



Xanthogranulomatous Oophoritis in the Setting of Post-IVF Twin Pregnancy with History of Endometriosis: A Rare Case Report with Review of Literature

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Ind J Med Paediatr Oncol 2022;43:314–317.

Abstract

Xanthogranulomatous inflammation is an uncommon, nonneoplastic, chronic process in which the affected organ is destroyed by massive cellular infiltration of foamy histiocytes admixed with multinucleated giant cells, plasma cells, fibroblasts, neutrophils, and foci of necrosis. The organs most commonly affected by this entity are kidney and gallbladder. Only a few cases involving the ovary have been reported. The etiology of this entity is unknown, but the associated risk factors are infection, inappropriate antibiotic therapy, use of intrauterine contraceptive device, abnormalities in lipid metabolism, endometriosis, leiomyoma, and recurrent pelvic inflammatory disease. The current case was a 31-year-old female with post-in vitro fertilization (post-IVF) twin pregnancy, who presented with pain in the abdomen, provisionally diagnosed as ovarian mass with suspicion of malignancy. Patient was treated with antibiotics and an elective lower segment cesarean section was planned, due to lower abdominal pain and the presentation of both fetuses being breech. Patient underwent exploratory laparotomy with right oophorectomy and left double-J stenting, in view of left hydronephrosis. Diagnosis of xanthogranulomatous oophoritis was established on histopathological examination. There is only a single case; previously documented from India, in the setting of primary infertility. The present case report stresses that the condition may affect women of any age group and may be encountered in pregnancy, as has been observed in this case. Hence, thinking about this differential diagnosis in the cases presenting with similar complaints, would be of great value to avoid misdiagnosing them.

Keywords

- ▶ pathology
- ▶ xanthogranulomatous oophoritis
- ▶ foamy histiocytes

Introduction

Xanthogranulomatous inflammation is an uncommon form of chronic inflammatory process that is destructive to the involved organs.¹ The usual sites of involvement are the

kidneys and gallbladder, though it can affect the anorectal area, bone, stomach, and testis.² The involvement of female genital tract is uncommon and if involved, it generally affects the endometrium.³ Only a few cases affecting the vagina, cervix, fallopian tubes, and ovaries have been described.⁴ The

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0042-1748489>.
ISSN 0971-5851.

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characteristic massive infiltration of tissues by foamy histiocytes along with the plasma cells, lymphocytes, and polymorphonuclear leukocytes is evident on histopathology. The rare but unique histopathological appearance of this entity, noted in the pregnant female with post-in vitro fertilization (post-IVF) twin conception, warranted the case report of the said patient.

Case Report

A 30-year-old female (a primigravida, who was treated for infertility using short protocol using gonadotrophin-releasing hormone antagonist injection cetrorelix, with post-IVF-embryo transfer [ET] conception with diamniotic dichorionic twins—period of gestation being 35 weeks) reported to the emergency department of a tertiary care hospital with complaints of moderate to severe pain in lower abdomen, increased frequency of urination, and bleeding, while passing urine.

She was a known case of endometriosis and had presented earlier at the beginning of second trimester with endometrioma, for which she had undergone an emergency exploratory laparotomy, right salpingectomy, and right ureteric double-J (DJ) stenting, in view of hydronephrosis. She was also a known case of hypothyroidism, anemia in pregnancy, receiving thyroid hormone replacement therapy, and hematinics.

Patient was hemodynamically stable. On per abdominal examination, 36 weeks gravid uterus was noted with a tense anterior abdominal wall, without tenderness. Cardiac activity of both the fetuses was also noted. On per vaginal examination, mass was noted in the pouch of Douglas. The patient was found to be having leukocytosis (total leucocyte count $14,700/\text{mm}^3$). Other hematological and biochemical parameters were found to be within reference limits. Urine culture was positive for *Escherichia coli*, sensitive to amikacin, cotrimoxazole, nitrofurantoin, fosfomycin, and minocycline. The magnetic resonance imaging showed a large heterogeneous mass in the right adnexa, measuring $102 \times 89 \times 108 \text{ mm}$ (anterior-posterior \times transverse \times craniocaudal), superiorly extending from the level of L3–4 to the level of coccyx inferiorly. The lesion appeared to be originating in the right adnexa and extending to the pouch of Douglas. Tumor markers like human epididymis protein 4, alpha-fetoprotein, cancer antigen 125 (CA 125), CA 19–9, and carcinoembryonic antigen were not elevated.

