Andrology-Open Access

Kara et al., Andrology (Los Angel) 2017, 6:2
DOI: 10.4172/2167-0250.1000I101

Image Article OMICS International

Incidentally Detected Calcified Fibrous Tumor on PET-CT Imaging Performed for Treatment Response of a Patient with Nasopharyngeal Tumor

Pelin Ozcan Kara[1]*, Zehra Pinar Koc[2], Taylan Kara[2], Hasan Erdal Doruk[2] and Emel Sezer[4]

[1]*Department of Nuclear Medicine, Mersin University, Faculty of Medicine, Mersin, Turkey*

[2]*Department of Radiology, Mersin University, Faculty of Medicine, Mersin, Turkey*

[3]*Department of Urology, Mersin University, Faculty of Medicine, Mersin, Turkey*

[4]*Department of Oncology, Mersin University, Faculty of Medicine, Mersin, Turkey*

***Corresponding author:** Pelin Ozcan Kara, A Mersin University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Nuclear Medicine, Mersin, Turkey, Tel: +903242410000-2537; E-mail: ppelinozcan@gmail.com*

Received date: July 10, 2017; **Accepted date:** July 24, 2017; **Published date:** July 27, 2017

Citation: Kara PO, Koc ZP, Kara T,Erdal Doruk H, Sezer E (2017) Incidentally Detected Calcified Fibrous Tumor on PET-CT Imaging Performed for Treatment Response of a Patient with Nasopharyngeal Tumor. Andrology (Los Angel) 6: I101. doi:10.4172/2167-0250.1000I101

Abstract

PET-CT imaging has been widely used for following head and neck tumors. In this clinical image, PET-CT imaging findings of calcified fibrous tumor causing atrophy in the right kidney detected incidentally on PET-CT imaging of a patient undergoing chemo-radiotherapy followed by nasopharynx cancer is presented.

Keywords: Nasopharynx; Kidney; Chemoradiotherapy

Clinical Image

PET-CT (Positron Emission Tomography/Computed Tomography) imaging was performed to evaluate the treatment response of a 48-year-old male patient with a history of chemo-radiotherapy for nasopharynx cancer with an integrated scanner (GE Discovery PET-CT 610, US). Post-treatment PET-CT imaging demonstrated complete response on nasopharyngeal level that was reported as primary malignancy in previous investigations. Although, on whole body images it is noticed that the right kidney is atrophic and an approximately 5×5 cm sized calcifying mass located anterior of right iliopsoas muscle between intestine loops in mesenteric region with a well-defined lobulated contour and slightly elevated metabolic activity (SUVmax: 2.94) at the L5 vertebra level was detected incidentally.

Benign mesenchymal tumors have been reported in the differential diagnosis of extra luminal located calcified mass, which is thought to be chronic and benign because of causing right ureteral compression and resulting atrophy in the right kidney.

Following PET-CT imaging, calcified fibrous tumor was diagnosed at biopsy after excision of the mass. PET-CT imaging is being used extensively in diagnosis, staging, treatment follow-up and re-staging of tumors with high FDG affinity. PET-CT imaging also provides detection of other incidental findings that are unrelated to the primary diagnosis in some cases, due to the fact that it is a whole-body imaging modality.

It is thought that extra luminal locally calcified mass with low FDG affinity that makes right ureteral compression and results atrophy in the right kidney is a chronic entity and benign characteristic and the interpretation is made by this way.

The correct interpretation of CT findings in the evaluation of PET-CT images is of special importance (Figure 1).

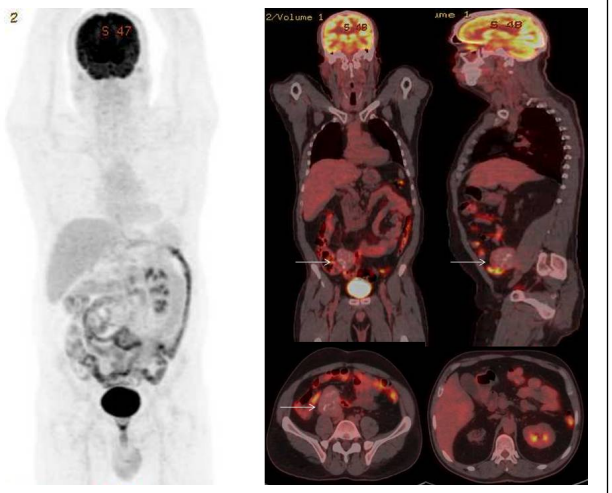

Figure 1: PET-CT Image.