Endobronchial teratoma associated with bronchiectasis and bronchiolectasis

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A teratoma in a young West Indian of Negro race is reported. The teratoma presented radiologically in the left upper lobe as an ill-defined shadow which contained a crescent-shaped translucent area and simulated a mycetoma. In addition, the left lung showed widespread nodular shadows. The left lung was resected and the teratoma was found to be endobronchial in position. This is a very rare site for a teratoma as only one of the 15 previously reported intrapulmonary teratomata may have been endobronchial. The remainder of the left lung remote from the tumour showed generalized bronchiectasis both radiologically and pathologically. The bronchiectasis was of follicular type and in addition there was widespread bronchiolectasis. The inflammatory reaction associated with the latter was responsible for the nodular shadows. The significance of these changes in relation to the teratoma is discussed.

The majority of intrathoracic teratomata are found in the mediastinum (Morrison, 1958; Le Roux, 1960) and those which occur in the lungs are among the rarest of tumours (Spencer, 1962). Ali and Wong (1964) reported a case of intrapulmonary teratoma, and in their review of the literature found 14 previously published cases. A further case of intrapulmonary teratoma was reported by Trivedi, Mehta, and Nanavaty (1966). Another unusual intrathoracic site is the pericardial cavity, and Adler, Taheri, and Weintraub (1960) and Kalter (1961) have reported a cystic teratoma in this position.

In view of the rarity of intrathoracic teratomata which lie outside the mediastinum, the authors wish to report a teratoma which was endobronchial in position. A search of the literature has failed to reveal any similar case with the possible exception of that described by Laffitte (1937). The present case was also interesting because of the confusing radiological presentation. In addition, all the bronchi of the lung which contained the teratoma showed bronchiectatic and bronchiolectatic changes of an unusual type.

CASE REPORT

A male Negro carpenter from St. Kitts, Nevis, gave a history of intermittent left pleuritic pain with a productive cough for five years and recurrent haemoptyses for three years prior to his admission to the University Hospital of the West Indies on 3 May 1966.

In April 1964 an exploratory thoracotomy had been performed in Puerto Rico for an undiagnosed opacity in the left upper lobe. An inflammatory mass was found and histological examination of several biopsy specimens revealed inflammation without any evidence of neoplasm. Post-operatively an empyema developed which gradually resolved after drainage. His symptoms as well as the opacity in the left upper lobe persisted.

On physical examination his general condition was good and the abnormal signs were confined to the left side of the chest. The anterior chest wall was slightly flattened, chest movement was restricted, and there were diminished breath sounds and a dull percussion note over the left lower lobe area. The haemoglobin was 12 g./100 ml., and the white cell count was 7,600/c.mm. with a normal differential count. Sputum examination for acid-fast bacilli, fungi, and malignant cells was repeatedly negative.

Radiographic examination of the chest (Fig. 1) revealed a mass with a somewhat lobulated and irregular margin. The shadow of the mass merged with that of the left hilum. Two small metal clips from the previous thoracotomy were shown. Tomography demonstrated the irregularity of the peripheral margin of the mass more clearly and also the presence of a crescent-shaped translucent area in its upper pole (Fig. 2). Because of the translucent area the mass was thought to be a mycetoma. In addition, nodular shadows were also demonstrated throughout the left lung. They were large and measured up to 5 cm. in diameter (Fig. 3).
Bronchography was performed by percutaneous puncture of the cricothyroid membrane and the injection of 15 ml. of propylidone (Dionosil Oily) into each lung (Fig. 4). The right bronchial tree was normal. On the left side, bronchi in the neighbourhood of the mass were distorted, with narrowed and dilated segments. These changes were compatible with pressure from the adjacent tumour. The bronchi of the lateral segment of the lateral lingular lobe were fairly normal in calibre but showed a beaded appearance in places. There was simple cylindrical bronchiectasis of the medial segment of the lingula. The apical segment of the lower lobe showed similar change to the lateral segment of the lingula, and the...
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out both lower lobes and cut with difficulty. All the bronchi in the upper lobe were dilated, including those which were remote from the mass. The latter was a polypoid lesion completely enclosed by the distended subapical bronchus, which formed a cavity, to the anterior wall of which the mass was attached.

The divisions of the bronchus distal to the mass were all markedly dilated. The mass, which measured $6 \times 4 \times 3$ cm., was composed of fleshy yellow and white tissue resembling brain in some areas. It had a thick, white, warty surface resembling that of the tongue, although numerous hairs projected from its posterior surface (Fig. 5b). The thin layer of lung between the mass and the pleura was compressed and largely replaced by cystic cavities filled by gelatinous material. The remaining bronchi were dilated, as demonstrated on bronchography, and the interlobular septa were prominent. Within almost every secondary lobule (Miller, 1947) there were several small yellow-white stellate areas which appeared to be centred about dilated terminal bronchioles (Fig. 5c).

On microscopical examination the polypoid mass shows the typical features of a benign teratoma with skin and essential appendages, primitive bronchial cartilage covered by respiratory type epithelium (Fig. 6a), intestinal epithelium with Brunner's glands, and pancreatic tissue containing islets of Langerhans (Fig. 6b). Each of the stellate areas shows an inflammatory reaction which is centred on a terminal bronchiole and extends along the respiratory bronchioles to the atrial ducts. The walls of the bronchioles show dense infiltrates of lymphocytes and plasma cells, with the formation of numerous germinal centres. Muscle bundles are prominent but there is little increase in fibrous or elastic tissue. In many areas adjacent alveolar walls are thickened by the dense inflammatory exudate and are lined by cubical epithelium (Fig. 6c). The arteries show no change, although a few of the arterioles lying within the lesions show intimal fibrosis. Muscular hypertrophy in the media is rarely seen.

