was not attached to the left colon, left ovary, or the pancreas. The specimen was sent to pathology for definitive diagnosis.

Pathology analysis with an initial hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stain revealed a 5.5 cm x 4.5 cm x 4.0 cm pink-tan cyst with a 0.1 cm thick wall (Figure 2). Cell morphology consisted of columnar cells with basally placed nuclei of mucinous cells, which was consistent with a mucinous cystadenoma. Additional immunohistochemical (IHC) staining for estrogen receptors (ER) and calretinin detected a strong presence of ER on the surface and in the stroma of the cyst (Figure 3A) and only a few stromal cells stained with calretinin (Figure 3B). With no definite ovarian tissue present, the lesion was diagnosed as a benign mucinous cystadenoma arising from the retroperitoneum.

The patient had no postoperative complications and was seen at a follow-up appointment 2 weeks later and had normalized levels of DHEA-S from 458 to 300 μg/dL. There was no appreciable resolution in her hirsutism in the short-term follow-up.
Discussion

PRMC are rare neoplasms. Since there is no epithelial tissue in the retroperitoneum, the origin of these lesions is unknown. There are two main hypotheses currently proposed for their origin.²

The first hypothesis is that these cysts are ovarian in origin, which is supported by the literature and positive expression of ER in the present case (Figure 3A).² Since ER is expressed on cells in both the breast and ovaries, this finding does not definitively mean that the cyst was ovarian in origin, but it supports the first hypothesis. Furthermore, the PRMC resembles ovarian mucinous cystadenomas.¹,⁵-⁷ This theory would explain why women have higher reported incidence of being diagnosed with PRMCs.¹

The second most commonly referenced theory is that these cysts arise from the invagination of the multipotential mesothelium followed by mucinous metaplasia of the mesothelial cell lining, which gives rise to the mucinous cyst.¹,³,⁵,⁸-¹⁴ Calretinin staining was weak compared to the ER stain, which stained both the mucinous cyst cells and the stroma (Figure 3). Because calretinin stains mesothelial cells, the patient’s cyst does not appear to be mesothelial in origin and does not support this hypothesis. The reported cyst may be related to Müllerian/ovarian cell lineages. At this time, there is no universally accepted etiology for PRMCs.

Mucinous retroperitoneal neoplasms are clinically categorized into three different groups that range from benign to malignant based on their histology and clinical behavior (Figure 4). The first type is a benign mucinous cystadenoma. Under microscopic evaluation, these cysts have basally located nuclei, normal cell structure, and normal mitotic rate. Additionally, in these lesions there is no recurrence after surgical resection.³,¹⁵ The second type of neoplasm is borderline mucinous cystadenomas. These neoplasms, unlike the first type, have a low malignant potential. On excision, these lesions have low atypia and pathologically resemble borderline mucinous neoplasms of the ovary.³ The third type of neoplasm is malignant mucinous cystadenocarcinoma. This type of lesion can be either primary or metastatic.³,¹⁶ Under microscopic evaluation, these lesions have marked atypia, increased pleomorphism, high nuclear cytoplasmic ratio, and either back-to-back glands or stromal infiltration. Areas of necrosis may also be visible in malignant lesions. Since a

| Table 1. Laboratory results and normal value ranges |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| **Test**                  | **Pre-Operative Observation** | **Post-Operative Observation** | **Normal Value Range** |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Alkaline Phosphate       | 117 U/L                       | N/A                            | 42 – 85 U/L            |
| Alanine Aminotransferase | 38 U/L                        | N/A                            | 8 – 22 U/L             |
| Total Testosterone       | 113 ng/dL                     | 111 ng/dL                      | <10 – 47 ng/dL         |
| DHEA-S                   | 458 μg/dL                     | 300 μg/dL                      | 65 – 380 μg/dL         |
| Free Testosterone        | 3.1 mg/dL                     | 3.2 mg/dL                      | 0.2 – 1.0 mg/dL        |
| Sex Hormone-Binding Globulin (SHBG) | 17 nmol/L                     | 13 nmol/L                      | 19 – 125 nmol/L        |

N/A: Not Applicable

Figure 3. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining for (A) estrogen receptor (ER) and (B) calretinin. Strong ER staining is present in both the mucinous cyst cells and stroma.
definitive diagnosis can only be made through examination of the excised tissue, complete surgical excision is recommended.1-3

