



Case Report

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Adrenocortical Carcinoma - Clinical Case



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Abstract

Adrenocortical carcinoma (CAC) is rare and aggressive. It may be functional, causing Cushing's syndrome and/or virilization or non-functional, presenting with abdominal/lumbar pain or an incidental finding. For the diagnosis, it is essential to evaluate the secretory activity of the tumor, given that the excess of steroidogenesis is revealed as its fingerprint, and the performance of CT, with complementary MRI and/or PET. Complete surgical removal is the only potentially curative treatment. Adjuvant treatment with mitotane, an adrenolytic drug, is recommended, in unresectable or relapsing cases it can also be associated with chemotherapy containing etoposide, doxorubicin and cisplatin. The main prognostic factors are complete resection, disease staging and the Ki proliferation index 67.

The authors describe the case of a 41-year-old woman, followed in an Endocrinology consultation for left lobectomy and isthmectomy (adenomatoid goiter), who developed virilization and cushingoid stigmas, with laboratory study indicative of hypercortisolism. In this context, CT was performed revealing an atypical formation in the left adrenal gland with 14cm, resulting in deviation of the homolateral kidney, suggestive of adrenocortical carcinoma without evidence of metastasis on MRI.

Adrenalectomy was performed by left subcostal laparotomy, confirming low grade adrenal cortex carcinoma (pT3NxM0, stage III, 2% Ki67). She was referred to the Oncology consultation, presenting pulmonary and hepatic metastasis, started mitotane for palliation with a slow and progressive increase in the dose that was suspended due to the progression of the disease. Later, the patient resumed mitotane associated with carboplatin and etoposide, presenting infectious complications on the tenth day of chemotherapy. She was referred for Palliative Care consultation. In this patient, CAC progressed quickly to stage IV, despite complete resection, using mitotane with chemotherapy for palliation without success. However, there are cases described for preventing recurrence and improving survival with the use of mitotane and adjuvant chemotherapy.

Keywords: Adrenocortical Carcinoma; Mitotane; Cushing's syndrome; Virilization

Abbreviations: CAC: Adrenocortical Carcinoma; CT: Computed Tomography; MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Introduction

Adrenocortical carcinoma (CAC) represents only 0.02% of all neoplasms, with an approximate incidence of 1 to 2 cases/million people/year, although it can develop at any age, it has two peaks, before 5 years of age and in the age group between 40 to 50 years old. It is predominant in females (1.5-2.5:1), there are studies that suggest a proliferative effect of estrogen on adrenal neoplastic cells [1].

Most cases are sporadic, with a tumor progression model similar to colorectal cancer, it is common to find loss of heterozygosity in locus 17p13 where the tumor suppressor gene TP53 (mutated in one third of sporadic CACs) and others unidentified suppressor genes. Mutations of the CTNNB1 gene that cause activation of β -catenins and at the 11p15 locus that increase IFG-2 expression also play an important role in the

development of adrenal carcinoma [2]. A minority of cases are hereditary, associated with syndromes, such as Li-Fraumeni, Beckwith-Wiedemann and MEN-1 [3].

Approximately 60% of the tumors have hypersecretion of steroids, causing symptoms of Cushing's syndrome, weight gain, weakness and violet streaks and/or symptoms of excess androgens: virilization, acne, hirsutism and menstrual irregularities. In a small group of men it presents as feminization, loss of libido, testicular atrophy, gynecomastia. Hyperaldosteronism is rare with hypokalemia and hypertension [1]. The rest do not secrete enough hormones and are manifested by abdominal/low back pain due to the rapidly progressive mass effect, constitutional symptoms or may be incidentalomas [1].

The diagnostic gait should include the assessment of

tumor secretory activity (Table 1) [4], which is also essential for monitoring recurrences and adrenal insufficiency after adrenalectomy, and computed tomography (CT) with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), to assess local invasion and/or FDG-PET, to distinguish adenoma and carcinoma [5]. Regarding fine needle aspiration biopsy its indication is controversial, it does not distinguish benign from malignant lesions, however it differentiates primary from secondary adrenal tumors, using markers such as α -inhibin, melan A and SF-1[6] nevertheless its use is not recommended by ENSAT due to the high risk of complications, such as the spread of disease. Metastasis of adrenal carcinoma occurs to the liver, lungs, lymph nodes and bone, with thoracoabdominal CT and bone scintigraphy necessary for staging (Table 2) [7].

Table 1: Analytical evaluation in patients with suspected adrenocortical carcinoma.

