



Immature Gastric Teratoma Arising from Lesser Curvature

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Abstract

Gastric teratoma is a rare tumor in neonate. The incidence of gastric teratoma is less than 1% of all types of teratoma. While it arises from greater curvature of stomach, it may be exogastric or endogastric variety. Most gastric teratoma is mature. There are only 13 reported cases of immature gastric teratoma arising from lesser curvature of stomach. We are reporting such a case with review of literature.

Keywords: Immature gastric teratoma; Stomach; Teratoma; Lesser curvature

Introduction

Germ cell tumors are grouped as gonadal and extra gonadal. Gastric teratoma is an extra gonadal variant of germ cell tumor. These tumors derived from three embryonic layers, viz. ectoderm, and mesoderm, endoderm which contains various types of epithelium, bony tissue, cartilaginous tissue, muscle tissue, adnexal tissue and glial tissue. Gastric teratoma is a rare entity having incidence less than 1% in all type of teratoma [1]. Most common site of origin of gastric teratoma is greater curvature and posterior wall [1,2]. With incidence of exogastric teratoma, 58% to 70% and endogastric teratoma 30% [3], it is more common in males than females. It presents with lump abdomen, vomiting, respiratory distress, upper gastro-intestinal bleeding [4].

Case Presentation

A three month old male child, weighing 6 kg, born full term, normal vaginal delivery to Gravida 2 Para 2 (G2P2) mother was admitted with chief complaint of non-bilious vomiting since two weeks and progressive abdominal distension since one month (Figure 1). On examination, the baby was dehydrated and morose. There were two palpable lumps, one in right hypochondrium and another one in left hypochondrium, which was extending up to umbilical region (Figure 2). Margin of the lump was well-defined and firm in consistency with smooth surface. Routine blood investigations were within the normal limits. The tumor Alpha Fetoprotein (AFP) marker was more than 1,000 international units with X-ray flat plate abdomen and chest showing a large soft tissue mass shadow. While it was found to occupy left side of abdomen with displacement of the bowel loops towards right side, it also showed pear shaped heart shadow (Figure 3). Ultrasonography showed mixed echogenic solid cystic mass of 11 cm × 8 cm × 12.2 cm with internal calcification, arising from pancreas suggesting pancreatic-blastoma (Figure 4). The patient was diagnosed to have cyanotic heart disease. 2D echo showed patent ductus arteriosus with enlarged left atrium and ventricle (Figure 5). The CT scan showed 9.5 cm × 8.1 cm × 11.2 cm lesion with multiple foci of calcification noted, involving body and tail of pancreas extended in lesser sac with the mass shifted the bowel loops to the right side (Figures 6 and 7). Exploration revealed dumb-belled shaped solid-cystic mass arising from lesser curvature of stomach exclusively (Figures 8 and 9). Pancreas was not found to be involved contrary to ultrasonography and CT finding. Complete excision of the mass was done and defect was repaired in two layers (Figure 10). Gross cut section of mass showed solid cystic area filled with mucinous material (Figure 11). On microscopic examination, cyst wall was lined with stratified squamous epithelium, intestinal epithelium and respiratory tract epithelium. Solid part showed muscle tissue, glial tissue, bony tissue, and adipose tissue, bony and cartilaginous tissue (Figure 12). Overall histopathological findings suggest it to be grade 3, immature gastric teratoma. No chemotherapy was given to patient and the post-operative recovery was uneventful. There was no recurrence of tumor on follow-up.

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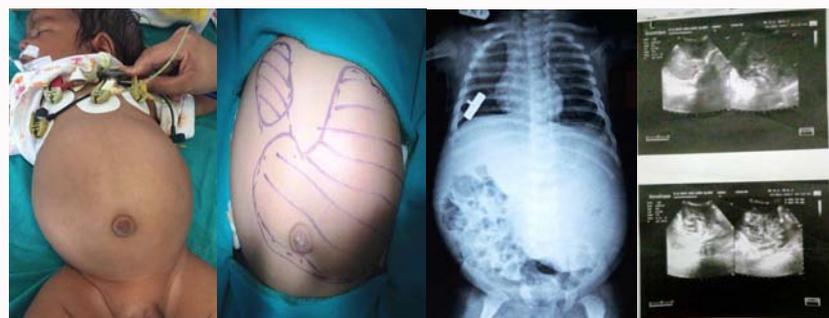


Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

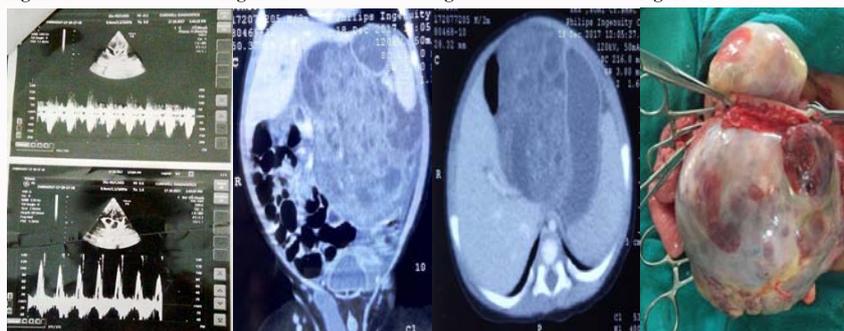


Figure 5

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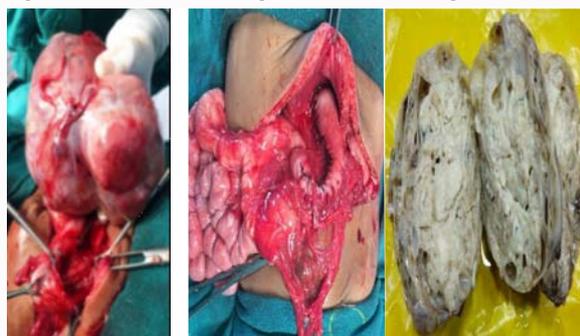


Figure 9

Figure 10

Figure 11

Figure 1: Marked abdominal distension.

Figure 2: Surface marking of lump abdomen, showing two lumps. Left one is extending up to umbilicus.

Figure 3: X-ray flat plat abdomen and chest showed soft tissue radiodensity in left side of abdomen with displacement of bowel loops towards right side. Pear shaped heart shadow seen and also fullness in aorto-pulmonary window.

Figure 4: USG showed mixed echogenic mass with cystic changes and small specks of calcification, not separable from pancreas and lesser curvature of stomach.

Figure 5: Trans thoracic echo cardiography showed continuous flow at origin of left pulmonary arch on continuous wave Doppler imaging, suggestive of patent ductus arteriosus.

Figures 6 and 7: Coronal and axial CT images showed solid enhancing mass with cystic changes and specks of calcification, with small bowel loops shifted towards right side.

Figure 8 and 9: Anterior and posterior view of Dumb-bell shaped lump abdomen arising from lesser curvature of stomach.

Figure 10: After complete excision of mass with defect repaired.

Figure 11: Gross cut section of mass showed solid cystic component.

Discussion

Teratoma is relatively common embryonic neoplasms arising from totipotent cells and contains elements from all the three germ layers [5]. In infancy and early childhood, the most common site of teratomas is the extra gonadal region, which includes sacrococcygeal, mediastinal; presacral rarely occurs in retroperitoneal, cervical and intra cranial region [6]. Whereas after childhood; they are most commonly located in the gonads. Majority of gastric teratoma (90%) occurs in neonatal period and infancy with males largely affected [7]. Typical presenting symptoms of gastric teratomas are lump abdomen, abdominal distension, vomiting, haematemesis (commonly with endogastric variety) and respiratory distress (commonly with

exogastric variety) [4]. Gastric teratoma most commonly arises from the greater curvature and posterior wall of stomach and lesser curvature is an uncommon site [1,2]. Whereas it is common in neonates, Eusterman and sentry in 1922 reported the first case of gastric teratoma in 31 year old male [8].

