

# A CASE OF INCIDENTALOMA. MYXOID ADRENAL ADENOMA.

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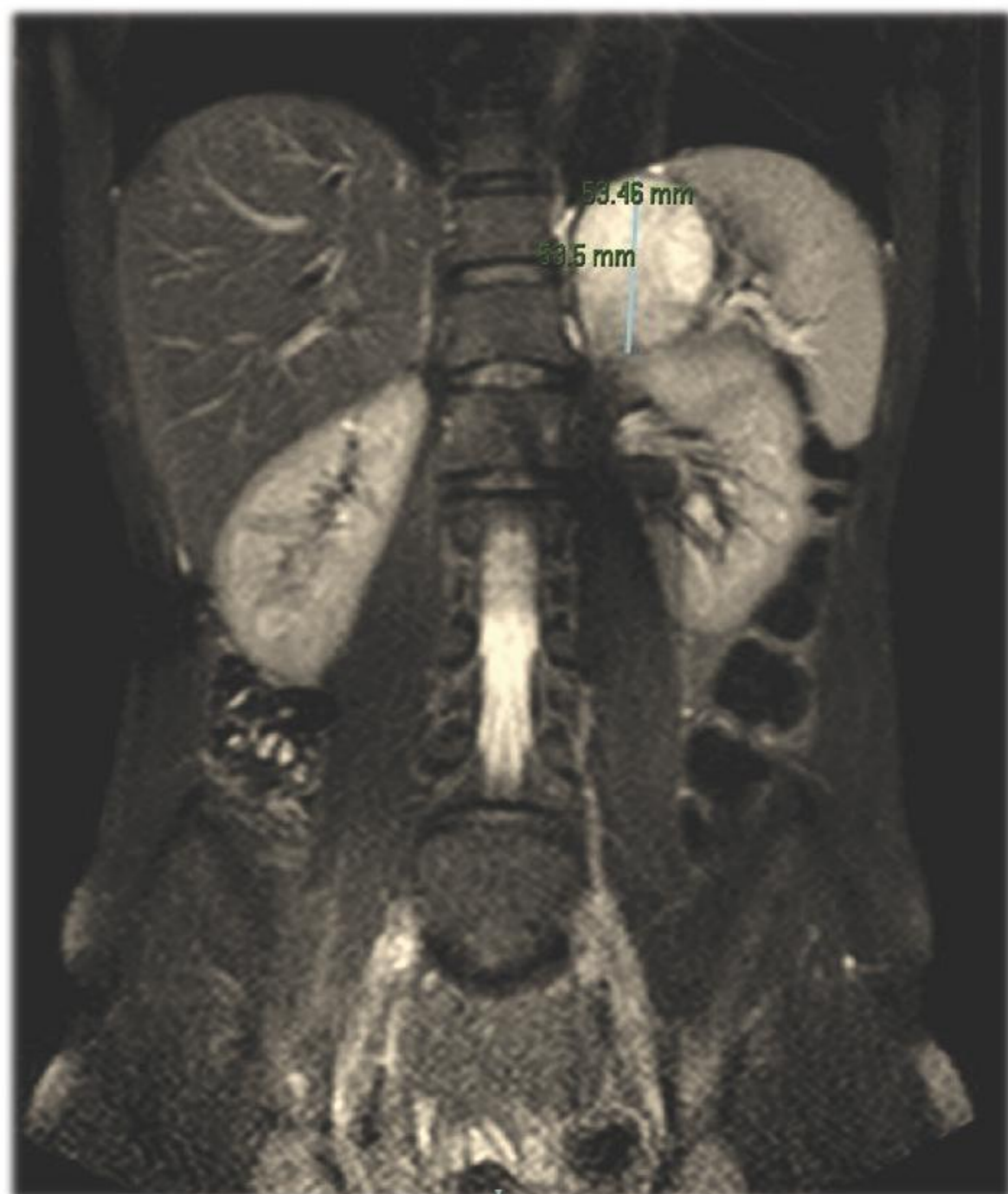
## INTRODUCTION

❖ Myxoid tumors of the adrenal glands constitute an unusual entity and should be part of the differential diagnosis of atypical adenomas in the study of adrenal incidentaloma .

We report the finding of myxoid adrenal adenoma in left adrenal gland in a 38-year-old

## CLINICAL CASE

- ❖ 38-year-old woman studied by mixed urinary incontinence
- ❖ Ultrasound define mass in left adrenal gland hypoechoic, homogeneous and well-defined contours, non calcifications of 4.6 x 4.7 x 4.2 cm.
- ❖ No PMH of interest. No constitutional symptoms
- ❖ Physical examination: no signs of hypercortisolism. Weight 164 kg, BMI 18 kg / m<sup>2</sup>, MAP 120 - 70 mmHg
- ❖ The study of functionality intervention was normal functionality
- ❖ Abdominal MRI was requested later to define a left adrenal, heterogeneous, contours (figures n.1 and 2)
- ❖ It was operated by the imaging radiological characteristics of suspected neoplasia and being larger than 4 cm
- ❖ After laparoscopic left adrenalectomy was made, pathologic study concludes that it was pseudoglandular myxoid adrenal adenoma.
- ❖ Currently has good clinical and laboratory evolution.