Hormonal Evaluation		Patient Values in Diagnosis	Reference Values
Glucocorticoids	Basal cortisol	21.90 ug/dL	3.70 - 19.40 ug/dL
	Urinary cortisol (24h)	617.40 ug/24h	4.30 - 176.00 ug/24h
	Morning serum adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)	1.20 pg/mL	7.20 - 63.30 pg/mL
	Suppression test with 1 mg dexamethasone	Without braking (20.5 ug/dL)	
Sex steroids and steroid precursors	17- β -estradiol	28.10 pg/mL	Follicular phase: 37.00 - 1101.00 pmol/L Ovulation: 550.00 - 2202.00 pmol/L Luteal phase: 183.00 - 1101.00 pmol/L
	17-hidroxi-progesterone (17-OH-P)	5.91 ng/mL	0.18 - 1.05 ng/mL
	Delta-4-androstenedione	>10.0 ng/mL	0.4-4.5 ng/mL
	Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEA-S)	839.9 ug/dL	60.90 - 337.00 ug/dL
	Free testosterone	6.25 pg/mL	Follicular phase: 0.20 - 1.70 ng/dL Ovulation: 0.30 - 2.30 ng/dL Luteal phase: 0.17 - 1.90 ng/dL Post menopause: 0.20 - 2.06 ng/dL
Mineralocorticoids	Potassium	3.76 mmol/L	3,50 - 5.10 mmol/L
	Aldosterone / renin ratio	0.37	<3.70
Pheochromocytoma exclusion	Urinary vanillmandelic acid (AVM) (24h)	6.00 mg/24h	<13.60
	Total urinary metanephrines (24h)	244.00 mcg/24h	<785.00

ACTH: Table Abbreviations; ACTH: Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone; 17-OH-P: 17-Hidroxi-Progesterone; DHEA-S: Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulfate; AVM: Vanillmandelic Acid.

Table 2: Staging according to the European Network for the Study of Adrenal Tumors 2008 and associated survival according to the study Fasnacht et al. [9]

Stage	European Network for the Study of Adrenal Tumors	5-year survival (Fasnacht et al.[9])
I	T1, N0, M0	82%
II	T2, N0, M0	61%
III	T3-4, N0, M0 T1-4, N1, M0	50%
IV	Any M1	13%

Table abbreviations: T, Tumor; N, Lymph node; M, Metastasis.

Clinical Report

The authors describe the case of a 41-year-old woman, regularly followed in an Endocrinology consultation, since 2013

for left lobectomy and isthmectomy for adenomatoid goiter and obesity. In September 2019 she presented a fifteen-kilogram weight gain, alopecia, hirsutism, violet streaks, secondary amenorrhea with about 6 months of evolution (Figure 1).



Figure 1- Phenotype of the patient in September 2019.

Result

The hormonal evaluation carried out in this context revealed hypercortisolism with emphasis on reduced adrenocorticotrophic hormone, elevated urinary cortisol, without suppression in the braking tests with 1mg dexamethasone and Liddle's test. 17-hydroxyprogesterone, delta-4-androstenedione, free hydroxydiandrostenedione and testosterone-free hydroxyprone were increased (Table 1). In this context, in October 2019, a thoracoabdominopelvic CT scan revealed an atypical formation in the left suprarenal gland measuring 13.5x8.5x8.0cm, with calcifications and heterogeneous contrast uptake, causing deviation of the homolateral kidney, being suggestive of cortical adrenal carcinoma, confirmed in MR and without secondary lesions [8].

In January 2020, the patient was submitted to an adrenalectomy by left subcostal laparotomy. Histologically, low grade adrenal cortex carcinoma (pT3NxM0, stage III, 2% Ki67) was observed. The patient kept the follow up in General Surgery and Endocrinology consultation. On a control CT scan done in February 2020, the patient had a hypodense left renal mass measuring 5.5x4.2x5.4cm, hepatic parenchymal nodular images hypodense in the left lobe segment IV with 1.8 and 1.4 cm, a nodule with 1.2 cm, adjacent to the right lobar hepatic capsule and several pulmonary parenchymal nodules at both bases, with dimensions between 0.7 and 1.4cm (Figure 2). Findings suggested tumor recurrence/remnant associated with liver and lung metastasis, however, analytically without evidence of secretory activity [9].

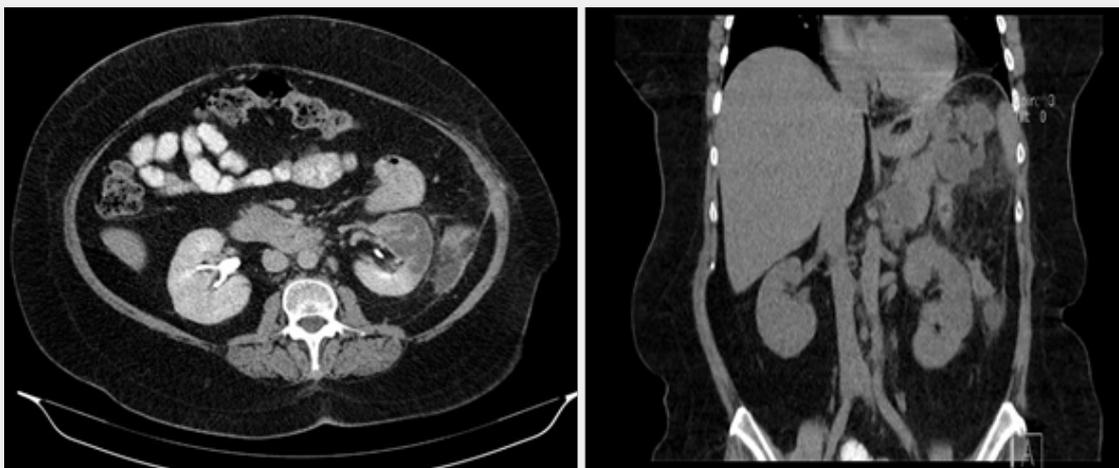


Figure 2- Abdominal control CT realized in February 2020.

