



Incidentally Detected High-Grade Follicular Derived Non-Anaplastic Thyroid Carcinoma on ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA PET-CT

⁶⁸Ga-PSMA PET-BT'de Tesadüfen Tespit Edilen Yüksek Dereceli Foliküler Kaynaklı Non-Anaplastik Tiroid Karsinomu

Parneet Singh¹, Srijani Mandal¹, Amit Kumar Adhya², Girish Kumar Parida¹, Kanhaiyalal Agrawal¹

¹All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Clinic of Nuclear Medicine, Bhubaneswar, India

²All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Clinic of Pathology, Bhubaneswar, India

Abstract

⁶⁸Ga-prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA)-11 positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) is currently routinely used for the evaluation of prostate cancer. However, due to its whole-body imaging capability, it can incidentally identify pathologies beyond prostate cancer. Herein, we describe a case of a 67-year-old man who was recently diagnosed with prostate carcinoma (PCa). The patient had a high PSMA-avid thyroid carcinoma detected incidentally during the initial staging of PCa with ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 PET-CT.

Keywords: Thyroid carcinoma, incidental, prostate-specific membrane antigen, neovasculature

Öz

⁶⁸Ga-prostat-spesifik membran antijeni (PSMA)-11 pozitron emisyon tomografisi/bilgisayarlı tomografi (PET-BT), prostat kanserinin değerlendirilmesinde standart görüntüleme yöntemi haline gelmiştir. Ancak, tüm vücudu görüntüleyebilme kapasitesi sayesinde prostatın ötesinde önemli patolojileri tesadüfen tespit edebilir. Bu yazıda, yakın zamanda prostat kanserini teşhisi konmuş 67 yaşında bir erkek hastayı bildiriyoruz. Hastada, ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 PET-BT kullanılarak prostat kanserinin ilk evrelemesi sırasında tesadüfen yüksek PSMA-avid tiroid kanserini saptandı.

Anahtar kelimeler: Tiroid kanserini, tesadüfi, prostat spesifik membran antijeni, neovaskülatür

Address for Correspondence: Kanhaiyalal Agrawal MD, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Department of Nuclear Medicine, Bhubaneswar, India

E-mail: nucmed_kanhaiyalal@aiimsbhubaneswar.edu.in **ORCID ID:** orcid.org/0000-0003-4855-8938

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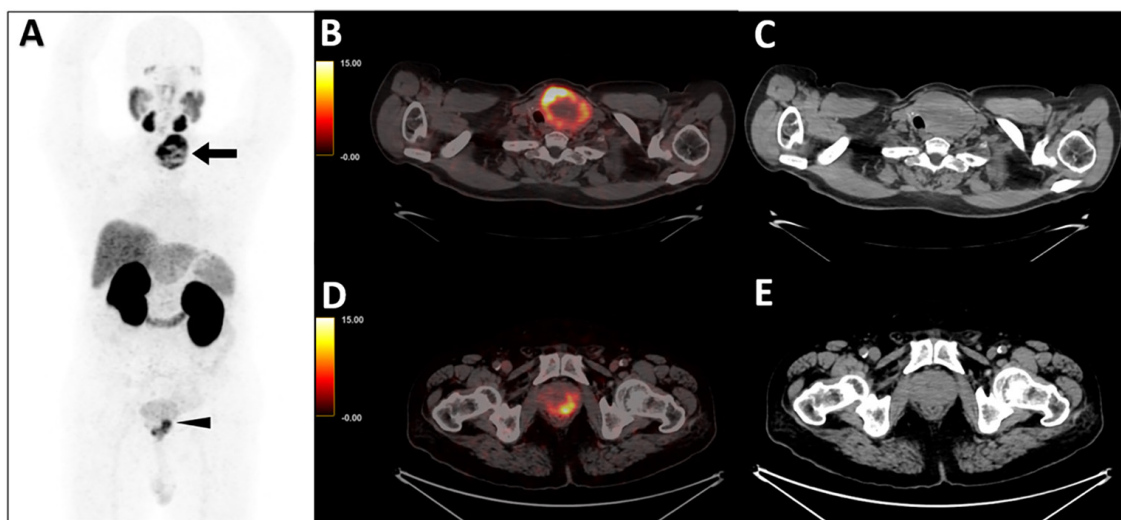


