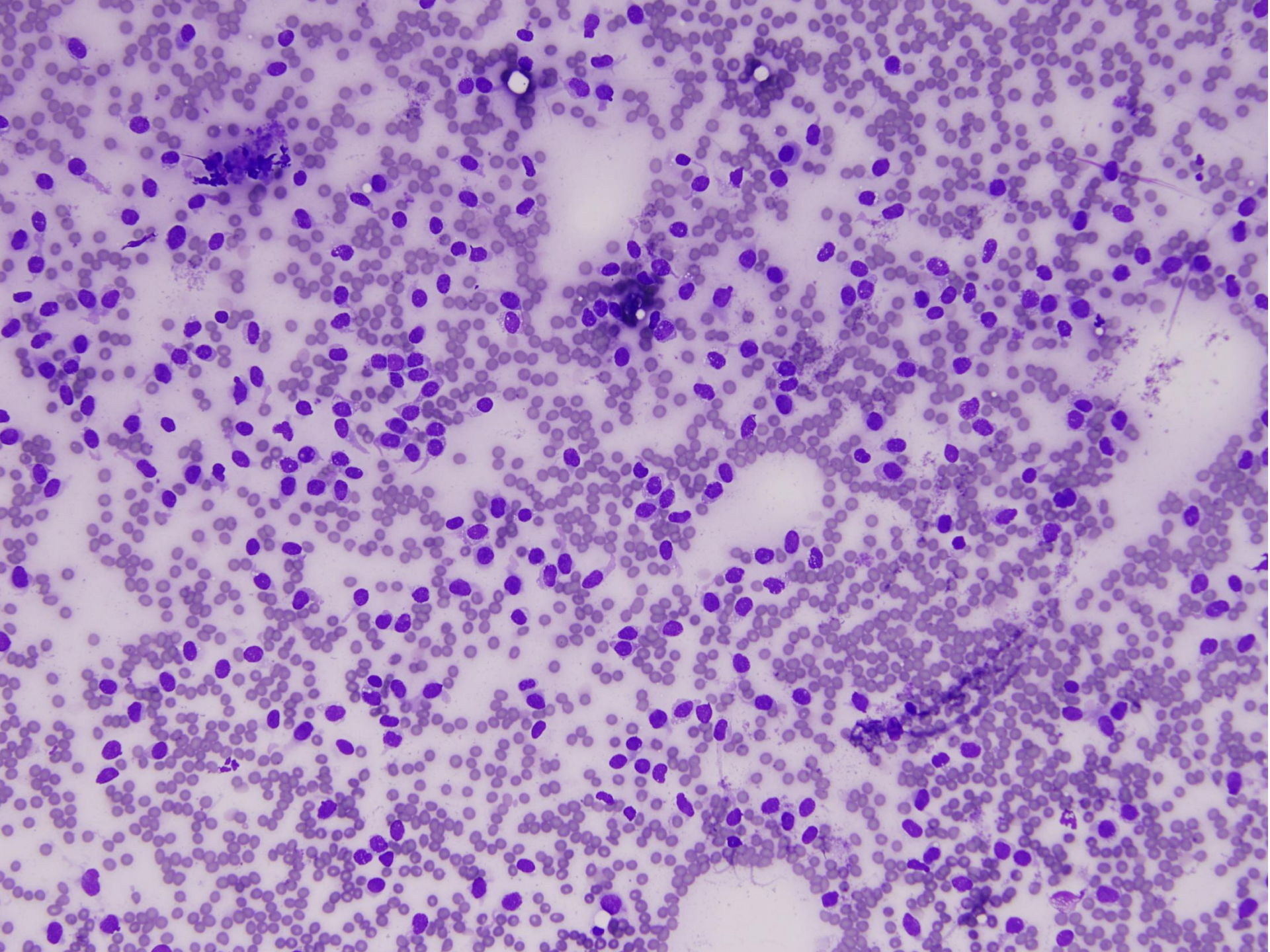
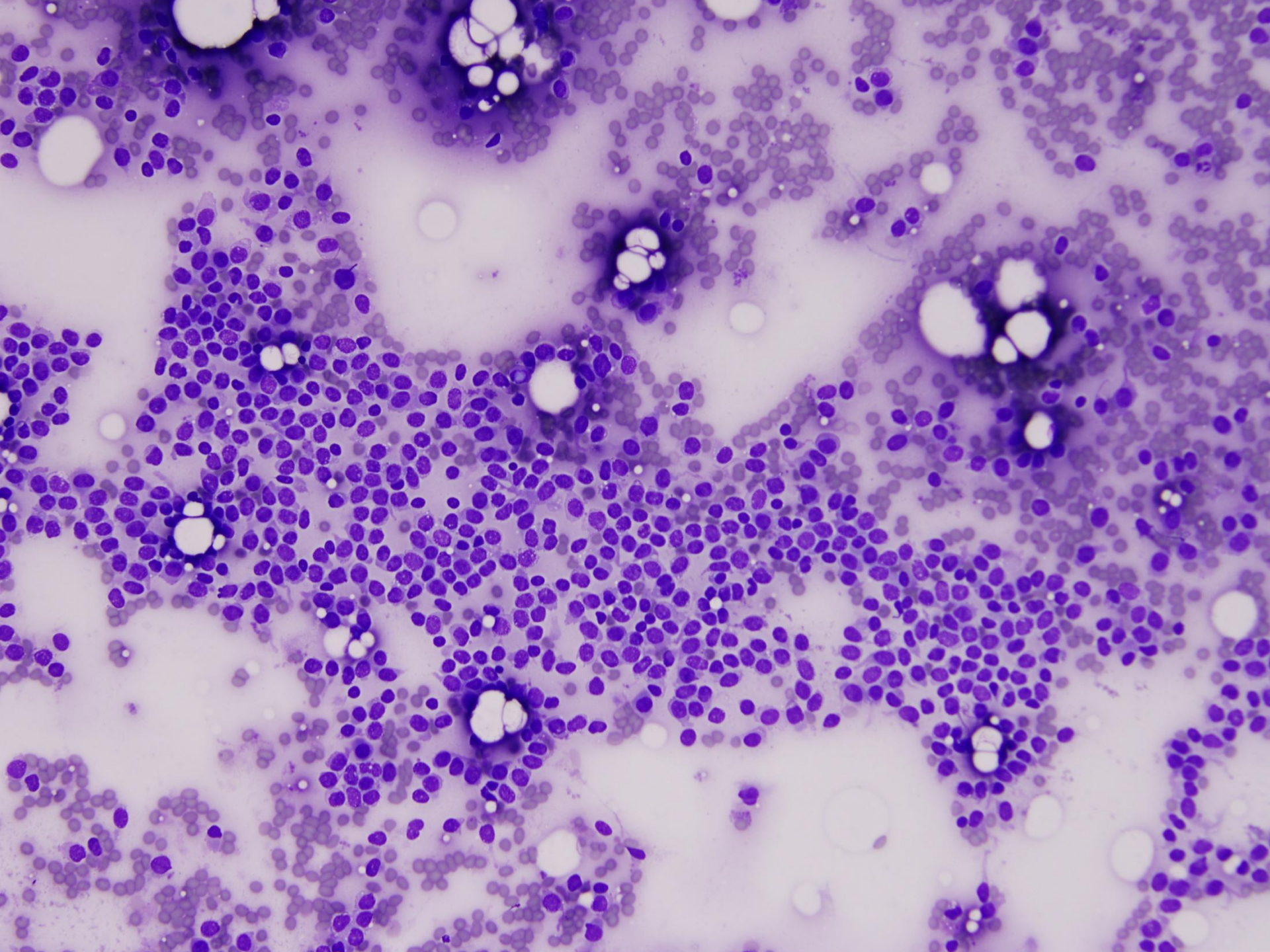
Interesting case conference

