

Isolated Pituitary Sarcoidosis Stained with a Specific Monoclonal Antibody against Propionibacterium Acnes: A Case Report

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Introduction

- Sarcoidosis is a systemic granulomatous disorder that usually affects multiple organs. Therefore, it is difficult to diagnose isolated sarcoidosis.
- Recent study has identified Propionibacterium acnes (P. acnes) in lungs and lymph nodes of patients with sarcoidosis using a monoclonal antibody specific for this bacterium (PAB), providing strong evidence for P. acne as a pathogen of sarcoidosis (Modern Pathology, 2012).
- We report the first case of isolated pituitary sarcoidosis stained with PAB.

Case Presentation

Case

- A 29-year-old Japanese man suddenly developed severe headache and malaise.

History of Present Illness

- His illness had started 2 weeks previously with flu-like symptoms followed by worsening headache, general fatigue and appetite loss.
- Since his symptoms had worsened, he sought evaluation in the emergency department.
- He had a history of skin peeling therapy for pimples 1 year prior to the presentation.

Physical Examinations

- His height was 175 cm and his weight was 72.5 kg.
- On admission, his temperature, blood pressure and heart rate were 36.7° C, 117/76 mmHg and 80 beats/min, respectively. He was alert and oriented. Cardiothoracic, abdominal and neurological examinations, including visual field and EOMs, yielded normal findings.

Laboratory Data

- His serum sodium level was low (123 mEq/L).
- Endocrinologically, baseline levels of plasma ACTH, cortisol, LH, FSH, testosterone, serum GH, IGF-1 were low. Serum TSH and free T4 levels were low, but free T3 level was within normal range. Serum prolactin level was elevated (Table 1).

Table 1.	Basal 1	horn	nonal profiles o	n	admissio
ACTH	4	1.8	pg/ml		

ACTH	4.8	pg/ml
Cortisol	0.4	μg/dl
TSH	0.334	μU/ml
Free T3	2.76	pg/ml
Free T4	0.72	ng/ml
GH	0.75	ng/ml
IGF-1	181	ng/ml
PRL	30.0	ng/ml
LH	0.3	mIU/ml
FSH	1.9	mIU/ml
Testosterone	10.3	ng/dl

Table 2. Postoperative basal hormonal					
ACTH	11.2	pg/ml			
Cortisol	10.2	μg/dl			
TSH	2.810	μU/ml			
Free T3	2.88	pg/ml			
Free T4	1.32	ng/ml			
GH	1.18	ng/ml			
IGF-1	161	ng/ml			
PRL	31.5	ng/ml			
LH	2.1	mIU/ml			
FSH	2.3	mIU/ml			

