Doege-Potter Syndrome: A Presumptive Case of Metastatic Hemangiopericytoma with Persistent Hypoglycemia in a 27-Year-Old Male

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Abstract

Doege-Potter syndrome (DPS) is a rare paraneoplastic condition characterized by hypoinsulinemic hypoglycemia from a solitary fibrous tumor. The underlying mechanism is the secretion of a prohormone form of insulin-like growth factor II (IGF-II) by the tumor, which causes decreased release of glucose into the circulation. We report the case of a 27-year-old Filipino male with presumptive DPS from a recurrent right temporo-zygomatic hemangiopericytoma (HPC). The complexity of DPS requires a multidisciplinary approach. Early screening for metastases from HPC may prevent the undesirable sequelae of the disease process.

Key words: Doege-Potter syndrome, hemangiopericytoma, hypoglycemia

INTRODUCTION

Hypoglycemia is a medical emergency commonly caused by medications, alcohol and sepsis. Occasionally, it can be an initial manifestation of a neoplasm, particularly islet cell tumors, such as an insulinoma. In rare instances, it can also be caused by non-islet cell entities such as solitary fibrous tumors (SFT). This condition is called Doege-Potter syndrome (DPS), which accounts for less than 5% of cases.1 DPS is a rare paraneoplastic condition characterized by hypoinsulinemic hypoglycemia secondary to ectopic secretion of the prohormone of IGF-II.2 Only 45 cases of Doege-Potter syndrome have been reported worldwide. Based on an extensive literature search, there are no documented or published cases of DPS from the Philippines.3

CASE

A 27-year-old Filipino male presented with a painless, nodular mass on the right temporo-zygomatic area starting 10 years prior to admission. In the ensuing years, he underwent five surgical resection procedures due to recurrences on the same site. Final histopathologic diagnosis revealed hemangiopericytoma (HPC). The patient subsequently underwent radiotherapy and had no recurrence for two years.

He was apparently well until three months before admission when he began to experience malaise. Hospital admission and work-up revealed hypoglycemia, and he was discharged after resolution of the symptom. After a month, he was brought to the emergency room due to generalized tonic-clonic seizure episodes. Further work-up showed hypoglycemia, prompting the consideration of an islet versus non-islet cell tumor etiology. He was discharged and was advised oncologic work-up on an outpatient basis. On the day of admission, he had another seizure episode with deterioration of sensorium.

The patient was not known to have hypertension or diabetes. He had no intake of any glucose-lowering or herbal medications. He did not smoke cigarettes, consume alcohol or use illicit drugs. Family history was unremarkable.

On initial examination, he was drowsy but remained oriented to time, place and person. He was tachycardic (108 beats per minute) and normotensive (110/60 mm Hg), with a respiratory rate of 20 cycles per minute and temperature of 36.1°C. He was also obese, with a body mass index of 30.8 kg/m2. Pertinent physical findings included a depressed right temporo-zygomatic area and hepatomegaly, with a liver span of approximately 15 cm at the midclavicular line upon palpation. He did not have caput medusae, spider angiomata or abdominal tenderness. The other physical and neurologic examination findings were unremarkable. The initial consideration was hypoglycemia secondary to a non-islet cell tumor versus insulinoma. The patient then underwent a series of procedures where informed consent was obtained after risks and benefits were thoroughly explained with appropriate review.

RESULTS

A 72-hour fasting protocol was performed to rule out insulinoma. He experienced neuroglycopenic symptoms on the sixth hour, with a capillary blood glucose (CBG)
Cranial computerized tomography (CT) scan showed no evidence of tumor recurrence. However, hepatic and right adrenal metastases without pancreatic involvement were seen on abdominal CT scan. These were described as multiple, well-defined, heterogeneously enhancing ovoid lesions of different sizes predominantly on the right hepatic lobe (Figure 2A). The largest mass was visualized at segment 5 measuring 10.2 cm x 9.1 cm x 10.7 cm. In consideration of the low sensitivity (70 to 90% for all tumor sizes and less than 50% for tumor sizes 1 to 2 cm), variations in sampling, post-operative complications (tumor seeding and bleeding) and limited benefit of liver biopsy, the procedure was not performed in this case.

The right adrenal gland was also found to have a well-defined ovoid lesion measuring 3.7 cm x 4.4 cm x 6.4 cm (Figure 2B). Findings suggestive of metastatic disease of the adrenal gland include a size more than 4 cm (having 80% sensitivity and 60% specificity using a 4 cm cut-off) or a CT density of more than 20 Hounsfield units.

The patient’s abdominal CT findings were consistent with metastatic disease in conjunction with his clinical progression. Chest CT scan revealed bilateral pulmonary nodules (Figure 3). Skeletal survey, however, was unremarkable.