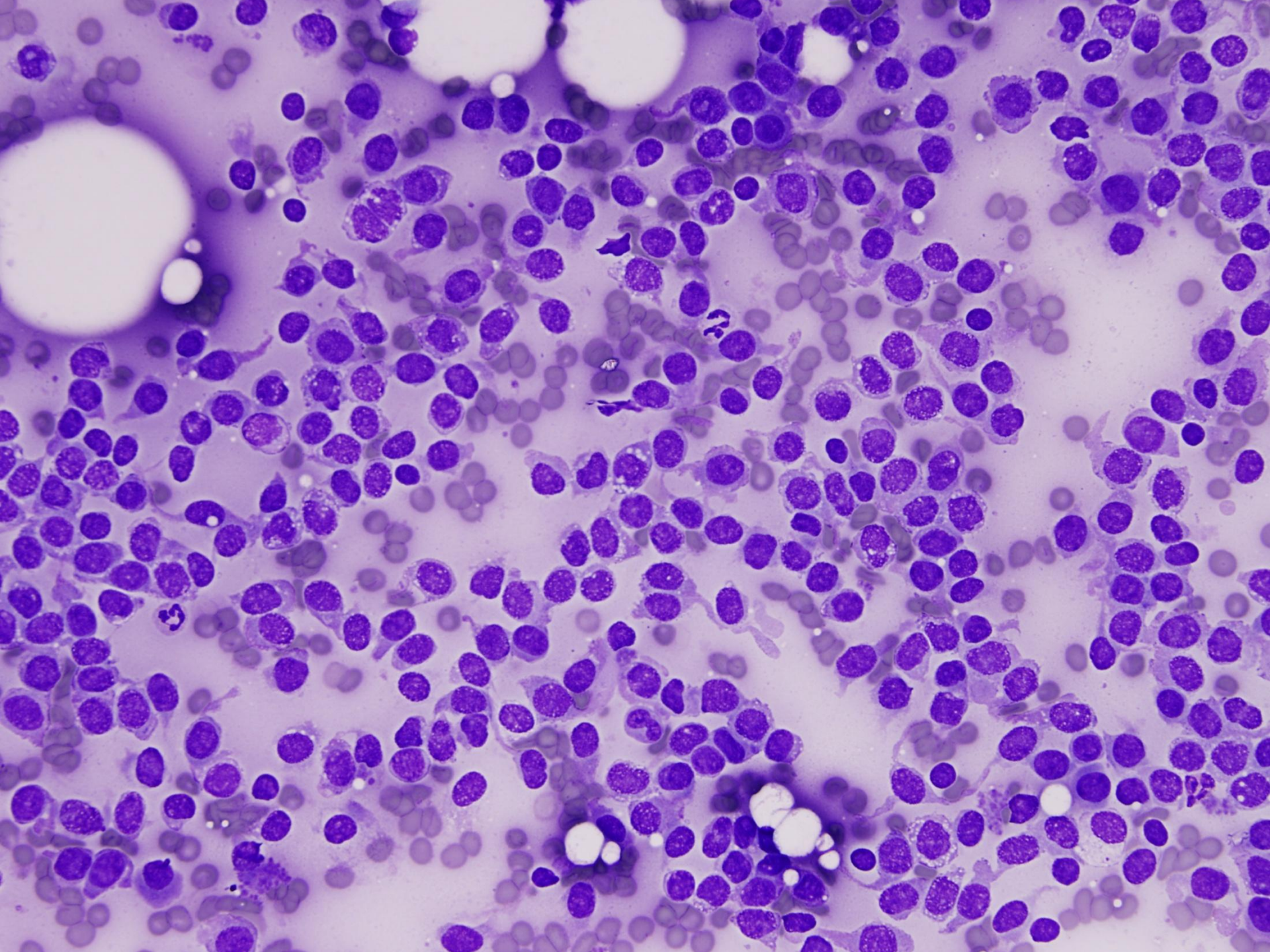
3/18/13

