Struma ovarii with malignant histology: a case of papillary thyroid carcinoma

Struma ovarii con histología maligna: un caso con carcinoma papilar de tiroides

To the Editor:

Struma ovarii is an uncommon germ cell, monodermal, specialized ovarian tumor characterized by the total or partial presence of thyroid tissue. The first reports of this tumor were published by Boettlin in 1889 and Pick in 1901. These tumors may have a malignant potential either because of its histological characteristics or its dissemination outside the ovary.

We report a case of papillary thyroid carcinoma arising from struma ovarii.

A 76-year-old female patient with an unremarkable clinical history consulted for abdominal pain and dizziness. Palpation revealed tenderness in left iliac fossa and hypochondrium. Blood and urine laboratory test results, electrocardiogram, and plain chest X-rays were normal. Palpation revealed tenderness in left iliac fossa and clinical history consulted for abdominal pain and dizziness. A subsequent ultrasound examination showed a dominant part. Tumor markers (CEA, CA 19.9, CA 125, hCG, α-fetoprotein) were negative. A laparotomy found a 6-7 cm solid ovarian tumor with a cystic component, mobile, not adhering to the surrounding structures. Pathological examination revealed a mature cystic teratoma with a central nodular formation 0.7 cm in size consisting of many complex papillae, with diagnosis being consistent with papillary thyroid carcinoma (Fig. 1A). The previously established histological and immunohistochemical criteria were used: expression of thyroid transcription factor (TTF-1) in extrathyroid locations (Fig. 1B)1-4. No malignant cells were found in peritoneal lavage.

After surgery, neck palpation found a multinodular goiter. A subsequent ultrasound examination showed a dominant 0.9 cm nodule in the right thyroid lobe and no locoregional adenopathies. Cytological study of fine needle aspiration revealed a colloid goiter. Thyroid function was normal. No metastases were found in total body CT or bone scan. After surgery, tumor was classified as stage IA (limited to one ovary, with an intact capsule, and with no tumor evidence on its surface), and watchful waiting was decided. Eighteen months since diagnosis, the patient is doing well and shows no evidence of tumor persistence or recurrence.

Seven percent of ovarian teratomas contain thyroid tissue. It is commonly accepted that the term “struma ovarii” is used when thyroid tissue accounts for more than 50% of total teratoma volume5, which occurs in only 2% of ovarian teratomas6. The former does not apply to cases where thyroid tissue in an ovarian teratoma shows unequivocal malignant characteristics. The tumor is then called a “malignant struma ovarii,” accounting for 5%-10% of all tumors of this type7. Ectopic thyroid tissue may or may not be functioning. Hyperthyroidism secondary to struma ovarii has been reported in 5%-10% of the cases8.

Malignant struma ovarii may be classified in the same histological types as described for the thyroid gland9. Roth reviewed 101 cases of various histological types published from 1924 to 2007 and reported four additional cases9. The largest series to that date, not included by Roth, had been reported by Devaney and consisted of 11 papillary and 2 follicular carcinomas from malignant struma ovarii. Robboy recently reviewed 18 papillary carcinomas derived from struma ovarii, four of which were considered to be of the follicular variant. The largest series (10 cases) of the follicular variant had already been reported by Boutross-Tadross in 200710. To date (considering the cases reported by these and other authors, including our own case), 73 papillary carcinomas (52.5%), 36 follicular carcinomas (26%), 28 papillary carcinomas of the follicular variant (20%), one anaplastic carcinoma (0.75%), and one insular carcinoma (0.75%) have been reported.

Age of our patient (76 years) was outside the range seen in papillary carcinomas of this type reported to date (21-68 years)9. On the other hand, 80% of cases with histopathological findings similar to our patient are also unilateral, and approximately 30% have a similar size of 6 cm10.

Biological malignancy has also been assessed. The term “biological malignancy” refers to tumor dissemination to or beyond ovarian surface, including “strumosis” (or peritoneal dissemination of benign tissue) and recurrence10. Biological malignancy was not found in our patient, in whom extraovarian dissemination was not shown.
Metastases occur more commonly in follicular than in papillary carcinomas\(^9,10\). If histological malignancy criteria are only considered\(^9\), 7% of papillary carcinomas had a fatal outcome from 2 weeks to 21 years after diagnosis, with a mean 8-year survival. In cases with biological malignancy, mean survival rates were 89% at 10 years and 84% at 25 years.

To sum up, the rarity of this condition makes it difficult to establish the most adequate management approach. Treatment should therefore be individualized, and long-term follow-up of these patients is indispensable.

The same criteria are used for clinical staging of these tumors as for other germ cell tumors of the ovary. In the reported case, the TNM system was used.

There is no consensus on optimal therapeutic management of malignant struma ovarii, but the most widely accepted therapeutic option in cases with extraovarian dissemination\(^12\) consists of total thyroidectomy and subsequent ablation therapy with \(^{131}\)I. In the reported case, a more conservative management was decided based on the usually indolent course of the disease and the lack of evidence of extraovarian dissemination.

References

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