**DISCUSSION**

The features of this case will be discussed under two headings—the endobronchial teratoma and the bronchiectatic changes.

**THE ENDOBRONCHIAL TERATOMA** The clinical presentation of haemoptysis for three years is not uncommon in patients with endobronchial tumours or bronchiectasis, and could have been due to either condition in this case.

The radiological appearances are interesting and should be discussed because of the incorrect diagnosis before thoracotomy. The presence of the crescent-shaped translucent area within the mass

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**FIG. 4.** Bronchogram of the left lung with irregularity of the upper lobe bronchi in the region of the mass and bronchiectasis of the remaining bronchi.
FIG. 5. (a) Cross-section of the left lung. The intrabronchial tumour can be seen at the margin of the upper lobe and is clearly separated by a thin, air-containing space from the surrounding lung. (b) Enlargement of the upper part of Fig. 5a with the teratoma hanging on its pedicle from the dilated bronchus. (c) Enlargement of the lower part of Fig. 5a showing dilated bronchi and the yellow-white stellate areas (nodules) centred about dilated bronchioles.
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FIG. 6. (a) Skin and appendages and primitive cartilage covered by respiratory type epithelium within the teratoma. (H. and E. x 70.) (b) Pancreatic tissue with islets of Langerhans within the teratoma. (H. and E. x 570.)
FIG. 6. (c) Lung remote from the teratoma showing a terminal bronchiole with surrounding inflammatory reaction, mainly of lymphocytes and plasma cells. The alveolar walls are thickened and are lined by cubical epithelium. (H. and E. ×235.)

raised the possibility that the lesion might be a mycetoma, the appearance being compatible with a fungus mass within a cavity (Monod, Pesle, and Labeguerie, 1952; Lodin, 1957; and Goldberg, 1962). Mycetomata, however, are usually thin-walled (Levin, 1956; Goldberg, 1962), unlike the present lesion, which had a thick irregular wall. They tend to be apical in position but may be situated adjacent to the mediastinum (Macartney, 1964). Hydatid cysts which have undergone partial rupture may sometimes present with a thin translucent crescent due to air between the pericyst and endocyst (Barrett and Thomas, 1952; Latham, 1953; Borrie, 1962), but they usually have well-defined margins. A crescent-shaped translucent area within a mass may be produced by a blood clot in a cavity (Ellis, Nathan, and Jones, 1961), a slough in a lung abscess (Kegel and Fatemi, 1961), and, theoretically, by any lung lesion which may cavitate, including neoplasm.

There was no doubt that the teratoma in the present case was endobronchial because its external surface was covered by bronchial mucosa and the mass lay inside a small bronchus which was grossly distended and formed an irregularly shaped cavity to which the tumour was attached at one point by a pedicle. The translucent crescent-shaped area within the irregular shadow was due to air in the lumen of the distended bronchus between the mass and the bronchial wall. This is a most unusual way for an endobronchial tumour to present radiologically, since the majority, which occur in the main bronchi, whether benign or malignant, produce collapse of the lung distal to the obstructed bronchus. The histological appearance of the teratoma is quite typical, especially the presence of pancreatic tissue, which is seen more commonly in teratomata situated in the thorax (Schlumberger, 1946).

A review of the previously published cases of intrapulmonary teratomata revealed that, although they were lying in the lung parenchyma, at least two of them showed some connexion with a bronchus. The tumour in the case reported by Trivedi et al. (1966) was attached by a pedicle to the lung, and through this the capsule of the tumour was connected with the middle lobe bronchus. Collier, Dowling, Plott, and Schneider...
by present and showed and outside epithelium. which was presented with This optysis, lobe. tion a forming The then entered by covered the cavity that showed the bronchus was bronchial lung the teratomata from which is at pharyngeal teratoma. Growth that expanded position. bronchial lung the pure (mixed BRONCHIECTATIC put there was seen areas surface the resected lung and showed up as the nodular opacities in the tomogram. This appears to be an unusual cause of nodular shadows in the lung and is not mentioned in the causes listed by Buechner (1959), Scadding (1952), and Schinz, Baensch, Friedl, and Uehlinger (1953).

The possibility of a connexion between the teratoma, follicular bronchiectasis, and widespread bronchiectasis should be considered. It is very tempting to explain the ectasia of the bronchi and bronchioles from pressure on and occlusion of the left main bronchus (by the teratoma and/or enlarged hilar glands) at some stage during the development of the teratoma. However, Whitwell (1952) distinguished between follicular and atelectatic bronchiectasis, and this seems to exclude the explanation of the bronchiectasis as a result of extrinsic bronchial pressure, although marked enlargement of the hilar glands was a feature of the cases of follicular bronchiectasis in Whitwell’s series. In our case the histological appearances of the bronchiectasis differed from the description given by Whitwell (1966) in the absence of marked fibrosis. The bronchiectatic changes do not seem to have been reported previously either as a separate lesion or associated with either bronchiectasis or teratoma of the lung. It is possible that drainage of infected material produced by the teratoma may have been the cause of these changes.

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REFERENCES


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