INTRODUCTION
Adrenal ganglioneuromas are rare, benign and well differentiated tumors that arise from neural crest tissue. Most patients with an adrenal ganglioneuroma are asymptomatic, and most of these tumors are non-secreting. They are usually incidentally found on abdominal imaging study.

CASE REPORT
We present a case of a 53-years-old female, with history of arterial hypertension diagnosed at age 30, dyslipidaemia, depressive disorder and hysterectomy for uterine prolapse. Medicated with spironolactone, potassium, atorvastatin, omeprazole, fluoxetine and lorazepam.

She had repeated hospitalizations in an Internal Medicine Service for recurrent hypokalaemia. During investigation of hypertension and hypokalaemia, a hypodense nodule was found on abdominal CT in her left adrenal gland. She was referred to our service of Endocrinology due to suspicion of primary aldosteronism. Clinically, asthenia, anorexia, cramps and muscle aches with a few months of evolution. No significant finding on physical examination.

Adrenal CT showed a 3 cm hypodense nodule in her left adrenal gland. (image 2)
Abdominal-pelvic MRI revealed a complex cystic mass with thick walls, with a 11x7 mm mural nodule, being questioned the possibility of tumor or pseudocyst degeneration, and suggesting consideration of its surgical excision. (image 3 and 4)
Laboratory endocrine tests were normal. (image 1)

A laparoscopic left adrenalectomy was performed.
Histological diagnosis revealed an adrenal ganglioneuroma. (image 5)

Nephrology consultation for investigation of hypokalaemia excluded a potassium-losing renal interstitial disease.
Currently, she attends Psychiatric consultation because of suspicion of Munchausen syndrome.

CONCLUSION
We present this case due to the rarity of the clinical entity and the clinical presentation, which initially pointed us to another diagnosis. Ganglioneuroma are generally non-secreting tumors, and most patients are asymptomatic at diagnosis, as it is in the case presented. Prognosis of patients who underwent complete tumor resection is excellent.

Bibliography
Shahri H. et al, Adrenal ganglioneuroma: feature and outcomes of 27 cases at a referral cancer center, Clinical Endocrinology, 2013