Testosterone



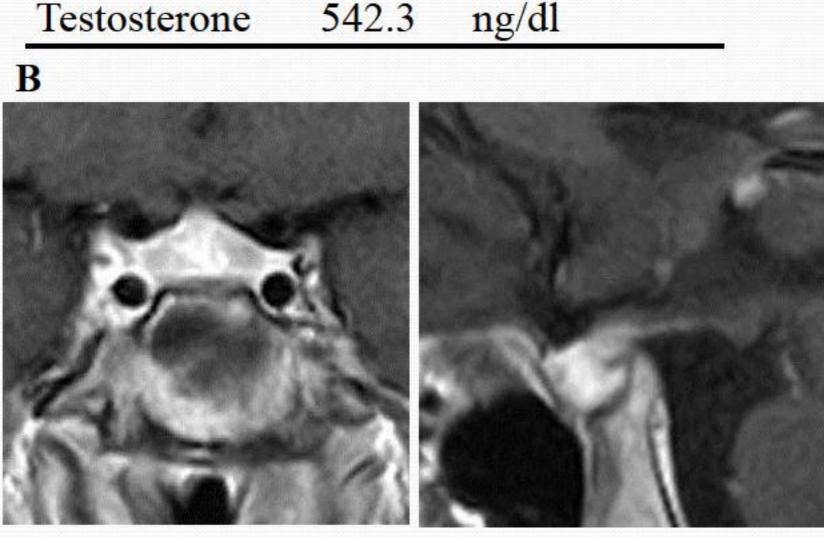
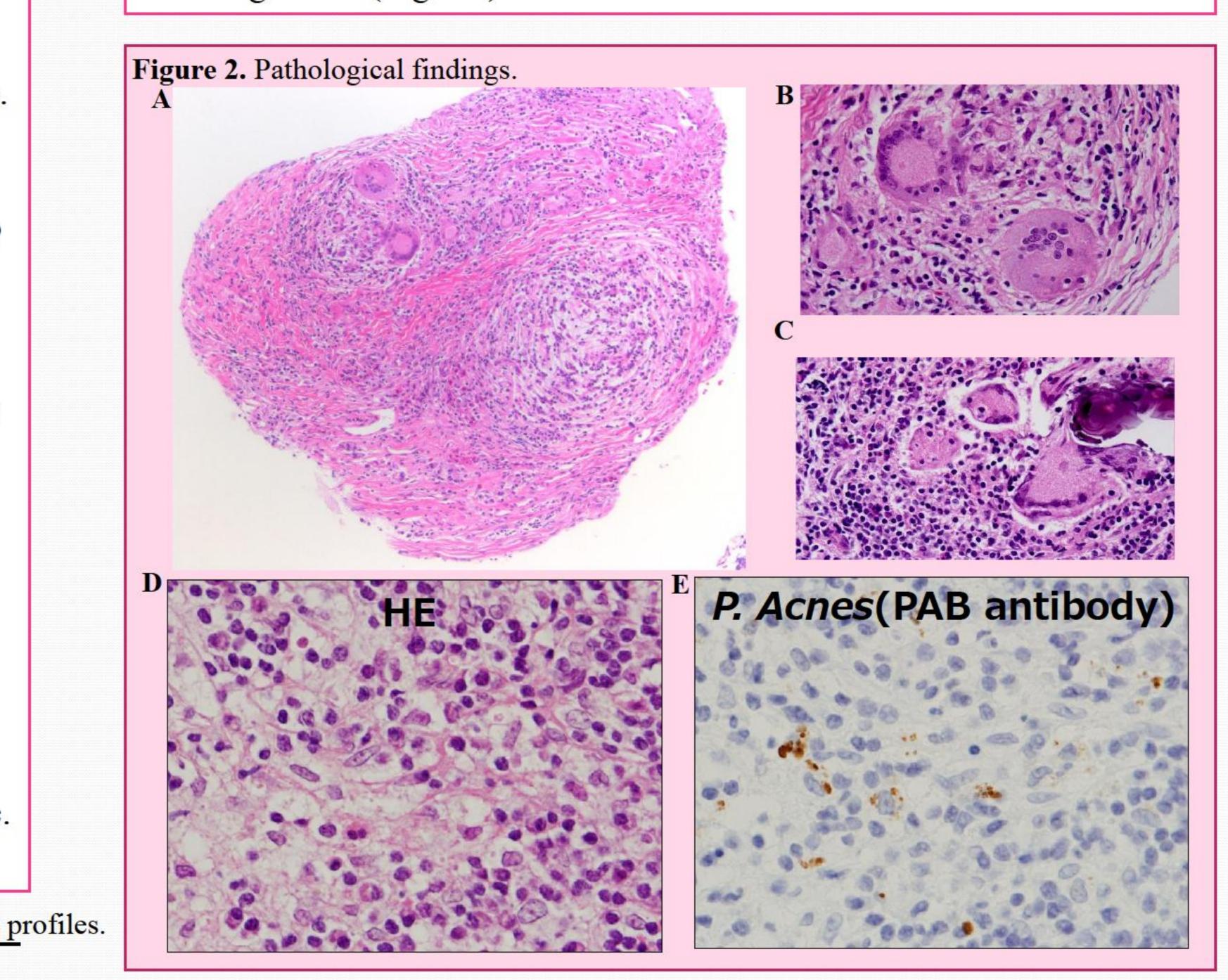


Figure 1. Magnetic resonance images of the pituitary and stalk on admission (A) and 4 months after TSS.

Summary of Clinical Course

- Hydrocortisone replacement was initiated.
- MRI revealed a diffusely and symmetrically enlarged pituitary, protruded upward with a thickened stalk and inhomogeneously enhanced with gadolinium, suggesting anterior hypophysitis (Fig1-
- Two weeks after the admission, biopsy was performed using the endoscopic transsphenoidal approach.
- Pathologically, the swollen area was composed of noncaseating granulomas, contained giant cells surrounded by lymphocytes (Fig2-A,B,C and D). Positive staining was observed with PAB for giant cells and infiltrated mononuclear cells (Fig2-E).
- There were no other laboratory findings and images to affirm sarcoidosis or other granulomatous disease (Table3).
- Four months after the surgery, endocrinological findings were improved and MRI showed reduction of pituitary and stalk enlargement (Fig2-B).



Conclusion

Isolated pituitary sarcoidosis is an extremely rare inflammatory disorder. This is the first case in which P. acnes were identified exclusively in sarcoid granulomas of the pituitary. PAB staining could be a useful tool in diagnosing isolated sarcoidosis.

Table 3. Workup for systemic sarcoidosis and other granulomatous disease.

ACE IU/L (8.3-21.4) $\mu g/ml (5.0-10.2)$ Lysozyme Urine Ca g/day (0.10-0.30) **BNP** pg/ml

Tuberculin reaction 4x2.5cm of redness, no firm bump

QFT negative

Fundus examination no remarkable changes

Ga scintigraphy negative

CT scans no bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy **CSF** noramal range of protein level







