Pancreatic paracoccidioidomycosis simulating malignant neoplasia: Case report

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Abstract

Paracoccidioidomycosis is a systemic granulomatous disease caused by fungus, and must be considered in the differential diagnosis of intra-abdominal tumors in endemic areas. We report a rare case of paracoccidioidomycosis in the pancreas. A 45-year-old man was referred to our institution with a 2-month history of epigastric abdominal pain that was not diet-related, with night sweating, inappetence, weight loss, jaundice, pruritus, cholangitis, and acholic feces, without signs of sepsis or palpable tumors. Abdominal ultrasonography (US) showed a solid mass of approximately 7 cm × 5.5 cm on the pancreas head. Abdominal computerized tomography showed dilation of the biliary tract, an enlarged pancreas (up to 4.5 in the head region), with dilation of the major pancreatic duct. The patient underwent exploratory laparotomy, and the surgical description consisted of a tumor, measuring 7 to 8 cm with a poorly-defined margin, adhering to posterior planes and mesenteric vessels, showing an enlarged bile duct. External drainage of the biliary tract, Roux-en-Y gastroenteroanastomosis, lymph node excision, and biopsies were performed, but malignant neoplasia was not found. Microscopic analysis showed chronic pancreatitis and a granulomatous chronic inflammatory process in the choledochal lymph node. Acid-alcohol resistant bacillus and fungus screening were negative. Fine-needle aspiration of the pancreas was performed under US guidance. The smear was compatible with Paracoccidioides brasiliensis. We report a rare case of paracoccidioidomycosis simulating a malignant neoplasm in the pancreas head.

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Key words: Paracoccidioidomycosis; Pancreas; Fungus infection; Pancreatic tumors; Differential diagnosis

Core tip: This is a report of a rare case of pancreatic paracoccidioidomycosis, which shows its importance in the differential diagnosis of intra-abdominal tumors in endemic areas. This is apparently the first such report written in English. The patient had a pancreatic mass adhering to vessels and deep planes, with enlargement of satellite lymph nodes; but malignant neoplasia was not found. The ultrasonography-guided pancreas fine-needle aspiration defined the diagnosis and successfully directed the therapy. Remarkably, although the patient had abdominal lymph node enlargement, he did not present peripheral lymphadenopathy, which is usually
the major complaint in patients with the juvenile form of paracoccidioidomycosis.

INTRODUCTION

Paracoccidioidomycosis (also known as Pb mycosis or South American blastomycosis) is a systemic granulomatous disease caused by the fungus Paracoccidioides brasiliensis, which is autochthonous in Latin America. It was described by Lutz, and its incidence ranges from 3 to 4 cases per million, up to 1 to 3 cases per one hundred thousand inhabitants per year in endemic areas, with an annual mortality of 1.45 per million inhabitants, which is the highest rate observed among systemic mycoses. It affects 10 to 15 adult males per one female case, mostly between the 3rd and 6th decades of life, and has two main forms: the juvenile form, constituting 3%-5% of cases, which compromises the reticuloendothelial system, and the somewhat more common chronic form that comprises 90% of cases, mainly affecting the skin and the lungs. Paracoccidioidomycosis can mimic neoplasias, such as periampullary or colon cancer. Therefore, it must be considered in the differential diagnosis of intra-abdominal tumors in endemic areas. This case illustrates a rare case of paracoccidioidomycosis simulating a malignant neoplasia in the pancreas head.

CASE REPORT

A 45-year-old white adult male from São Paulo state was referred to our institution with a 2-month history of epigastric pain that was not diet-related. It was intermittent, of strong intensity, with radiation to the back and relieved by the use of omeprazole. Additionally, the patient had night sweating and a weight loss of 13 kg in 45 d, and lacked vomiting, diarrhea, or fever. Twenty days before admission, the patient reported jaundice, pruritus over the whole body, choluria, and acholic feces. The patient was a current smoker and alcohol user, while his physical examination revealed jaundice and pain after deep abdominal palpation, without signs of sepsis or palpable tumors. Pulmonary auscultation showed no alterations, and laboratory exams confirmed cholestatic syndrome (Table 1).