Figures 1 . Abdominal MRI (T2). sagittal section

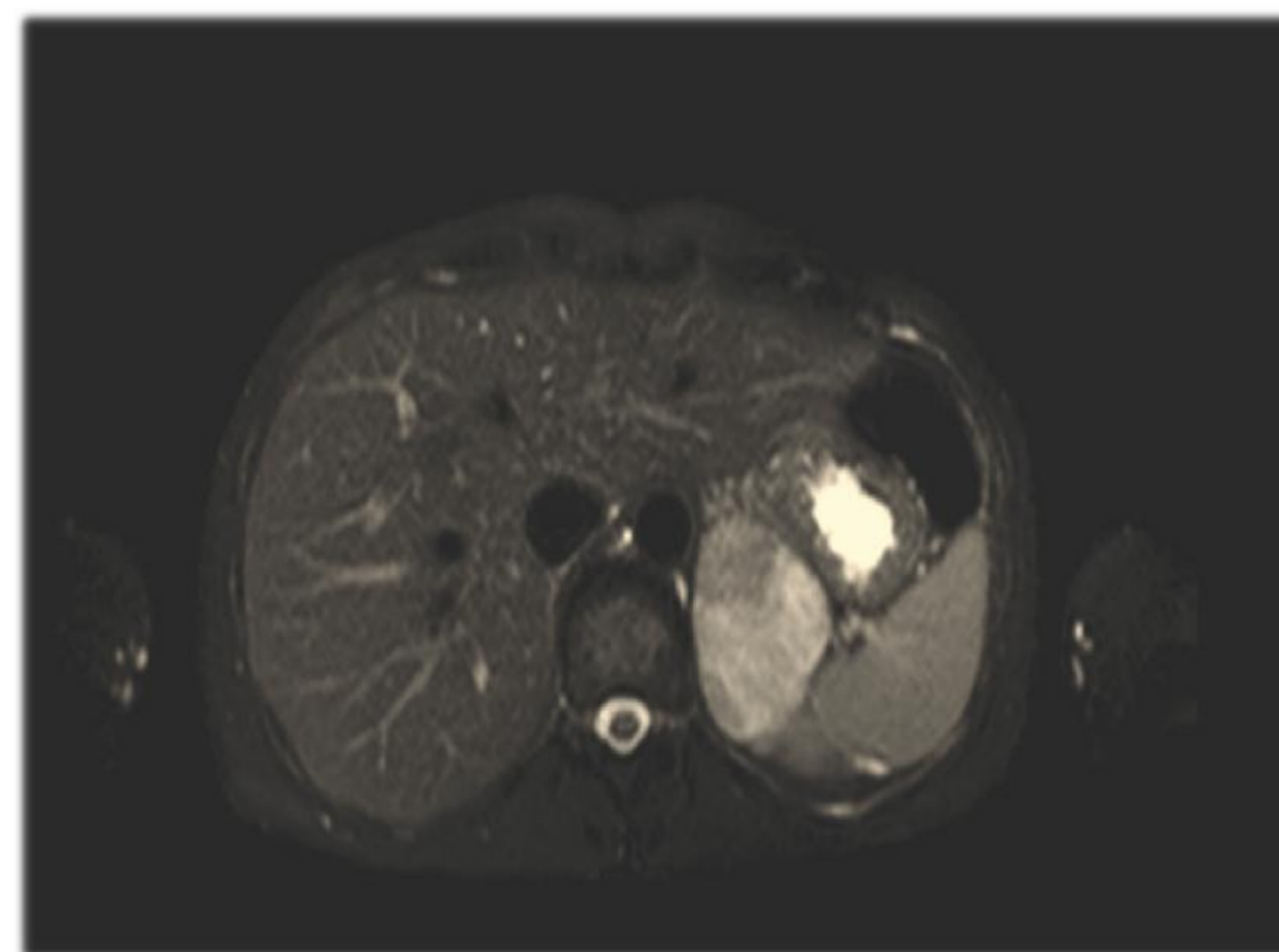


Figure 2 . Abdominal MRI (T2). Cross-section.

Abdominal MRI define a left adrenal mass of 6 x 5.3 cm, heterogeneous, contours defined: differential diagnosis between atypical adenomas (on MRI if it becomes apparent signal loss in "out of phase"), pheochromocytoma (that is hyperintense on T2) and adrenal carcinoma (for size and heterogeneity presented).

## CONCLUSIONS

- ❖ Pseudoglandular myxoid adrenal gland adenoma is a rare variant of myxoid adenomas.
- ❖ The radiological characteristics are variables. The definitive diagnosis is provided by pathologic examination
- ❖ The evolution of myxoid benign adenomas is similar that conventional ones.