Subsequent imaging tests were suggestive of unfavorable progression, especially at the expense of the increased number of secondary deposits in the lung parenchyma. The patient was referred to the Medical Oncology consultation, starting mitotane for palliation with a slow and progressive dose increase.

Suspended due to exuberant tumor recurrence at the adrenal site, with invasion of adjacent organs and structures and homolateral renal deposits and perirenal fat documented on CT performed due to complaints of abdominal pain, in August 2020 (Figure 3) (Table 3).



Figure 3- Abdominal CT performed due to complaints of abdominal pain, in August 2020.

Table 3: Analytical evaluation in this patient after resection.

Hormonal Evaluation		Patient values in diagnosis	Reference Values
Glucocorticoids	Urinary cortisol (24h)	140 ug/24h	4.30 - 176.00 ug/24h
Sex steroids and steroid precursors	Delta-4-androstenedione	<0.3 ng/mL	0.4-4.5 ng/mL
	Dehydroepiandrosteronedione sulfate (DHEA-S)	15.05 ug/dL	60.90 - 337.00 ug/dL
	Free testosterone	<0.5 pg/mL	Follicular phase: 0.20 - 1.70 ng/dL Ovulation: 0.30 - 2.30 ng/dL Luteal phase: 0.17 - 1.90 ng/dL Post menopause: 0.20 - 2.06 ng/dL

The patient resumed mitotane associated with carboplatin and etoposide in September 2020, on the tenth day of chemotherapy she was admitted to the Intermediate Care unit for febrile pancytopenia, septic shock with a starting point in phlegm on the right forearm and bacteremia caused by *Enterobacter* and *Staphylococcus aureus* resistant to methicillin. After the second line treatment ceased, she was referred to the Palliative Care consultation. Having progressively worsened, she died in January 2021.

Discussion

In this article is reported the clinical case of a patient with low-grade adrenal cortex carcinoma treated with adrenalectomy, the only potentially curative option. The laparotomic approach utilized is recommended by the literature [10]. For potentially resectable tumors, stage I to III, surgery generally requires en-bloc resection of the adjacent organs, [11] however in this patient despite the tumor dimensions, about 14cm, at the time of adrenalectomy, there was no invasion of the adjacent structures and the resection was complete, with free margins. Paradoxically, after one month, the presence of liver and lung metastases was verified. After seven months an extensive recurrence in the surgical site with invasion of the homolateral kidney and associated compressive symptoms, both findings are justified by the high relapse power of this tumor with probable micro metastases even in early stages [12]. The early detection of recurrence, either analytically or imagiologically, is other impacting factor in the prognosis of this neoplasia and may allow an intervention with a curative intent, when the lesion is unique and resectable or palliative, for multiple or unresectable injuries. The adjuvant use of mitotane is recommended by the European Society of Endocrinology for patients at high risk of histological recurrence (Ki67 greater than 10% and high mitotic rate, more than 20 mitoses per 50 high-power fields regardless of tumor size), intraoperative rupture of the tumor capsule, invasion of the capsule or vascular and for primary treatment of unresectable lesions and recurrence [13]. Its indication in low to intermediate risk patients with resected disease is being evaluated by ADIUVO, a randomized clinical trial [14]. In extensive disease, rapidly progressive and high-grade disease it is often associated with cisplatin, doxorubicin and etoposide regimens [13].

Radiotherapy is indicated for palliation of bone metastases or locally advanced disease [15]. The presentation of CAC associated with Cushing's syndrome is associated with a poor prognosis due to frequent infectious and metabolic complications [9]. The evolution of this case, even though it was low-grade, followed the typical course of adrenal carcinomas with rapid progression, early metastasis and poor survival. In the future, molecular markers may help to define the risk of recurrence and individualize therapy, [16,17] together with new treatments, like immunotherapy, may improve the outcome of CAC. More clinical trials, such as ADIUVO, are needed to define clear indications for the use of adjuvant treatments and their impacts on the evolution of the

disease. However, progress is slow and studies are scarce due to the high mortality and rarity of this neoplasia.

Conclusion

Progress is slow and studies are diminutive due to the high mortality and rarity of this neoplasia. Clinical trials can only be useful if there is cooperation between referral centers so that the sample is significant and the orientation of patients is transversal. Ideally, there should be at least one reference center in each country coordinated with the European Network for the Study of Adrenal Tumors.

Consent to Participate

Informed consent from the patient was obtained in compliance with the Helsinki Declaration.

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