Patient was treated with antibiotics and an elective lower segment cesarean section (LSCS) was planned, due to lower abdominal pain. Both fetuses were having breech presentation. The exploratory laparotomy was planned along with right oophorectomy and left DJ stenting, in view of left hydronephrosis. During LSCS, two live preterm fetuses, a female and a male, weighing 2.2 and 1.9 kg, respectively, were delivered and required neonatal resuscitation. About 1.8 L of foul-smelling purulent discharge was drained from the right adnexal mass and was sent for microbiological investigations. Ziehl–Neelsen staining was negative for acid-fast bacilli, and the pus culture did not grow any pyogenic

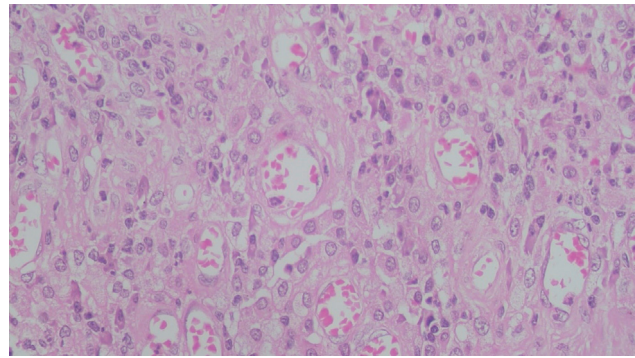


Fig. 1 The presence of large number of foamy histiocytes admixed with plasma cells, lymphocytes, and occasional neutrophils, is seen, which is pathognomonic feature of xanthogranulomatous oophoritis (hematoxylin and eosin staining; magnification 100x).

bacteria. Appendectomy was performed due to unhealthy appearance of the same. The left DJ stenting was performed, as planned.

The oophorectomy and appendectomy specimens were sent for histopathological examination (HPE). On gross examination, right ovarian mass, measuring $15 \times 13 \text{ cm}$, showed lobulated and congested external surface. On cutting open the specimen, two cysts were noted of size 12×9 and $10 \times 6 \text{ cm}$, with the smaller cyst showing the presence of pus.

On microscopic examination, the cyst wall was seen to be comprising of fibrocollagenous tissue, infiltrated by sheets of foamy macrophages, lymphocytes, plasma cells, and neutrophils (→Figs. 1–3). Proliferating blood vessels were noted. Few areas showed fibrosis with hemosiderin-laden macrophages. Endometrial glands or stroma was not seen. The features like atypia and dysplasia were characteristically absent. The appendix showed normal histomorphology with periappendiceal inflammation. CD68 immunohistochemistry confirmed the presence of foamy histiocytes (→Figs. 4, 5), while pan-cytokeratin was negative. Diagnosis of xanthogranulomatous oophoritis was made, based on the histomorphological features.

Postoperative recovery of the patient was uneventful.

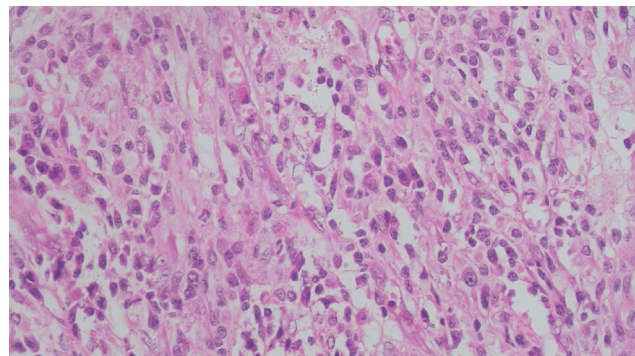


Fig. 2 The presence of large number of foamy histiocytes admixed with plasma cells, lymphocytes, and occasional neutrophils, is seen, which is pathognomonic feature of xanthogranulomatous oophoritis (hematoxylin and eosin staining; magnification 100x).

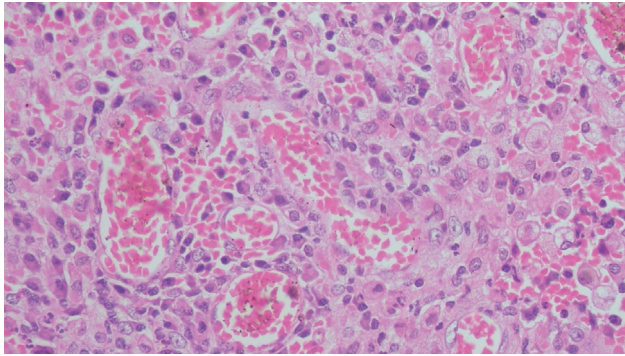


Fig. 3 The presence of large number of foamy histiocytes admixed with plasma cells, lymphocytes, and occasional neutrophils, is seen, which is pathognomonic feature of xanthogranulomatous oophoritis (hematoxylin and eosin staining; magnification 400x).

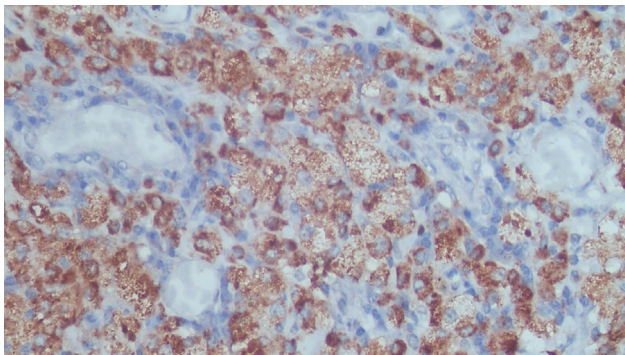


Fig. 5 The foamy histiocytes show positivity by immunostaining with CD68. (CD68 antibody staining; magnification 400x).

