Cytodiagnosis of an unusual adult epididymal lymphangioma

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Research Article

Abstract:Lyphangioma of epididymis is a rare entity and also a rare cause of scrotal swelling. Its occurrence in an adult patient is even rarer. Thompson reported the first case of lymphangioma of the epididymis in 1936. And till 2006 only five cases were reported as documented in one the literature.[01] Our case is interesting as we diagnosed this rare surprising entity in adult on FNAC and confirmed on histopathology.

***Keywords*:** Lyphangioma, Epididymis, Scrotal,FNAC

Introduction: Lyphangioma of epididymis is a rare entity and also a rare cause of scrotal swelling. Its occurrence in an adult patient is even rarer. Thompson reported the first case of lymphangioma of the epididymis in 1936. And till 2006 only five case were reported as documented in one the literature. [01]Most regard lymphangiomas as malformations that arise from sequestrations of lymphatic tissue that fail to communicate normally with the lymphatic system. [02].

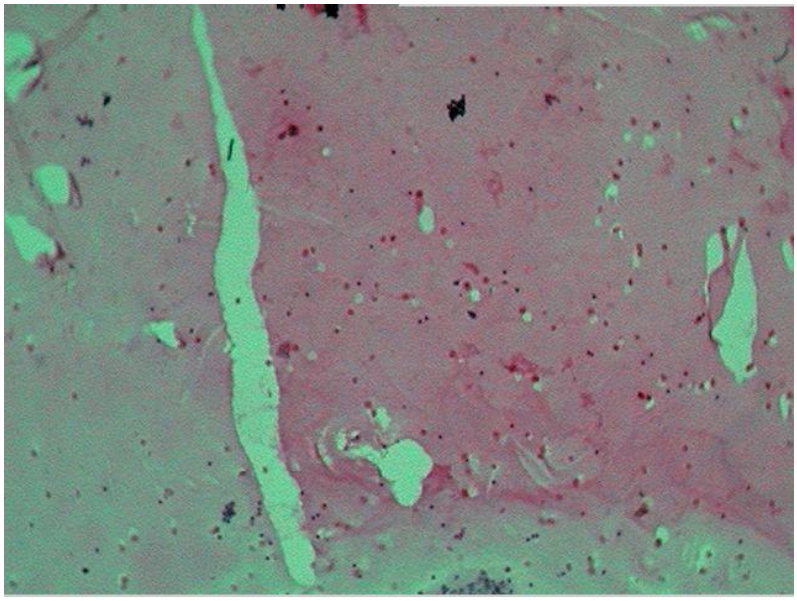

Figure 01: (10X) Cytological picture showing proteinaceous material along with scattered lymphocytes.

Case Report:

A 40 year male was admitted in y. c. rural hospital, latur, with the complaint of scrotal swelling since last 01 years, which was gradually increasing in size. The mass was translucent, felt cystic and appeared to be attached to the testicle. Ultrasound shows the extratesticular cystic mass at lower end of right side of scrotum. On USG guided FNAC 2ml yellowish fluid was aspirated. Multiple smears from the sediment show abundant eosinophilic proteinaceous material along with scattered lymphocytes [Fig. 01]. We diagnosed it as benign cystic lesion-Lymphangioma. He underwent excision of the mass, along with orchiectomy for recurrence. We received soft tissue mass measuring 07x05x3.5.On sectioning, the specimen there revealed normal testis of size 03x02x01 and overlying the testis revealed a tumour of size 04x03x2.5, the cut surface showing varying sized slit like spaces filled with yellowish clear fluid. The surrounding area was thickened and fibrous [Fig 02]. On microscopic examination multiple sections studied show proliferation of large irregular lymphatic channels lined by bland endothelial lining filled with eosinophilic proteinaceous material (i.e. lymph), the stroma was abundant and fibrous [Fig 03]. No evidence of malignant cytological features. Testis was unremarkable. So finally confirmed our cytological diagnosis.