Most of the gastric teratomas are mature in nature with immature gastric teratoma being a rare tumor. Mature and immature gastric teratoma differentiated on the basis of glial tissue and other derivatives of germ cell layer. Mature glial tissue and other derivatives of at least one germ layer present in mature gastric teratoma. Immature gastric teratoma contains immature glial tissue along with other derivatives of germ cell layer and is malignant potential [9]. Immature gastric

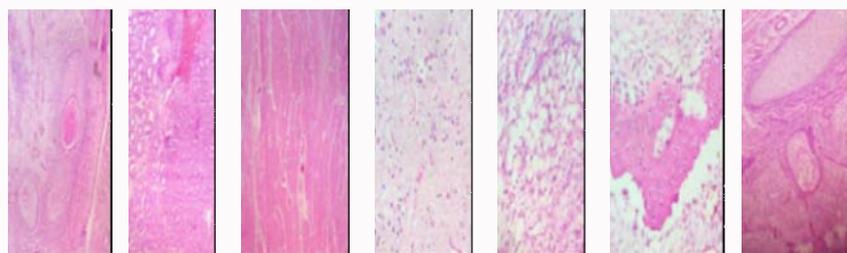


Figure 12: Haematoxylin Eosin (HE) stained micro photograph (100X) showing derivatives of all three germ layers, like squamous epithelium, intestinal epithelium, muscle tissue, glial tissue, adipose tissue, bony tissue and cartilaginous tissue in sequential order.

Table 1: Summary of the reported cases of immature gastric teratoma from lesser curvature.

S.No.	Reference Year	Age	Sex	AFP level (ng/ml)	Tumor size (cm)	Histological grade	Treatment	Follow-up duration (months)	Outcomes
1	A Moriuchi et al. [18]	3 month	M	Normal	605 × 5 × 4	NA	Complete excision	NA	NA
2	Gupta et al. [1]	6 month	M	100	Large	3	Complete excision	18 month	No recurrence
3	Utsch et al. [19]	5 month	M	697	12	2	Complete excision	16 month	No recurrence
4	Min Chan Kim et al. [13]	2 days	M	NA	NA	NA	Complete excision	10 month	No recurrence
5	Corapcioglu et al. [4]	5 month	M	189	15	2	Complete excision	15 month	No recurrence
6	Ukiyama et al. [14]	4 days	M	80050	5.5	1	Incomplete excision	24 month	Recurrence
7	Herman and Siegel [17]	Congenital	M	47.4	13	1	Complete excision	NA	No recurrence
8	Reyaz Ahmed et al. [15]	1 day	M	>300	9.2 × 8.8 × 7.3		Complete excision	18 month	No recurrence
9	Valenzuela-Ramos et al. [20]	6 month	M	Normal	4	1	Complete excision	36 month	No recurrence
10	S Singh et al. [21]	4 month	M	Normal	23 × 15 × 8	NA	Complete excision	12 month	No recurrence
12	T Junhasavasdikul et al. [22]	8 month	NA	NA	7.4 × 6.9 × 4.9	NA	Complete excision	24 month	No recurrence
13	JS Aihole et al. [16]	5 days	M	Normal	2 × 3	NA	Complete excision	3 year	No recurrence

teratoma is graded 1,2,3 by the amount of foetal tissue and on the basis of mitotic activity in cells. Grade 1 contains immature tissue at one site in whole slide whereas grade 2 contains immature tissue at <4 sites and grade 3 contains at >4 sites in a slide [10,11]. Radiological findings are solid-cystic mass with internal calcification [12]. The AFP level is very helpful to know the recurrence and after complete excision of gastric teratoma, level of AFP decreases. We are adding one case to the already reported 13 cases of immature gastric teratoma arising from lesser curvature (Table 1). Four cases were diagnosed in neonatal age [13-16] and one case was diagnosed in antenatal period [16]. Rest of the cases were diagnosed between 3 to 8 months [1,4,16,18-22]. Immature gastric teratoma also has a predilection for male sex. Four reported cases had AFP level within normal limits and seven had a raised level.

Conclusion

Immature gastric teratoma is an extremely rare tumor. It is common in male. Presenting symptom is abdominal distension. Lesser curvature is a least common site of origin. Complete surgical excision with long term follow up with monitoring of AFP level is the best protocol for treatment plan.

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