Figure 1. A 67-year-old gentleman with recently diagnosed prostate carcinoma (PCa) (Gleason's score: 5+4=9) and serum prostate-specific antigen level 106 ng/mL underwent ^{68}Ga -prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA)-11 positron emission tomography/computed tomography for staging. A) maximum intensity projection image showing a large focus of abnormal tracer uptake in the neck (arrow) and focal tracer uptake in the pelvis (arrowhead). B-C) The uptake in the neck localized to a large heterogeneous density mass with central necrosis and foci of calcification, replacing almost the entire left lobe of the thyroid and displacing the trachea toward the right measuring 6.8x5.4x7.1 cm with SUV_{max} 27.0 B-C). Pelvic PSMA uptake localized to an ill-defined lesion involving the bilateral peripheral zone of the prostate suggestive of known primary malignancy. D-E) The patient underwent ultrasonography (USG) neck which revealed a large thyroid mass on the thyroid imaging reporting and data system IV. Subsequently, the patient underwent USG-guided fine needle aspiration, which revealed a follicular neoplasm (Bethesda category-IV). Subsequently, the patient underwent total thyroidectomy, and histopathology revealed a high-grade follicular-derived non-anaplastic thyroid carcinoma.

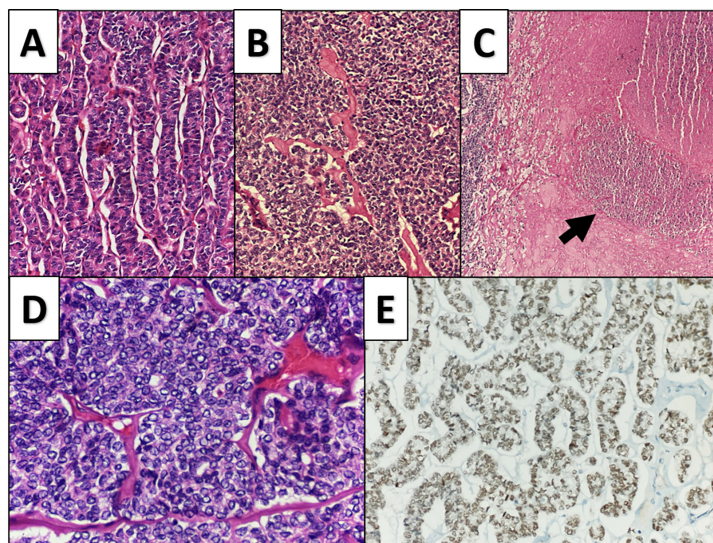


Figure 2. Histopathological images of thyroid tissue showing follicular cells arranged in a; A) trabecular growth pattern; B) solid, nested growth pattern H & E stain, 200x. C) Foci of necrosis are noted within the tumor. H & E stain, 40x. D) Nuclear features of papillary carcinoma of the thyroid, e.g., nuclear crowding, clearing, orphan annie nucleus and grooves H&E stain, 400x. E) Tumor cells showing immunoreactivity for Thyroid transcription factor-1, 200x. The features are suggestive of high-grade follicular-derived non-anaplastic thyroid carcinoma. PSMA is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein. This is overexpressed in prostate carcinoma (PCa) cells, more so in hormone-refractory PCa. PSMA overexpression is not restricted to the prostate and is also expressed in other normal tissues like salivary glands and duodenum. Further, it is overexpressed in endothelial cells of tumor neovasculature in different cancers of kidney, colon, melanoma, breast, etc. and also in benign diseases like endochondroma (1,2,3,4). PSMA is proven to be overexpressed on the endothelial cells of the neovasculature where it expedites endothelial cell sprouting and invasion to cleave the extracellular matrix by lytic proteases (5). It is necessary to be aware of these pitfalls and to evaluate the incidental PSMA uptake apart from its physiological distribution, as in the present case in which abnormal tracer accumulation in the thyroid helped in the diagnosis of thyroid malignancy.

Ethics

Informed Consent: Informed consent was taken.

Footnotes

Authorship Contributions

Surgical and Medical Practices: P.S., S.M., A.K.A., G.K.P., K.A., Concept: P.S., S.M., A.K.A., Design: P.S., K.A., Data Collection or Processing: P.S., S.M., A.K.A., Analysis or Interpretation: P.S., S.M., A.K.A., K.A., Literature Search: P.S., S.M., Writing: P.S., S.M., A.K.A., G.K.P., K.A.

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