A Case of Giant Esophageal Leiomyoma Simulating Mediastinal Mass

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Background: Benign tumors of esophagus are rare. Esophageal leiomyoma is the most common benign tumor. But, esophageal carcinoma is approximately 50 times more frequent than esophageal leiomyoma. Esophageal leiomyoma grows into the lumen in majority of cases but may grow eccentrically toward the mediastinum and so presents mediastinal mass on plain radiography. We have recently experienced a case of giant esophageal leiomyoma presenting as a mediastinal mass.

Case report: 22 years old healthy man visited on pulmonology department, because of abnormal chest X-ray on routine medical examination. He was nonsmoker and didn’t complain any subjective symptoms. No abnormal findings were on physical examination. Right mediastinal mass was seen on chest X-ray. Chest CT showed well defined lobulated contour mass encased esophagus. This mass was homogenous low density mass, not enhanced and size was 5.3×3.3×6.4 cm. On GFS, extraluminal compressed mass with normal mucosa was seen at 23 cm of esophagus from upper incisor. We performed EUS and Trucut biopsy. Hypoechoic mass was originated from 4th layer, proper muscle. This hypoechoic mass had inhomogeneous pattern and central hyperechoic spots. On Trucut biopsy, H & E staining reveals smooth muscle nature of tumor cells, C-kit & CD 34 were negative, desmin & SMA were positive, Vimentin was focally positive and Ki-67 proliferative activity was low on immunohistochemical staining. We couldn’t completely exclude malignancy, because large size and abnormal echogenicity on EUS. We tried video-assisted thoracoscopic enucleation, but finally open right-sided thoracotomy was done. On surgical biopsy, diagnosis was giant esophageal leiomyoma.

Conclusion: Generally, esophagectomy is required for giant tumors of esophagus, but removal of the tumor by enucleation by conventional thoracotomy or thoracoscopy may be effective, curative treatment and has low surgical morbidity. Finally, EUS guided Trucut biopsy may be useful on diagnosis.

색인단어: Giant esophageal leiomyoma, EUS, Enucleation

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