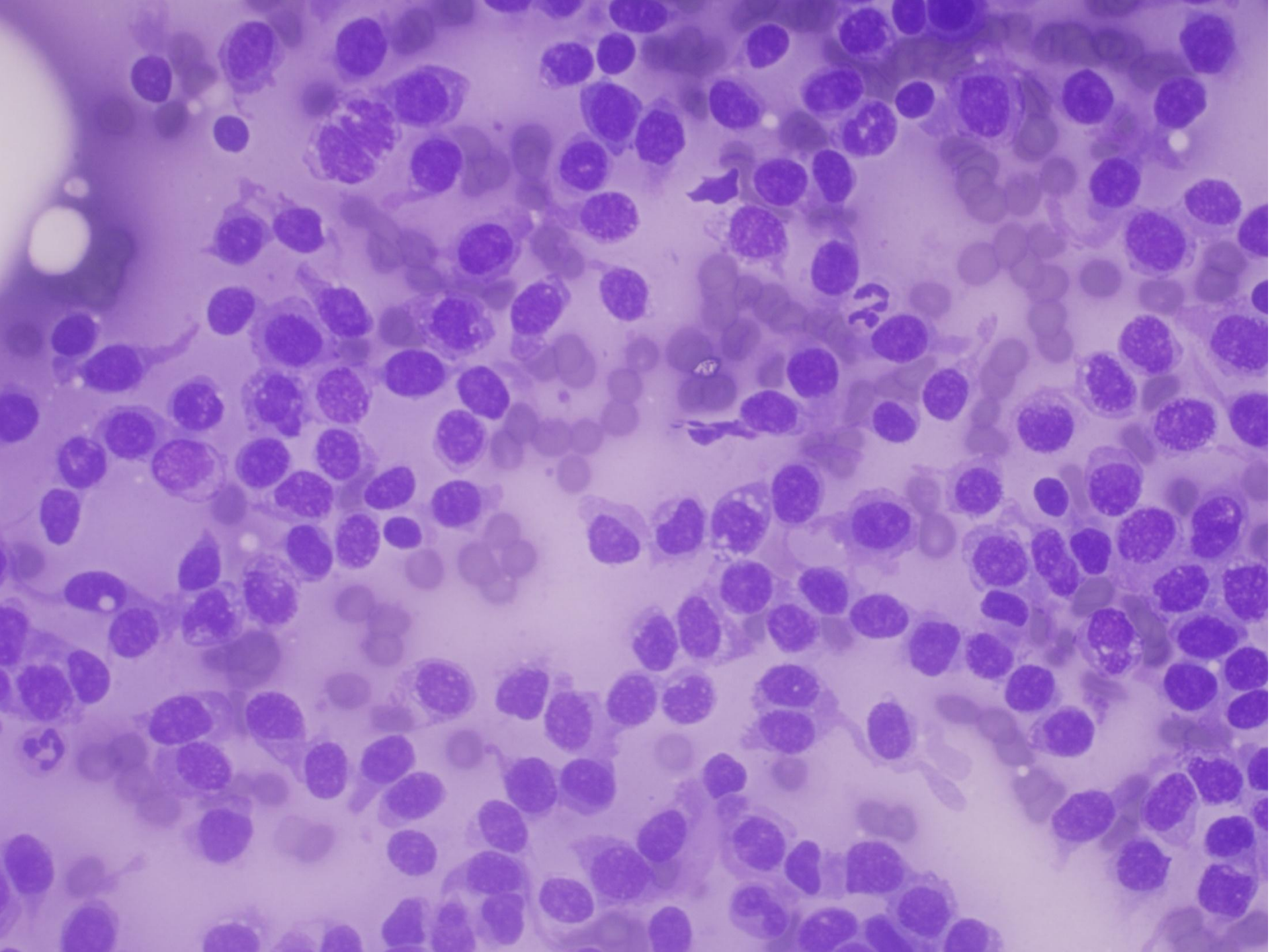
Clinical Data:

