

Slučajan nalaz histiocitoze lanherhansovih stanica u štitnjači nakon totalne tireoidektomije zbog hipertireoze i velike strume

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KLJUČNE RIJEČI: imunohistokemija; histiocitoza Langerhansovih stanica; tireoidektomija

UVOD: Histiocitoza Langerhansovih stanica (HLS) obuhvaća rijetku skupinu bolesti za koju je karakteristična nekontrolirana proliferacija dendritičkih antigen-prezentirajućih stanica, Langerhansovih stanica (LS). HLS se može pojaviti u svim dobnim skupinama, no najčešće se javlja u djece mlađe od 15 godina. Najčešće zahvaća kost te često bude neprepoznata.

PRIKAZ SLUČAJA: Bolesnici u dobi 73 godine učinjena je totalna tireoidektomija zbog dugotrajne hipertireoze liječene tireostaticima i velike čvoraste guše. Prema nalazu predoperativnog ultrazvuka, štitnjača je težila 119 g s čvorovima oba lobusa. Aspiracijskom biopsijom tankom iglom dobiven je citološki nalaz adenomatoidnih čvorova. Postoperativni patohistološki nalaz pokazao je nodularnu koloidnu strumu oba lobusa, ali na jednom prerezu uočeno je žarište LS izmiješanih s eozinofilima i rijetkim limfocitima. Stanice su imunohistokemijski bile difuzno reaktivne na CD1a, S100 i CD68. Elektronskom mikroskopijom uočene su Birbeckove granule oblika teniskog reketa, karakteristične za LS, čime je dodatno potvrđena dijagnoza HLS. Postoperativnom kompjutoriziranom tomografijom uočena su brojna obostrana zasjenjenja plućnog parenhima tipa mliječnog stakla. Bolesnica je upućena na pozitronsku emisijsku tomografiju-kompjutoriziranu tomografiju s 18-fluorodeoksiglukozom (18-FDG -PET/CT) kojom nije pronađeno patološko nakupljanje radiofarmaka. Bolesnica je u postupku hematološke obrade i praćenja. Postoperativnim praćenjem isključen je diseminirani oblik bolesti, ali su potrebne redovite kontrole.

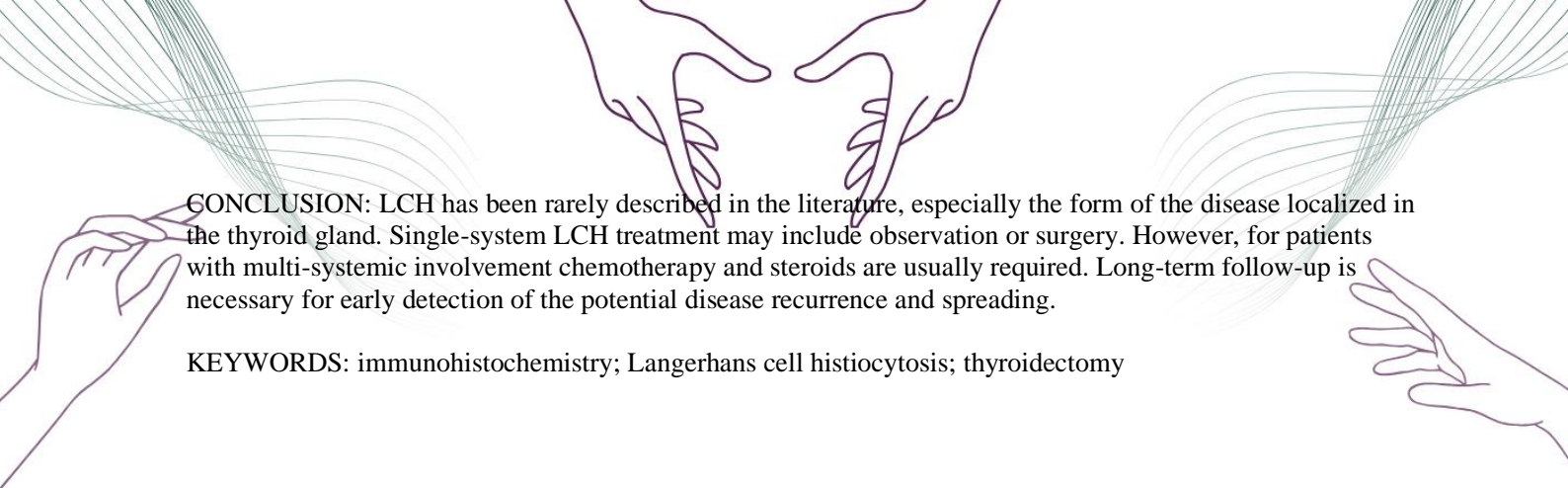
ZAKLJUČAK: HLS je dosad rijetko opisivana u literaturi, a osobito oblik bolesti lokaliziran u štitnjači. U liječenju bolesti lokalizirane na jedan sustav dovoljno je praćenje ili kirurško liječenje. Ipak, ukoliko je riječ o multisistemske bolesti, u liječenju je potrebna primjena kemoterapije i steroida. Dugotrajno praćenje je nužno kako bi se rano otkrio mogući povrat i širenje bolesti.

Accidental finding of langerhans cell histiocytosis in the thyroid after total thyroidectomy due to hyperthyroidism and large thyroid goiter

INTRODUCTION: Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH) refers to a rare spectrum of disease characterized by uncontrolled proliferation of dendritic antigen-presenting cells, Langerhans cells (LCs). LCH may occur in all age groups but it mostly affects children under the age of 15. Solitary bone involvement is the most common and often goes underdiagnosed.

REPORT: A 73-year-old female patient underwent total thyroidectomy due to long-term hyperthyroidism on antithyroid drugs and large nodular goiter. The thyroid gland weighted 119 grams, according to preoperative ultrasound with thyroid nodules in both thyroid lobes. Fine-needle aspiration biopsy revealed adenomatoid nodules. Postoperative histopathologic finding was nodular colloid goiter: However, one section of the thyroid tissue revealed a small focus of LCs mixed with eosinophils and rare lymphocytes. Cells were immunohistochemically diffusely reactive to CD1a, S100 and CD68. Electron microscopy showed tennis racket-shaped Birbeck granules, the ultrastructural hallmark of LCs, confirming the diagnosis of LCH. Postoperative CT (computed tomography) described multiple ground-glass opacities on both sides of the lung parenchyma. The patient was referred to 18-fluorodeoxy-glucose positron emission tomography-computed tomography (18-FDG-PET/CT) which didn't reveal any pathological accumulation. The patient is under surveillance of the hematologist. Postoperative follow-up excluded disseminated form of the disease. However, further monitoring is needed.



A stylized illustration at the top of the page shows three hands in purple line art. Two hands are positioned at the top, holding a glowing, multi-colored orb. A third hand is on the right side, reaching towards the orb. The orb has a spectrum of colors from purple to yellow. The background is white with a green gradient at the bottom.

CONCLUSION: LCH has been rarely described in the literature, especially the form of the disease localized in the thyroid gland. Single-system LCH treatment may include observation or surgery. However, for patients with multi-systemic involvement chemotherapy and steroids are usually required. Long-term follow-up is necessary for early detection of the potential disease recurrence and spreading.

KEYWORDS: immunohistochemistry; Langerhans cell histiocytosis; thyroidectomy