Abdominal ultrasonography (US) showed a solid mass of approximately 7 cm × 5.5 cm on the pancreas head, with a small tumor of 1 to 2 cm juxtaposed with the mass, suggesting local metastases. Abdominal computerized tomography (CT) showed dilation of the biliary tract, an enlarged pancreas (up to 4.5 in the region of the head) with a poorly-defined margin and two hypodense areas without significant enhancement after intravenous contrast (white arrow). The same image shows a hydroureter (arrow head) and mild splenomegaly.

| Table 1  | Laboratory exams according to the time of hospitalization |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------|
|          | Admission | 3 mo | 12 mo | Normal range |
| GGT (U/L) | 646       | 677   | 632   | 15-73        |
| ALP (U/L) | 1047      | 600   | 262   | 36-126       |
| AP (U/L)  | 58        | 147   | 68    | 30-110       |
| ALT (U/L) | 53        | 184   | 173   | 21-75        |
| AST (U/L) | 2.5       | 4.3   | 4.8   | 3.5-5.5      |
| INR       | 1.04      | 1.17  | 1.12  | <1.25        |
| Bilirubin (mg/dL) | 3.8 | 1.7  | 0.6    | 0.2-1.3 |
| Bilirubin (mg/dL) | 0.6 | 0.4  | 0.2    | 0-1.1   |
| Platelets (× 10^3/mm³) | 278 | 177  | 138    | 140-440 |
| Leukocytes (× 10^3/mm³) | 6.2 | 4.5  | 5.3    | 4-11   |

GGT: Gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase; INR: International normalized ratio.

Figure 1 Contrast enhanced abdominal computed tomography. Head, body, and tail of pancreas with enlarged dimensions and a poorly-defined margin, with two hypodense areas without significant enhancement after intravenous contrast (white arrow). The same image shows a hydroureter (arrow head) and mild splenomegaly.
neoplasia was not found at the intraoperative frozen section analysis. Microscopic analysis showed chronic pancreatitis and a granulomatous chronic inflammatory process in the choledochal lymph node. The presence of granulomas without caseous necrosis in the lymph node would suggest a diagnosis of sarcoidosis; however, at that time it was not possible to definitively discard the diagnosis of tuberculosis (Figure 2A). Acid-alcohol resistant bacillus and fungus screening by Ziehl-Neelsen, PAS, and Gömöri staining were negative. The biopsies were reviewed, and a cohesive granuloma without caseous necrosis was found attached to peripancreatic fat. The abdominal pain and the jaundice worsened, and the patient developed fever, leukocytosis, and drainage of purulent secretion by a surgical drain located near the pancreas. Upper digestive endoscopy showed esophageal varices. Plain chest X-ray and thoracic CT scan were normal. Metronidazole and ciprofloxacin were prescribed due to the hypothesis of bacterial cholangitis, and clinical improvement was observed. Fine-needle aspiration smear showing rounded yeast forms with a birefringent wall and multiple sporulation compatible with Paracoccidioides brasiliensis (black arrows).

Figure 2 Pathological findings (hematoxylin/eosin × 200 magnification). A: Epithelioid granuloma in a lymph node near the ductus choledochus, with absence of necrosis, fungi, or bacteria. B: Fine-needle aspiration smear showing rounded yeast forms with a birefringent wall and multiple sporulation compatible with Paracoccidioides brasiliensis (black arrows).

clinical and laboratory improvement (Table 1).

**DISCUSSION**

Pancreatic paracoccidioidomycosis simulating pancreatic neoplasia has been infrequently reported in the literature[6]. Clinical findings include weight loss, weakness, dizziness, repletion, pruritus, jaundice, cholangitis, and fecal acholia, as in the reported case. Signs of cholestatic disease are the most reported abnormalities, with an increase in alkaline phosphatase and gamma-glutamyl transferase. Jaundice is usually observed in the late stage of the disease, and is associated with differential diagnoses of greater severity[3], such as malignant pancreatic neoplasia. The findings of pancreatic tumor adhering to vessels and deep planes, as well as satellite nodules and obstruction of the biliary tract with secondary portal hypertension (diagnosed through the esophageal varices), suggested a diagnosis of metastatic pancreatic cancer. As shown in this report, abdominal lymphatic compromise may give rise to such clinical conditions as abdominal tension and pain, which may even simulate acute abdomen affections[7]. The granulomatous involvement of lymph nodes initially led to the hypothesis of sarcoidosis, which may affect multiple organs, particularly the lungs (90%) and lymph nodes (75%)[9]. But sarcoidosis rarely affects the pancreas[10,11], and when it does, it is usually asymptomatic[12]. The type of granuloma found in the lymph node, characteristically epithelioid, without necrosis or bacilli, favored this diagnosis. On the other hand, immunosuppression with corticoids, which would be recommended in a case of sarcoidosis, may be harmful if the patient has had an infectious disease. At that time, the second pancreatic tissue sample obtained by FNA defined the paracoccidioidomycosis diagnosis and successfully directed the therapy. Interestingly, although the patient had had an abdominal lymph node enlargement, he did not have peripheral lymphadenopathy, which is usually the major complaint in patients with the juvenile form of paracoccidioidomycosis. Additionally, there were none of the pulmonary manifestations that occur in 90% of patients with the chronic form[1]. Although it is rare, pancreatic paracoccidioidomycosis must be considered in the differential diagnosis of intra-abdominal tumors in endemic areas, even without peripheral lymphadenopathy.

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