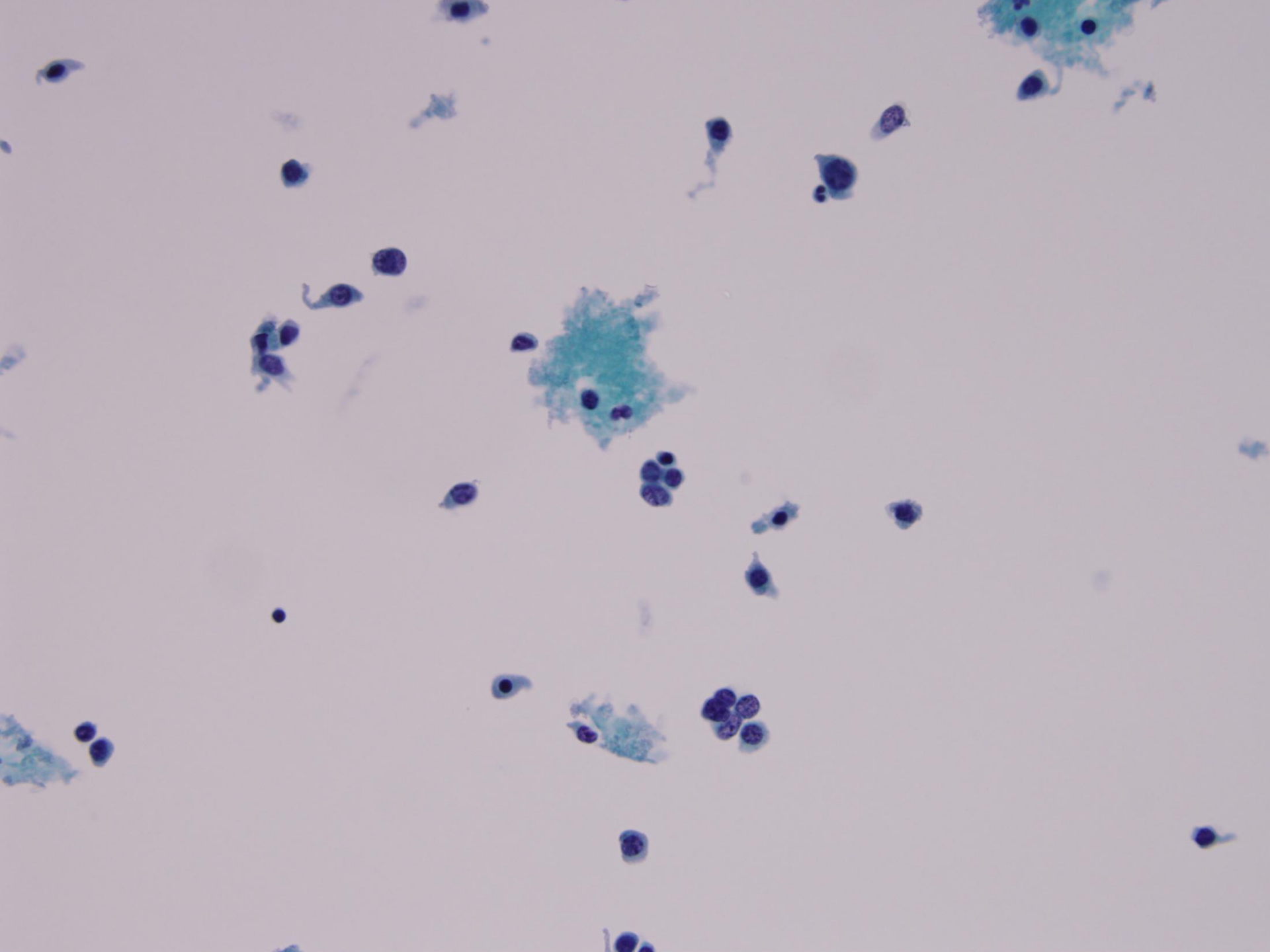
- 85 y.o. female developed bilateral neck masses November 2010, originally though to be ptotic submandibular glands, but continued to grow
- FNA performed in November 2011 revealed bilateral low grade neoplasms
- Elevated calcitonin level of 19.9
- Ultrasound guided core needle biopsy was performed in March 2012
- She states that other than these neck masses that have been slow growing, she has noticed more fullness in her voice over the past 6 months