While most patients are reported to present with pain or other symptoms (Table 2), our patient had no symptoms directly attributable to the retroperitoneal cystic lesion. The patient’s DHEA-S levels, which were elevated to 458 μg/dL at the time of initial surgical consultation, normalized to 300 μg/dL following surgical excision of the cystic lesion. This decrease of DHEA-S level, to the best of our knowledge, has not been previously described in the English literature. Thus, the relationship between the tumor and elevated DHEA-S level with subsequent normalization may be incidental and therefore not related to the PRMC resection. In addition, there were other slight abnormalities in the lab values of our patient that are of unknown significance and without specific discussion in the literature that was reviewed; this could be an area of further inquiry (Table 1).

PCOS is associated with elevated androgens, which was noted in our patient (Table 1), and has not previously been reported in conjunction with PRMC in the literature. However, further observations between PRMC and PCOS may elucidate a relationship between the two entities. Whether or not the presence of hirsutism in the current report was related to the PRMC or the coincidental identification of PCOS in the patient is uncertain; therefore, further investigation would be needed to better define this observation.

To put this case report in the context of the current literature on mucinous retroperitoneal neoplasms, we performed a detailed review of the indexed published English language literature from 1989 to January 2018 and only found 55 cases of benign PRMC with the associated characteristics summarized in Table 2.1-3,5-52 A vast majority of the cases reported (95%) were female (Table 2), which supports the ovarian origin hypothesis for these lesions.

All reported patients had removal of the retroperitoneal cyst, with the majority having open surgical intervention (70%). Of the overall reported cases, only about 14% underwent laparoscopic resection, with most laparoscopic procedures being performed in the last two decades. Recent documented reports of laparoscopic excision suggest that minimally invasive resection may be a safe and effective management strategy for this condition.2,9,10,24,27,31,34,46,47

It is important to note that in a comprehensive review of the English literature, there are 21 cases of borderline malignant mucinous cystadenomas and 80 cases of malignant mucinous cystadenocarcinoma.9,53-55 The presence of these other categories of cystic lesions supports the need for surgical resection to definitively diagnose and reduce the potential for future cancer development in these lesions.

Conclusion
Primary retroperitoneal mucinous cystadenomas are rare neoplasms. All lesions, whether symptomatic or not, should be surgically removed due to their unknown malignant potential. Either open laparotomy or laparoscopic approaches may be used. While the origin of these cysts is unknown, the strong presence of ER and absence of calretinin on the patient’s cyst supports the theory that these cysts arise from the ovaries.5 Additionally, the presence of ER may provide a future link between PRMC and PCOS. This is the first case report of the observation between a PRMC, elevated levels of androgens, and hirsutism. This observation needs to be replicated in order to explore the relationship of PRMC with reproductive hormones and hirsutism.

Acknowledgements
We would like to acknowledge Emily Andreae, PhD and Marie Fleisner for manuscript editing assistance.
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Data collected from 51 previous studies1-3,5-52

Other symptoms include abdominal fullness, discomfort, distention, flatulence, or mass

Sex

| Characteristics | n (%) |
|-----------------|-------|
| Male            | 3 (5.4) |
| Female          | 53 (94.6) |

Presentation

| Other Symptoms* | 24 (42.8) |
| Incidental Finding | 7 (12.5) |
| Unknown          | 2 (3.6) |

Age Range

| Median Age | 36 |
|------------|----|

Surgery Type

| Surgery Type | n (%) |
|--------------|-------|
| Open         | 40 (71.4) |
| Laparoscopic | 10 (17.9) |
| Unknown      | 6 (10.7) |

Cyst Largest Diameter

| Cyst Largest Diameter | n (%) |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 0-10 cm               | 12 (21.4) |
| ≥10-15 cm             | 20 (35.8) |
| ≥15-20 cm             | 11 (19.6) |
| ≥20 cm                | 11 (19.6) |
| Unknown               | 2 (3.6) |

Median Tumor Size (cm)

| Median Tumor Size (cm) | 12.65 |

Status at Follow Up

| Status at Follow Up | n (%) |
|---------------------|-------|
| No Evidence of Disease | 25 (44.6) |
| Not Recorded        | 28 (50.0) |
| Not Available       | 3 (5.4) |

*Other symptoms include abdominal fullness, discomfort, distention, flatulence, or mass

Data collected from 51 previous studies1-3,5-52

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CM&R 2020 : 1 (March)