

AMSER Case of the Month

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12yoM presenting with chronic cough, shortness of breath, and abnormal inflammatory markers

Shannon Weber, MS3

Leslie Hirsig Spence, MD

Jeanne Hill, MD FACR

Medical University of South Carolina

Patient Presentation

- HPI
 - 12yoM presenting with persistent respiratory symptoms with prior CXR from OSH suggesting “round pneumonia”
 - Treated with amoxicillin x 10 days with no change on CXR and symptoms of dyspnea and coughing continued for the next month
- Lab Findings
 - Spirometry: FVC 2.63; FEV1 2.35; FEV1/FVC 89.43
 - RVP: positive for rhinovirus/enterovirus
 - ESR: 101 mm/hr
 - CRP: 12 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

What Imaging Should We Order?

ACR Appropriateness Criteria

Variant 8:

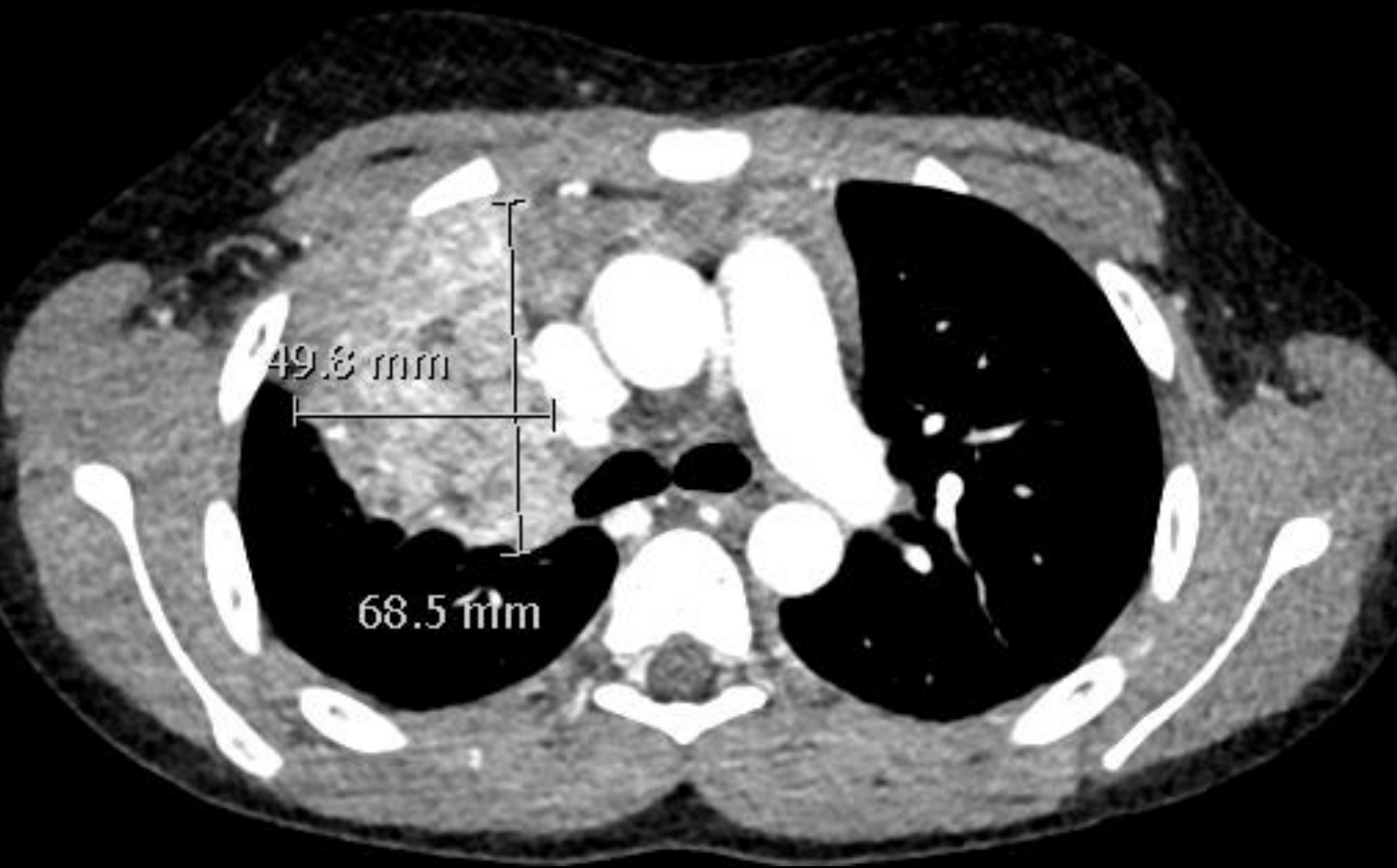
Child. 3 months of age and older. Immunocompetent. Recurrent localized pneumonia by chest radiograph. Next imaging study.

Procedure	Appropriateness Category	Relative Radiation Level
CTA chest with IV contrast	Usually Appropriate	
CT chest with IV contrast	Usually Appropriate	☼☼☼☼
CT chest without IV contrast	May Be Appropriate (Disagreement)	☼☼☼☼
MRI chest without and with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	○
CT chest without and with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	☼☼☼☼
MRI chest without IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	○
US chest	Usually Not Appropriate	○

Findings: CT Chest with contrast (unlabeled)



Findings: CT Chest with contrast (labeled)



Diagnostic workup

- Diagnostic Imaging: CT demonstrated a heterogeneously enhancing mass in the right upper lobe (RUL), likely endobronchial in origin with possible invasion of the thymus.
- DDX: carcinoid tumor, mucoepidermoid tumor, pleuropulmonary blastoma, anterior mediastinal masses (germ cell tumor and lymphoma).
- Final Pathology: Bronchoscopy with biopsy of the RUL mass showed pathology consistent with a low-grade mucoepidermoid tumor.
- Resection: Da Vinci Thoracoscopy with Right Upper Lobectomy and Regional Lymphadenectomy excised the 7.2 x 4.7 x 3.5cm tumor with negative margin final staging T4N0.

Final Diagnosis:

Pediatric Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma (MEC)

Case Discussion:

Pediatric Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma (MEC)

- Rare malignant tumor arising from the bronchial gland, more commonly seen arising from nearly identical glandular tissue in the salivary gland.
- Incidence of 0.1-0.2% of all lung cancers, but 10% of malignant lung tumors in children.
- These carcinomas usually present as an intraluminal mass, producing luminal occlusion with obstructive symptoms.
- Early diagnosis can be accomplished if the clinician is alert to persistent pneumonia.

Case Discussion:

Pediatric Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma (MEC)

- CT is the initial test of choice prior to bronchoscopy and biopsy, which are invasive and can cause bleeding.
- On biopsy, mucoepidermoid carcinoma appears, macroscopically, as an exophytic intrabronchial mass and microscopically, as glandular tissue in the submucosa of the large bronchi.
- In children, mucoepidermoid tumors should be considered potentially malignant, but are overwhelmingly low-grade, carrying an excellent prognosis with complete resection by means of lobectomy.

References

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