
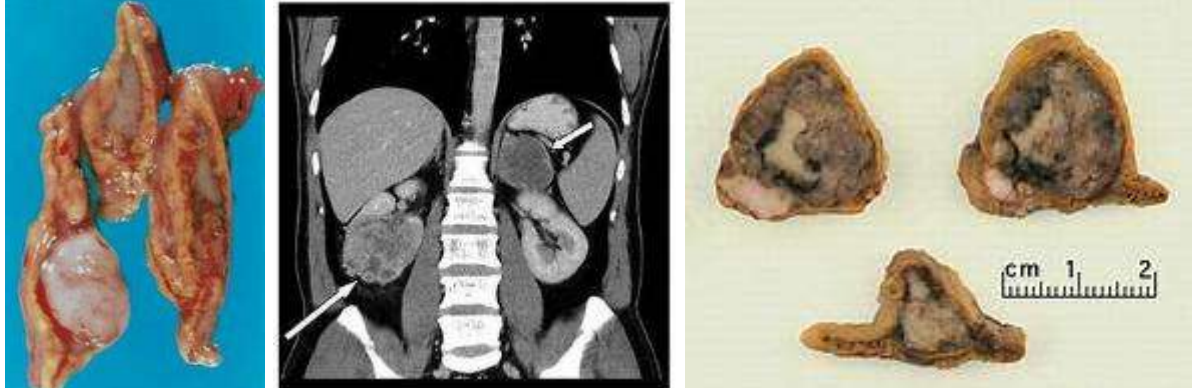


XXIII. Diseases of the Endocrines

Metastases	
Adrenal gland:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is enlarged • Shows many metastatic tumours (secondaries)
	<p data-bbox="316 451 454 493">Tumours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nodules (secondaries) • Infiltrating the adrenal gland (malignancy) • Almost equal (in size and shape) • Rather homogeneous opaque greyish-white • Somewhat firm in consistence
	
<p data-bbox="186 976 267 1018">N.B.:</p> <p data-bbox="186 1018 1144 1060"><i>Secondaries in adrenal glands are usually from a primary carcinoma of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronchus. • Breast. • Other organs. <p data-bbox="186 1207 495 1249"><i>The metastatic tumour:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is localized at first in the medulla. • Is frequently bilateral. • May occasionally lead to Addison's disease. 	
	

Carotid Body Tumour

<p>A piece of tissue-tumour:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows the bifurcation of common carotid artery • Contains a mass • Is enveloping the carotid vessels (at the bifurcation)
<p>The mass:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small in-size • Ovoid in shape • Solid in appearance • Firm in consistence



N.B.:

- *Histologically, it proved to be a type of chemodectoma, namely, a carotid body tumour.*
- *It is a rare tumour which may affect males or females at middle age; and, is slowly-growing with only occasional malignancy.*

Affect adults in the fifth decade of life

Also known as Chemodectoma

Carotid Body Tumour

First described by von Haller in 1743

Painless slow growing mass at the angle of the mandible

Located in the carotid bifurcation

Solitary, unilateral, tan to meaty, red-brown on cross-section

Characterisitc microscopic pattern is alveolar with formation of "Zell ballen" or cell nests

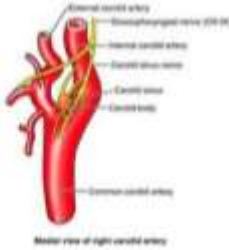
Nuclear pleomorphism can be a prominent feature and in some cases nuclear "pseudo-inclusions" are seen

#royopath

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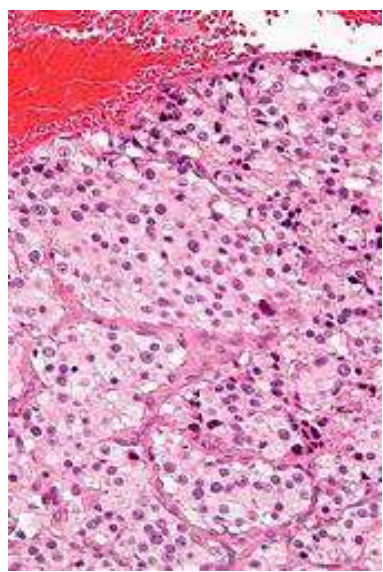
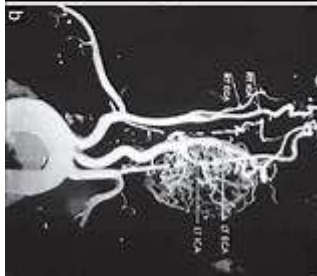
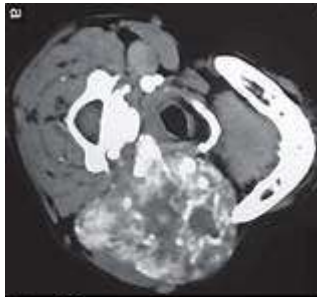
Carotid body tumour

- Also known as **Potato tumour**, **Chemodectoma**, **Non chromaffin paraganglioma**
- Arises from carotid body located at the bifurcation of common carotid artery



Carotid body tumour

- Investigation
 - CT: homogenous, hypervascular, well defined strongly enhancing mass at acrotid bifurcation with splaying of ICA and EAC
 - Lyre's sign



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