

Prikaz slučaja teka luteinskih cisti kao rezultat hipersenzitivnosti na humani korionski gonadotropin

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KLJUČNE RIJEČI: HCG-beta; ciste jajnika; preeklampsija

UVOD: Adneksalne mase često su slučajan nalaz za vrijeme ultrazvučnog pregleda u trudnoći. Diferencijalna dijagnoza uključuje luteome, ektopičnu trudnoću, teka luteinske ciste i maligne neoplazme. Teka luteinske ciste (TLC) često nastaju u stanjima s povišenom razinom HCG-a, kao bilateralno cistično uvećanje jajnika i većinom su asimptomatske. Posteljica je odgovorna za proizvodnju HCG-a i PIGF-a (placentalni faktor rasta). sFlt-1/PIGF omjer je važan za procjenu rizika preeklampsije.

PRIKAZ SLUČAJA: Predstavljamo 29-godišnju pacijentku koja je primljena na Odjel za visokorizičnu trudnoću u 31. tjednu trudnoće zbog preeklampsije. Na prethodnom ultrazvuku, snimljenom u 19. tjednu trudnoće, prikazano je bilateralno cistično uvećanje jajnika, koji morfološki odgovaraju TLC-u. Pacijentica nije imala simptome hiperprodukcije HCG-a te su razine HCG-a tijekom cijele trudnoće bile unutar referentnih vrijednosti. Također se sustavno kontrolirao rast fetusa i sFlt-1/PIGF omjer, koji su ukazivali na srednji rizik za razvoj preeklampsije te na znakove intrauterinog zastoja u rastu. U 37. tjednu trudnoće, nakon spontane rupture plodovih ovoja, vaginalnim porodom je rođeno hipotrofično novorođenče. Preeklampsija i TLC su se povukli u puerperiju.

ZAKLJUČAK: Adneksalne mase u trudnoći najčešće su benigne, ali treba se razmotriti i mogućnost maligniteta. Uzveši u obzir morfologiju i bilateralnost masa, u ovom slučaju je veća vjerojatnost da se radi o TLC-u nego o malignom procesu. S obzirom na normalne razine HCG-a i na regresiju TLC-a u puerperiju, najizglednije je da je ovo slučaj preosjetljivosti na HCG, jedan od nekoliko opisanih u literaturi. Vjeruje se da su preeklampsija i IUGR u ovom kontekstu zasebni entiteti posteljične etiologije.

A Case of Theca Lutein Cysts as a Result of Hypersensitivity to Human Chorionic Gonadotropin

INTRODUCTION: Adnexal masses are commonly identified in pregnancy during ultrasound control. Differential diagnosis includes luteoma, ectopic pregnancy, theca lutein cysts, and malignant neoplasms. Theca lutein cysts (TLCs) are common in conditions characterized by high levels of HCG, and are presented as gross cystic enlargement of both ovaries, being usually asymptomatic. The placenta is responsible for HCG and PIGF (placental growth factor) production. sFlt-1/PIGF ratio is an important tool for the prediction of preeclampsia.

REPORT: We present a 29-year-old patient, admitted to High-risk pregnancy unit in the 31st week of pregnancy because of preeclampsia. A previous ultrasound, done at 19 weeks of pregnancy, showed bilaterally enlarged cystic ovaries, morphologically corresponding to TLCs. The patient had no symptoms of hyperproduction of HCG and HCG levels were normal throughout the pregnancy. Fetal growth and sFlt-1/PIGF ratio were also continuously controlled, revealing a moderate risk for preeclampsia and signs of intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR). At 37 weeks, a hypotrophic newborn was delivered vaginally following premature rupture of fetal membranes. Preeclampsia and TLCs resolved after birth.

CONCLUSION: The majority of adnexal masses in pregnancy are benign, although the possibility of cancer must be reviewed. Considering the bilateral location and appearance of these masses, they are more likely to be TLCs rather than malignancies. Regarding normal HCG levels throughout the pregnancy and the regression of TLCs in the puerperium, this is probably a case of HCG hypersensitivity, one of the few described in literature. Preeclampsia and IUGR are likely to be separate entities of placental ethiology.

KEYWORDS: HCG-beta; ovarian cysts; preeclampsia