Slide reviews from prior biopsies of the recurrent temporo-zygomatic mass showed sheets of atypical pericytes with numerous thin-walled, ramifying vessels with some dilations. Connective tissue was very scant (Figure 4). These histologic findings were consistent with hemangiopericytoma. Even without the

**Table 1. Summary of 72-hour fasting protocol**

| Parameter          | Reference range | Pre-fasting | Post-fasting |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| Glucose, mmol/L    | 4.10-6.60       | 6.5 (Normal)| 1.93 (Low)   |
| Insulin, pmol/L    | 2.6-24.9        | 35.5 (High) | <0.2 (Low)   |
| C-peptide, ng/mL   | 0.78-5.19       | 1.19 (Normal)| 3.0 (Low)    |

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**Figure 2. Abdominal computerized tomography scan on axial view showing multiple hepatic (A) and right adrenal metastases (B).**

**Figure 3. Chest computerized tomography scan in axial view showing bilateral sub-centimeter nodular densities in the apical segment of the right upper lobe (A) and postero-basal segment of the left lower lobe (B).**
ideal benefit of IGF-II, these findings consolidated the presumptive diagnosis of hypoglycemia secondary to hemangiopericytoma or solitary fibrous tumor.1 This is a pattern seen in a rare disease entity called Doege-Potter Syndrome.

To prevent recurrence of hypoglycemia, a continuous infusion of D₅LR 1L with 50c D₅W was given with close monitoring of CBG levels every six hours. Prednisone was also started at 30 mg once a day. After initiation of steroids, there was a significant improvement of CBG levels, with readings ranging from 90 to 125 mg/dL. A comparison of 48-hour CBG results before and after steroid initiation is shown in Figure 5. The patient was also advised an increase in total caloric intake and

The patient was also referred to Surgery service for evaluation. Due to extensive metastases, he was assessed to be a poor candidate for surgery. He was subsequently referred to Oncology service. Weekly doxorubicin was started with no significant response. He was maintained on steroids, initially for one to three months (or indefinitely depending on treatment response) and inpatient glucose infusion for symptomatic states to prevent recurrent hypoglycemic episodes. Weekly outpatient monitoring of his immune system and adrenal imbalance were done after initiation of steroid treatment.

DISCUSSION

This case report presents the complexity and rarity of Doege-Potter Syndrome. Various causes of hypoglycemia, including medications such as insulin, alcohol, sepsis and cortisol deficiency, were considered in the process of arriving at a definite diagnosis.4 The first three were easily ruled out because the patient had no history of insulin or alcohol use and had no established source of infection. Cortisol deficiency due to right adrenal metastasis was also considered. For adrenal metastases to cause cortisol deficiency, involvement should be bilateral with at least 90% gland destruction.5 These findings were not present in our patient.

Despite its rarity, endogenous hyperinsulinism became a differential diagnosis. The prototypical cause is an insulinoma, an insulin-secreting pancreatic islet B-cell tumor.4 This was ruled out after a 72-hour fasting protocol showed decreased post-fasting glucose, insulin and C-peptide levels, in contrast to findings seen in insulinoma (Table 1).6

The results of the workup and the patient’s temporoparietal-zygomatic mass with liver and right adrenal gland metastases prompted us to consider non-islet cell tumor hypoglycemia. (NICTH). These solid tumors of mesenchymal and epithelial cell origin may cause hypoglycemia.7,8 This was confirmed by the final biopsy report of the excised mass two years prior to the onset of hypoglycemia. It was signed out as a hemangiopericytoma, a non-islet cell tumor. HPCs are tumors that arise from pericytes, the contractile cells surrounding capillaries and venules.9-11 The term solitary fibrous tumor is interchangeable with HPC as these have shared clinical, morphologic, immunophenotypic and genetic features.12 Most SFTs are benign neoplasms with 12-13% rate of malignancy.13 Of these malignant SFTs, 10 to 15% will recur and/or metastasize.14-16 A case series reported the recurrence rate after a primary resection can be as high as 34%.17 Once with metastases, it may cause significant symptoms such as hypoglycemia, as observed in our patient. Histologic examination of SFTs reveals contractile spindle-shaped pericytes with elongated cell processes around capillaries and postcapillary venules. These, however, may pose difficulties and diagnostic disparities due to its variable fibrous nature, protean cellularity and “pattern-less” pattern.18,19 SFTs may present with symptoms and signs related to extrinsic compression of adjacent organs. In less than 5% of cases, it may lead to reactive hypoglycemia, a condition called Doege-Potter syndrome.20-22

Doege-Potter syndrome is a rare paraneoplastic syndrome presenting as symptomatic hypoglycemia associated with a solitary fibrous tumor.22,23 The SFT ectopically secretes the prohormone of insulin-like growth factor II (IGF-II).21 This prohormone suppresses growth hormone and causes decreased synthesis of IGF-binding proteins.24 This permits increased levels of unbound and active IGF-II. When the active complexes or unbound IGF-II bind to insulin and IGF receptors in the liver and peripheral tissues, there is a subsequent decrease in the release of glucose into the circulation and increased peripheral glucose metabolism, resulting in hypoglycemia.25