Discussion

Xanthogranulomatous inflammation is a rare benign inflammatory disease—commonly noted in the kidney and gallbladder.^{5–8} It has also been found in other sites like bones, testis, and small intestine.^{5,9,10} The involvement of the female genital tract is somewhat less common, which can present as endometritis, oophoritis, and salpingitis.^{4,11,12} The ovarian involvement sometimes has been referred to as ovarian fibroxanthoma.⁴ The average age of presentation is 38.5 years (commonly cases reporting between 23 and 72 years), though there has been a case report stating the occurrence of the disease in a 2-year-old child.^{2,13} The disease can present, either unilaterally or bilaterally.¹³ About 32 cases have been reported from India and the incidence seems to be more in the developing countries than the developed countries.¹⁴

The predisposing factors thought of, are pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), endometriosis, and inadequate antibiotic therapy.^{15–17} Abnormal lipid metabolism has also been considered as one of the predisposing factors.^{18,19} Previously, cases have also been reported with infertility and this can be considered as one of the predisposing factors.¹⁶ The pathogenesis of this condition remains unidentified,²⁰ with various proposed mechanisms like ineffective clearance of bacteria by phagocytosis or as late sequelae of PID.² In cases of endometriosis, sites of bleeding along with the

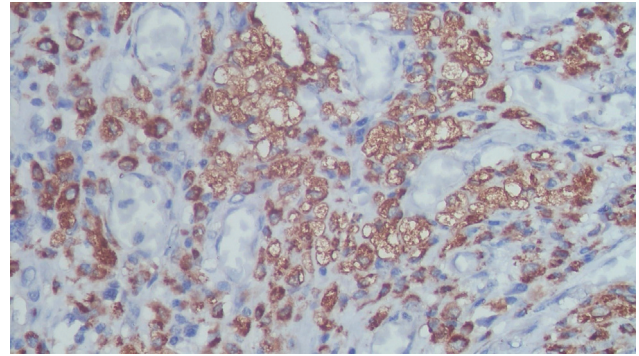


Fig. 4 The foamy histiocytes show positivity by immunostaining with CD68. (CD68 antibody staining; magnification 100x).

obstruction remain to be the fertile soil for the growth of multitude of microorganisms, which is then followed by tissue necrosis and the subsequent release of cholesterol and other lipids, which further leads to increased number of tissue macrophages, trying to phagocytose these products.²¹ It has been also considered by some that xanthogranulomatous oophoritis may be the rare aggressive form of the commonly occurring endometriosis.

Common presentations include abdominal pain, adnexal tenderness, pelvic mass, menorrhagia, fever, etc. On hematological investigations, leukocytosis is a consistent finding with raised erythrocyte sedimentation rate.⁴ The radiological investigations, confirm the ovarian mass, which is well-defined and often raises the suspicion of malignancy.⁴ Bacterial infection is seen in many cases, the causative organisms commonly noted being *E. coli*, *Proteus spp.*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacteroides fragilis*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Actinomyces*, *Streptococcus faecalis*, *viridans streptococci*, etc.²¹ The pus culture is negative for acid-fast bacteria. The antibiotic therapy alone is not sufficient and operative treatment is necessary in the form of salpingo-oophorectomy, depending on the site of lesion.^{3,4,22}

The gross appearance of the specimens may show cystic degeneration, foci of necrosis, and hemorrhage, in grossly enlarged ovary. The microscopic examination shows the presence of foamy histiocytes, along with a mixture of inflammatory cells like lymphocytes, plasma cells, and occasional neutrophils.²¹ Foamy histiocytes, the so-called “xanthoma cells,” are histiocytes with abundant lipid-laden cytoplasm having a vacuolated appearance. These impart the yellowish color to the specimen, when seen on the gross examination. There is no cellular atypia, abnormal mitoses, or any other microscopic feature suggestive of malignancy.

CD68 immunostaining shows characteristic staining of foamy histiocytes, which confirms the diagnosis.²³ The differential diagnoses of this condition include malakoplakia, chronic infections like tuberculosis, etc. This rare condition should be included in the differential diagnosis of ovarian cysts/tumors and endometrioma abscesses.

In our case, the mass in the right adnexa, though previously thought to be of either neoplastic or infective etiology, the HPE revealed the actual diagnosis, which was crucial in further patient management. Though the entity is overall

rare and cannot be diagnosed without the HPE, it is imperative to consider this entity in the differential diagnoses for patients presenting with similar complaints especially in cases having predisposing conditions like PID, endometriosis, inadequate antibiotic therapy, infertility, etc.

Conclusion

Xanthogranulomatous inflammation, occurring in female genital tract, is extremely rare. The presence of this entity, should always be paid due attention, as meticulous HPE is the key in its diagnosis. This case report, which is the first documented report of occurrence of xanthogranulomatous oophoritis, in a pregnant female with post-IVF ET pregnancy, having history of endometriosis and infertility, stresses the fact that the condition can present in varied settings and high level of suspicion is of paramount importance for the diagnosis.

Declaration of Patient Consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form, the patient has given her consent for her images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patient understands that her name and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal their identity.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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