

Neslihan CUHACI<sup>1</sup>, Hüsniye BAŞER<sup>1</sup>, Mehmet Faik ÖZVEREN<sup>2</sup>, Sultan Çiğdem IRKKAN<sup>3</sup>, Hayriye Tatlı DOĞAN<sup>3</sup>, Reyhan ERSOY<sup>4</sup>, Bekir ÇAKIR<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ataturk Education and Research Hospital, Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Ankara, TURKEY

<sup>2</sup> Ataturk Education and Research Hospital, Department of Neurosurgery, Ankara, TURKEY

<sup>3</sup> Ataturk Education and Research Hospital, Department of Pathology, Ankara, TURKEY

<sup>4</sup> Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Ankara, TURKEY

## BACKGROUND

➤ Atypical tumors were identified in 15% of pituitary adenomas, and they tended to be aggressive, invasive macroadenomas.

➤ World Health organization (WHO) classification of atypical pituitary adenomas include; Ki-67 proliferative index greater than 3%, excessive p53 immunoreactivity, and  $\geq 2$  mitotic figures per 10 high-powered fields.

➤ Pituitary carcinomas are extremely rare tumors with cerebrospinal or extracranial metastasis.

## CASE

➤ A 31 years old man with symptoms of stuffy nose and snore, presented to our polyclinic due to the solid lesion on paranasal sinus tomography. Tomography showed a soft tissue lesion with 38 Hounsfield Unit (HU). Pituitary imaging revealed a mass, which lead to destruction of bone structures, suppression of optic chiasm, extending to suprasellar cistern and right nasal cavity.

➤ Except increased prolactin (470 ng/ml), hormonal levels were in normal ranges. Also macroprolactin was negative.

➤ Nasal punch biopsy showed an atypical pituitary adenoma with atypical and 8 mitotic figures in the 10 high-powered fields.

➤ Ki-67 labeling index 2-3%, p53 immunoreactivity was 1%.

➤ 18-Fluoro-Deoxy-Glucose Positron Emission Tomography determined increased activity in this lesion with 6.4 SUV-max. No distant metastasis was determined.

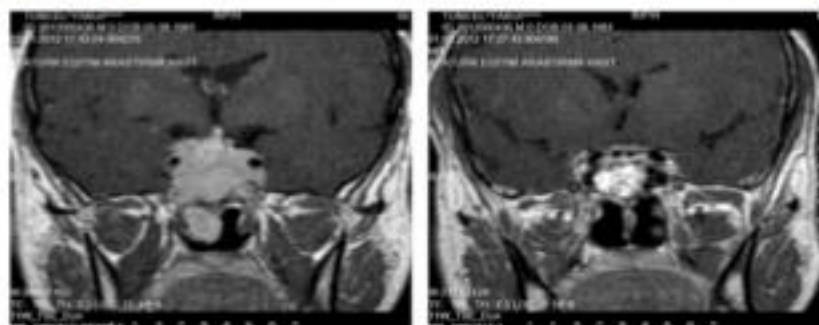
➤ Cabergolin 0.5 mg/ twice a week was begun and then he underwent to operation. Histopathological result was a pituitary adenoma with diffuse staining PRL. Ki-67 index was 1%, whereas p53 immunoreactivity was 10%.

➤ Postoperative prolactin level reduced to 65 ng/ml and no solid lesion was seen in postoperative imaging. His medical treatment is now ongoing.

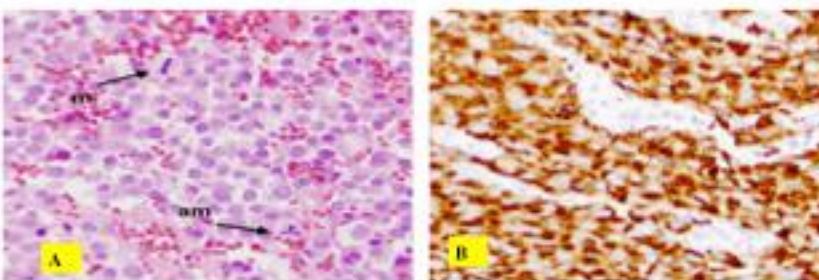
**Table 1.** Laboratory parameters of the patient before and after operation

Parameter	Reference	Preop	Postop (1.Month)
GH	0 - 5 ng/mL	1	0.03
IGF-1	115-307 ng/mL	150	239
PRL	4.6-21.4 ng/mL	470	65.79
Macro PRL		Negative	-
TSH	0.27-4.2 uIU/mL	2.5	1.21
FSH	1.5-12.4 mIU/mL	1.71	1.87
LH	1.7-8.6 mIU/mL	2.4	1.46
Cortisol	6.2-19.4 ug/dL	17.2	9.5
ACTH	0-46 pg/mL	-	5.6
Total Testosterone	2.84-8 ng/mL	3.6	1.94

**Picture 1.** Pituitary imaging of the patient before and after operation



**Picture 2. A:** Atypical mitotic figure of the lesion on histopathological specimen **B:** Diffuse staining with PRL



## CONCLUSION

➤ Because of the atypical and  $\geq 2$  mitotic activity, necrosis in the nasal punch biopsy, also 38 HU solid lesion in tomography and absent of distant metastasis, we thought primarily atypical adenoma in this case.

➤ Although histopathological result is consistent with benign prolactinoma, it must be considered that its biological behavior may be progressed to malignancy after several years.