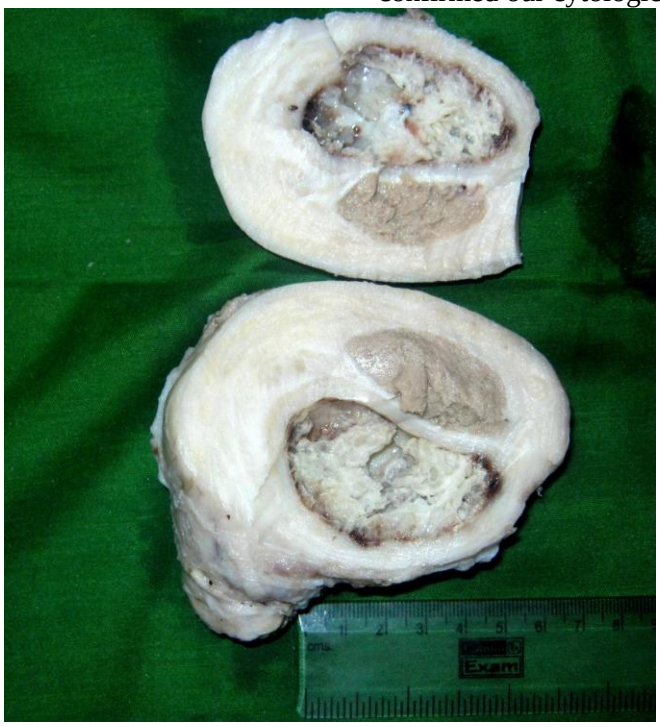

Figure 02: The cut surface of tumour showing slit like spaces filled with lymph, with normal testis

Disscusion:

Lyphangioma of epididymis is a rare entity and also a rare cause of scrotal swelling. Its occurrence in an adult patient is even rarer. Thompson reported the first case of lymphangioma of the epididymis in 1936. And till 2006 only five case were reported as documented

in one the literature. [01]Most regard lymphangiomas as malformations that arise from sequestrations of lymphatic tissue that fail to communicate normally with the lymphatic system. [02] It is estimated that 50–65% of these tumors are present at birth, and as many as 90% manifest by the end of the second year of life. [02]In our case the patient was adult male. Clinically, lymphangiomata of the inguino-genital triangle present as atypical swellings or cysts and are easily mistaken for the commoner masses in this region, such as hernia, hydrocele, and spermatocele. [03]

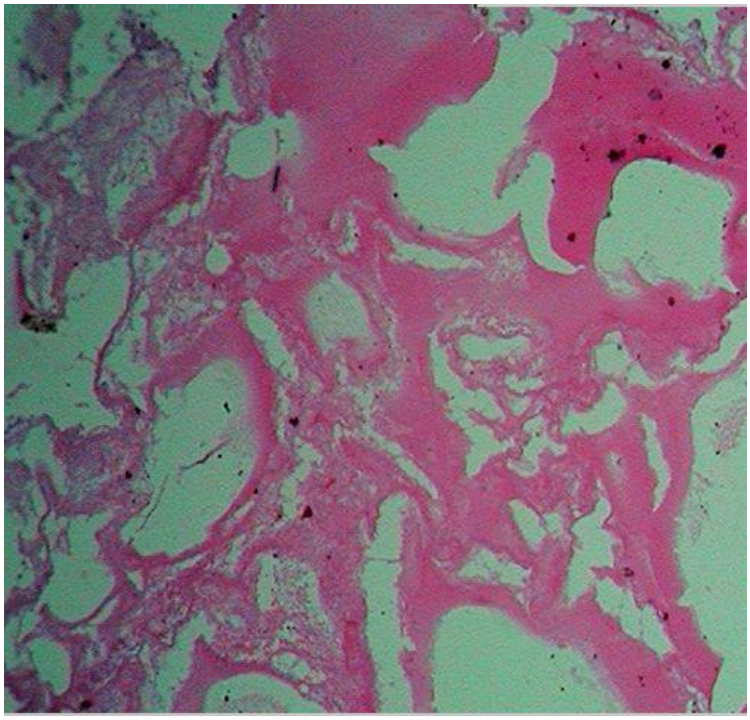

Figure 03: low power view (10X) showing large irregular lymphatic channels lined by bland endothelial lining filled with eosinophilic proteinaceous material (i.e. lymph)

Lymphangiomas correspond to a multicystic or spongy mass, the cavities of which contain watery to milky fluid. [04] Only rare cases are known to have regressed spontaneously, and eventually virtually all lesions require some form of therapy. [05] Inaccurate diagnosis with improper management is associated with high rates of recurrence. [06]

To conclude it's a rare surprising cytological diagnosis which was confirmed on histopathology. So preoperative cytodiagnosis is helpful to prevent the untoward complications related to treatment of such rare surprising entity.

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