The diagnosis requires the determination of serum IGF-I and IGF-II levels; however, these ancillary tests were not available in our country during the course of work-up of our patient. A ratio of IGF-II/IGF-I more than 10 is diagnostic of DPS.7 Our patient’s medical history, presentation, histologic and diagnostic findings of metastatic hemangio-
Pericystoma and associated clinical course are sufficient for the presumptive diagnosis of Doege-Potter syndrome. There are 34 compiled cases of DPS from 1930 to 2012.\(^2\)

The management of DPS is multi-dimensional. It includes immediate correction of hypoglycemia, reduction of the tumor burden and prevention of recurrent hypoglycemia if the tumor cannot be controlled. Some case reports have documented that surgical removal of the tumor leads to immediate resolution of hypoglycemia.\(^1\) However, the presence of widely disseminated metastases made our patient a poor candidate for surgery. Conservatively, the initial and immediate management of hypoglycemia is through the administration of oral and/or intravenous glucose or dextrose-containing fluids when needed. In most cases, this would suffice to avoid further hypoglycemia.\(^3,26\)

Another non-invasive medical approach is to increase the volume and frequency of food intake.\(^27,28\) Our patient was advised to have small, frequent feedings every 3 hours to prevent the recurrence of hypoglycemia. Prednisone was also started at 30 mg once daily which alleviated the hypoglycemia. Glucocorticoids such as prednisone, typically in doses of 30 to 60 mg/day, have been most efficient for long-term remission of hypoglycemia. They provide an immediate beneficial effect by suppression of IGF-II and biochemical stimulation of gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis.\(^7,29,30\) As such, glucocorticoids can be taken indefinitely with regular (monthly) evaluation of treatment response and monitoring of side effects such as exogenous Cushing’s state or adrenal insufficiency.

Neoadjuvant therapy including chemoradiation and selective embolization of tumoral feeding vessels were also reported as effective. However, these are only limited to patients with resectable masses. Since SFTs are relatively chemotherapy-resistant, there are no standard chemotherapeutic regimens in use at this time, and resection remains the treatment of choice.\(^31\) In the setting of advanced disease where surgery could not be done or tolerated, systemic therapy may be considered as an option.\(^30\) Our patient received weekly anthracycline chemotherapy with initial improvement in glycemia. Subsequently, he deteriorated after two cycles of treatment.

Promising newer chemotherapeutic agents have been reported. A recent case series of 16 patients with non-islet cell tumors featuring Zimmermann’s pericytes. Ann Surg. 1942;116(1):26-33. PMID: 2771956. PMCID: PMC297929. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.86.17.6778. as exogenous Cushing’s state or adrenal insufficiency.

CONCLUSION

Because surgical intervention was not a viable option, conservative medical management of the presumptive Doege-Potter syndrome from a metastatic hemangiopericytoma was challenging. Early screening for possible metastases is important in the prevention of complex sequelae that have the potential to gravely affect the patient’s quality of life. We were able to draw several key learning points from our patient’s case.

First, a stepwise management approach to DPS should be advocated, including essential ancillary tests, such as the measurement of IGF-I and IGF-II. Second, more aggressive and multimodal therapy may be utilized, such as trans-arterial chemoembolization, metastasectomy or trial of newer chemotherapeutic agents. Lastly, long-term follow-up and close monitoring should be emphasized to both patients and health care providers to mitigate the dismal prognosis of DPS.

Ethical Consideration

Patient consent was obtained before submission of the manuscript.

Statement of Authorship

All authors certified fulfillment of ICMJE authorship criteria.

Author Disclosure

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ARTICLE COMMENTARY

Evaluating a case report for Doege-Potter Syndrome without the confirmatory diagnostic tests, in this case a ratio of IGF-II:IGF-I > 10, is at best a presumptive diagnosis from a clinical association between a solid fibrous tumor and persistent in-hospital hypoglycemia. Hence, due to the lack of the confirmatory test results there was initially some hesitation to publish this paper. Nevertheless, because of the rarity of the condition and to maximize every opportunity for learning, JAFES decided to publish this case report to highlight the difficulty and limitations of endocrine practice in South East and South Asia. The challenges include the limited availability of tests in some ASEAN member countries; the prohibitive costs to the patient if the tests are sent out of the country; and the consequent delay in diagnosis.

By doing so, it is hoped that we can stimulate a discussion that will provoke member Societies to 1) Advocate and raise funds for a complete endocrine testing facility in a government or private hospital in their capital cities or regional hubs; 2) Set aside funds for this specific purpose to which endocrine training institutions can apply for financial support; and 3) Advocate for funding from studies involving animals, authors are required to submit a scanned copy of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee approval. For Case Reports or Series, and Images in Endocrinology, consent forms, are required for the publication of information about patients; otherwise, appropriate ethical clearance has been obtained from the institutional review board. Articles and any other material published in the JAFES represent the work of the author(s) and should not be construed to reflect the opinions of the Editors or the Publisher.

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