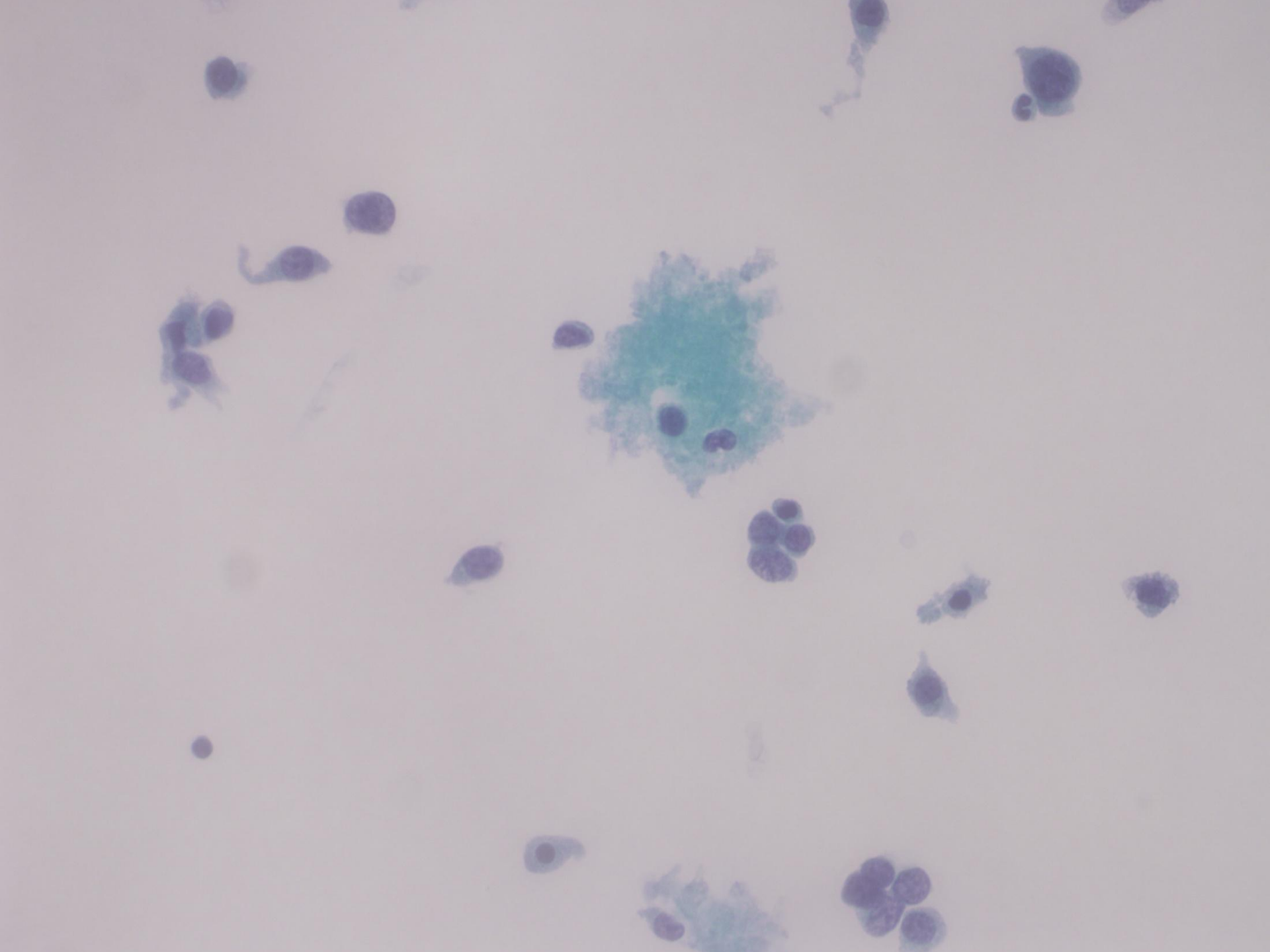


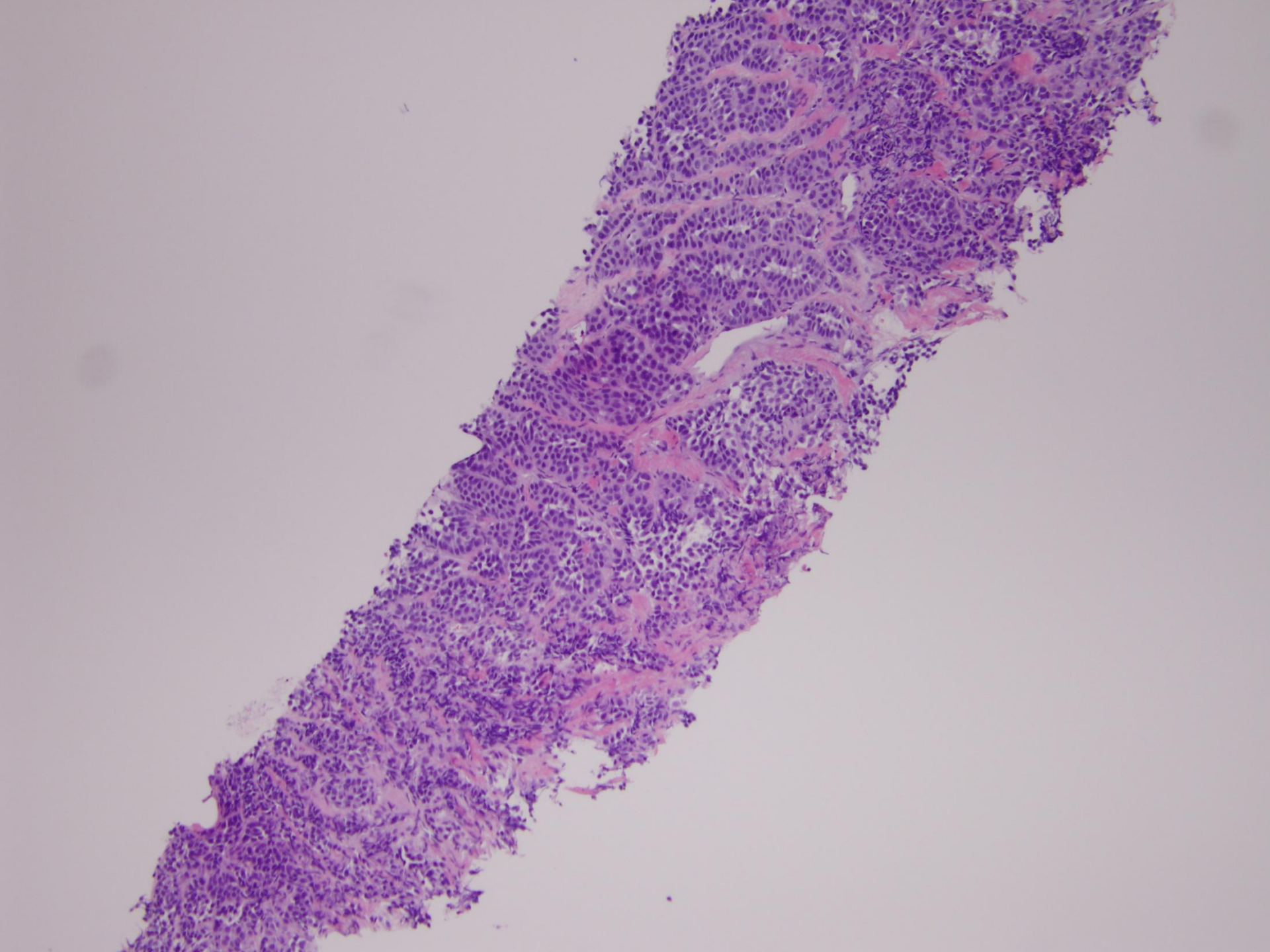


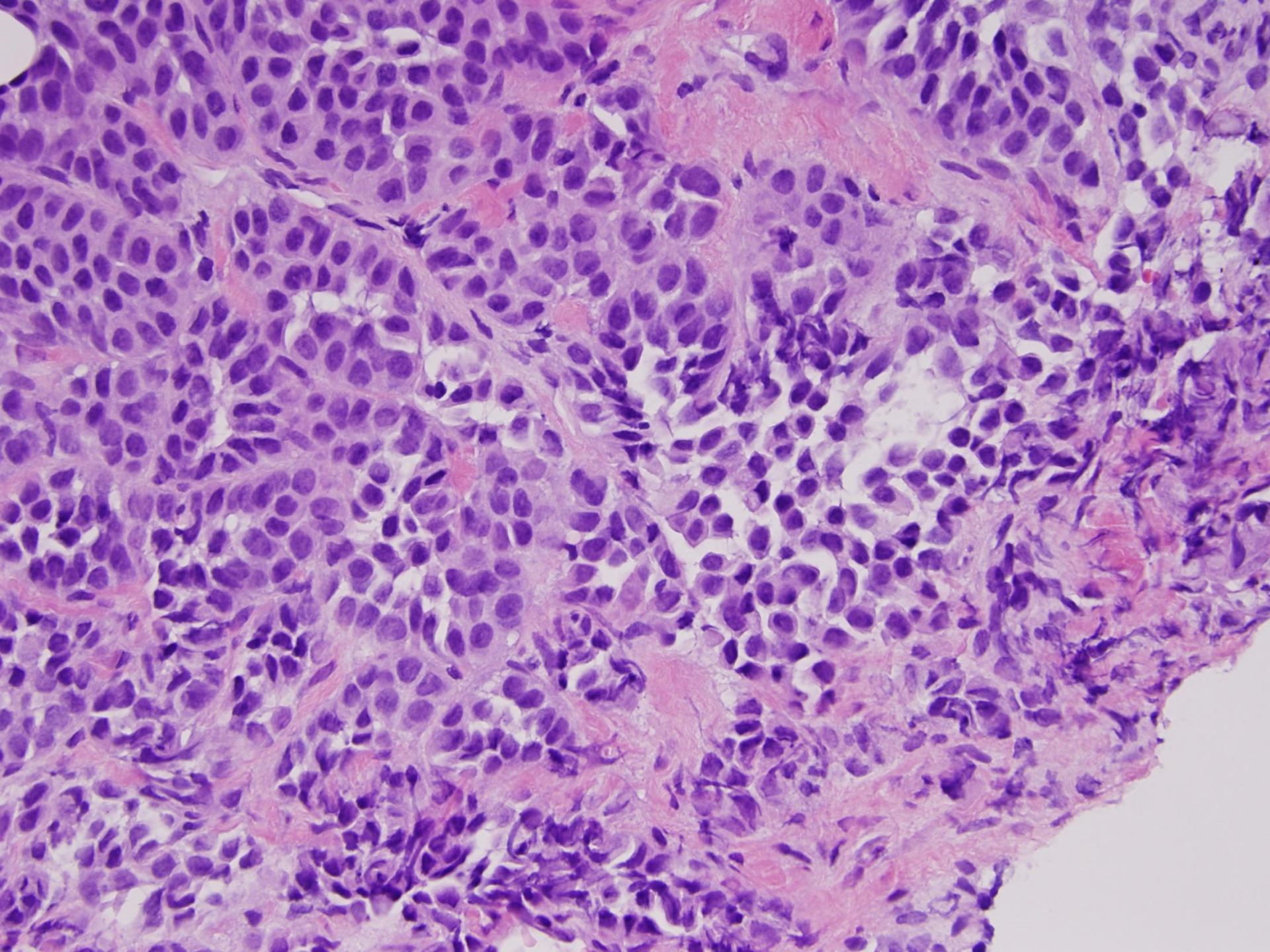


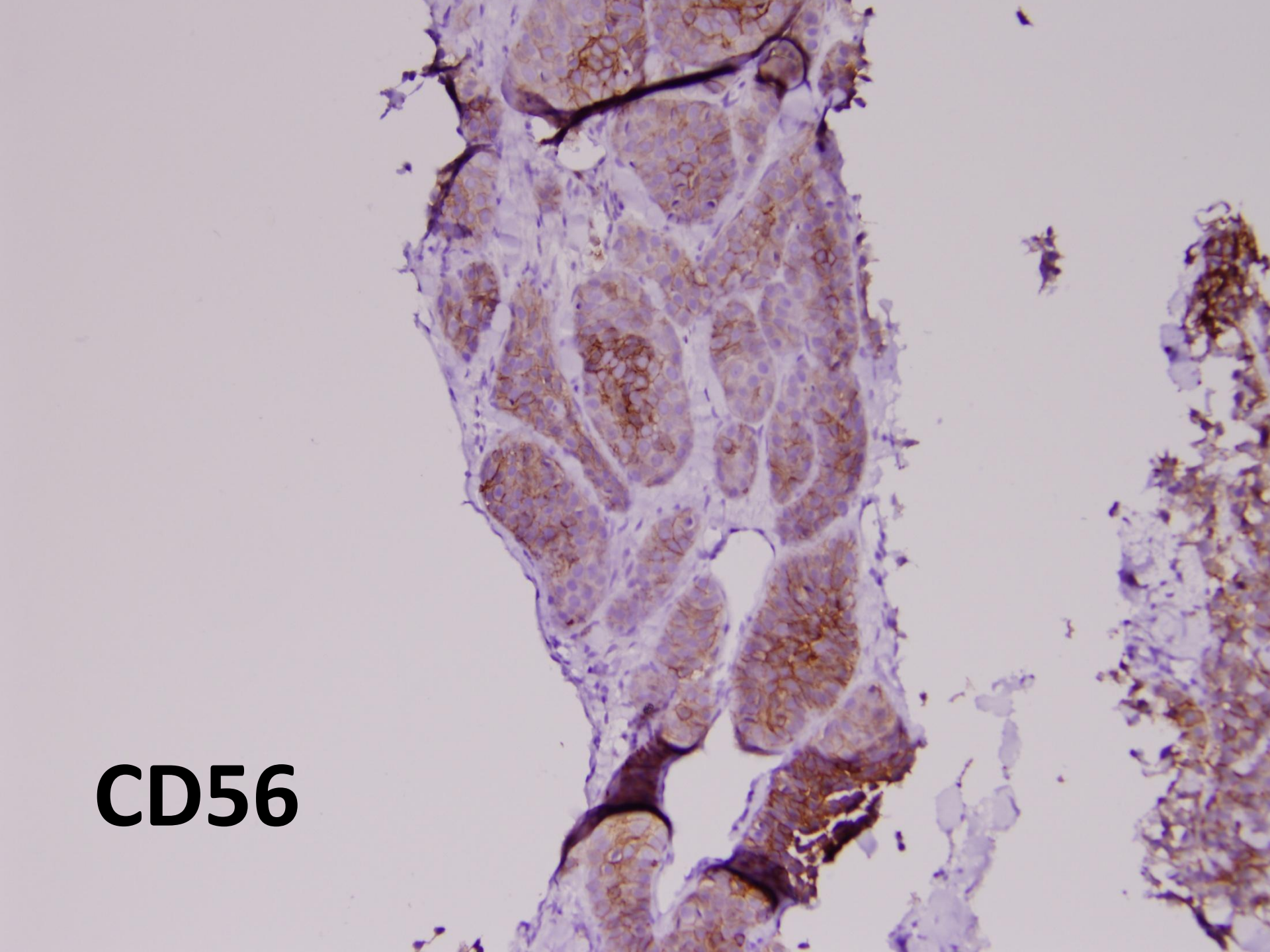




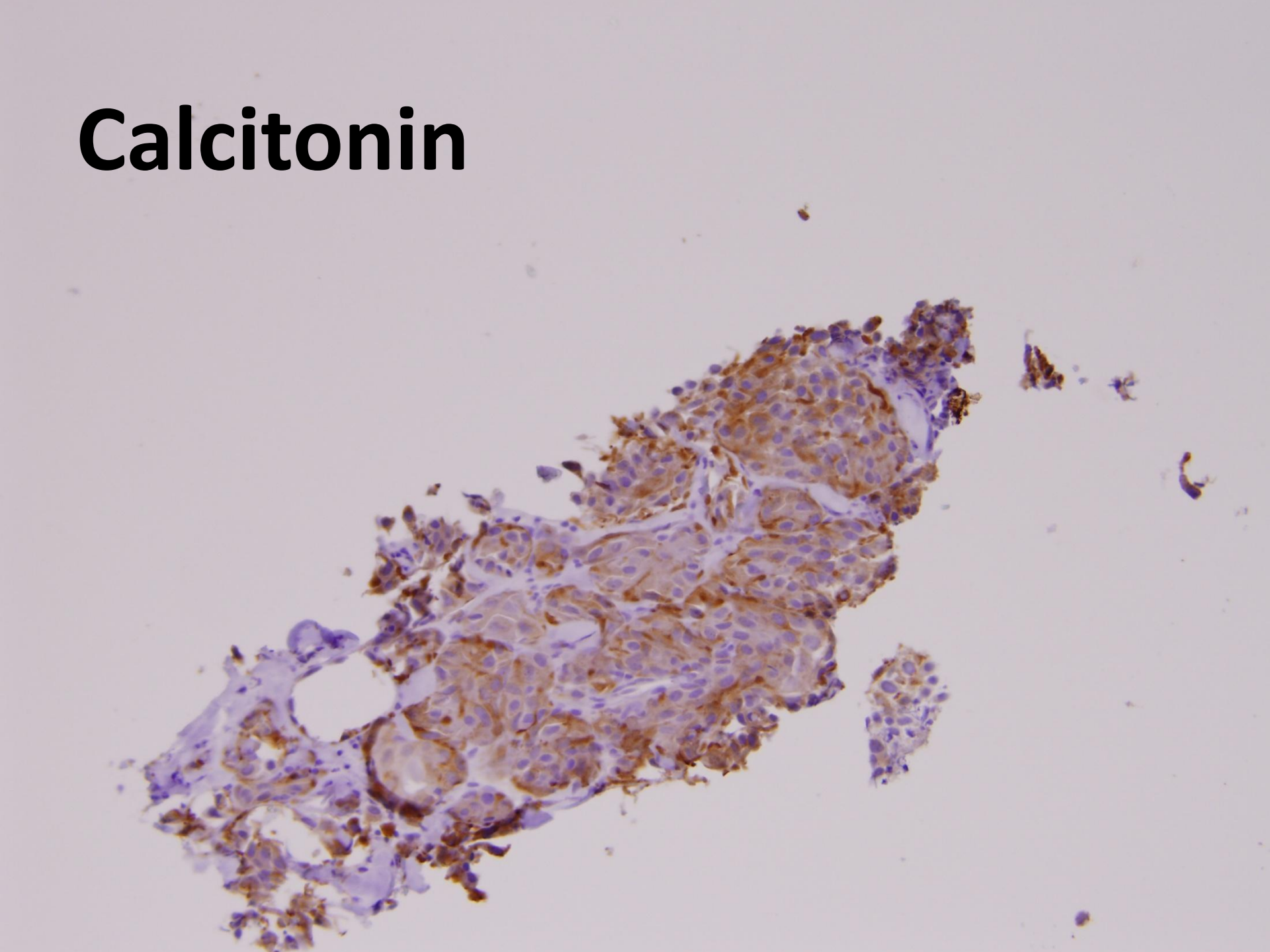







CD56

Calcitonin



Additional immunostaining results:

POS:

CK7

TTF-1 (weak and very focal)

NEG:

CK5/6

p63

Thyroglobulin

Mammaglobin

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

Left neck mass, FNA and core biopsy: Neuroendocrine carcinoma. See COMMENT.

COMMENT:

…The strong expression of calcitonin suggests a differential diagnosis of **medullary thyroid carcinoma versus laryngeal neuroendocrine carcinoma.**

In-house supraglottic biopsy performed a week later confirmed presence of neuroendocrine carcinoma

Laryngeal Neuroendocrine Tumors

- Most common group of non-squamous tumors in larynx
- 4 main neuroendocrine tumors
  - paraganglioma
  - typical carcinoid (well diff neuroendocrine tumor)
  - moderately diff carcinoma (atypical carcinoid)
  - poorly diff carcinoma (small cell carcinoma)

- Typical carcinoid (aka well differentiated neuroendocrine tumor)=> rare, carries the best prognosis. Treated by conservative surgery without elective neck dissection. Resembles carcinoids elsewhere

- Moderately differentiated neuroendocrine carcinoma (atypical carcinoid) =>most common neuroendocrine tumor of larynx, vast majority occur within supraglottis. Common in older men who smoke. In contrast to typical carcinoid, should see mitoses, cellular pleomorphism, and/or necrosis.

- Cells positive for chromogranin, synaptophysin, keratin, calcitonin and CEA

- Unlike well differentiated laryngeal tumor, is an aggressive and potentially widely metastasizing malignancy

- Poorly differentiated (small cell) neuroendocrine carcinoma is similar in appearance and behavior to small cell lung carcinoma