Diagnostic Dilemma Of A Midline Destructive Disease - A Case Report

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Citation


Abstract

Midline Destructive Disease (MDD) is a condition that includes Idiopathic Midline Destructive Disease, Wegener Granulomatosis, Lymphomatoid Granulomatosis, Polyarteritis Nodosa, Allergic Granulomatosis, Foreign Body Granuloma and Limited Wegeners. The term idiopathic is applied to a MDD when extensive diagnostic workups have failed to reveal anything other than inflammation and necrosis. It remains localized to the head and neck and can be differentiated histologically from other MDD by the presence of sheets of characteristic polymorphonucleocytes. A case of Idiopathic Midline Destructive Disease in a 55 year old patient is presented to highlight the issues faced in management.

INTRODUCTION

Midline Destructive Disease (MDD) is a term used for a group of conditions characterized by localized inflammation, destruction and mutilation of tissues of the upper respiratory tract and face. It comprises a wide variety of similar but distinctive conditions which are difficult to differentiate clinically and pathologically. [Idiopathic Midline Destructive Disease (IMDD), Wegener Granulomatosis (WG), Lymphomatoid Granulomatosis (LG), Polyarteritis Nodosa (PN), Allergic Granulomatosis (AG), Foreign Body Granuloma and Limited Wegener’s (LW)](Table 1). [1, 2, 3]

Consequently the definitive diagnosis is often delayed and this delay has been implicated in worsening of prognosis. A high index of suspicion for early identification of the lesion and prompt management is therefore essential. [7]

We present a case of IMDD in a 55 year old male patient with review of relevant literature to highlight issues in management.

CASE REPORT

A 54 year old known asthmatic was referred to St John’s Medical College Hospital, Bangalore, South India in February 2009 with nasal obstruction, foul smelling blood stained nasal discharge, left sided acute dacryocystitis and a palatal ulcer since 6 months. [Figure 1] There was no history of substance abuse.

Figure 1

Figure 1 . Palatal perforation involving anterior part of hard palate.

On anterior rhinoscopic examination at admission a proliferative lesion was noted in the left nasal cavity. A contrast enhanced computerized tomography of the Para nasal sinuses revealed a left sided Maxillary and Ethmoidal sinusitis and a diffuse contrast enhancing soft tissue density lesion in the left nasal cavity along the floor. [Figure 2]
Figure 2
Figure 2. Homogenous mass in the left Nasal cavity. No evidence of bony erosion

Other investigations such as complete blood count, blood sugars, Urine microscopy and serum electrolytes were within normal limits. Based on clinical presentation which included nasal obstruction, foul smelling blood stained nasal discharge, left sided acute dacrocystitis and palatal ulceration along with h/o Bronchial Asthma a provisional diagnosis of Wegener’s Granulomatosis was made. Radiological investigations such as renal ultrasound and Chest X ray ruled out lung and renal involvement. Hematological tests for serum Angiotensin- converting enzyme [ACE] were within normal limits and C-Anti Neutrophillic Cytoplasmic Antigen [c-ANCA] was negative. He underwent a biopsy followed by a wide excision of the necrotic lesion of the palate and mid face under General Anesthesia.[Figure 3]

Figure 3
Figure 3. Granulomatous lesion arising from inferior turbinate and floor of left nasal cavity

A Dacryocystorhinostomy for epiphora was also carried out. Biopsies from the lesion in the nasal cavity, hard palate and the lacrimal sac were sent for a histopathological examination which showed dense nonspecific acute and chronic inflammation.[Figure 4]

Figure 4
Figure 4. H & E X 100. Showing extensive acute and chronic inflammation

There was no evidence of granuloma/ Fungi or Lymphoma. A working diagnosis of Wegener’s Granulomatosis was tendered and treatment with cyclophosphamide was planned.

A Pus culture obtained from the nasal cavity showed a mixed growth of Staphylococcus Aureus, Escherichia Coli, and Pseudomonas Aeruginosa. He was treated with injectable Amikacin 20 mg/kg based on the sensitivity report. Single dose of IV cyclophosphomide along with MESNA was administered. During his stay in the hospital he developed cellulitis in his right forearm and treatment with Cyclophosphamide was deferred to avoid further spread of infection. He was therefore discharged on a course of oral antibiotics.

On re-admission after a month he underwent a repeat nasal endoscopy which showed progression of lesions and a septal perforation anteriorly involving the cartilaginous part of the nasal septum. [Figure 5 and 6]

Figure 5
Figure 5. Septal perforation along with pus in floor of left nasal cavity. - Figure 6. Perforation in hard palate communicating with floor of left nasal cavity.

Crusts in the left nasal cavity were removed and slough over
palatal perforation was debrided. A repeat biopsy from the edge of the ulcer over the hard palate and from the proliferative lesion in the left nasal cavity was taken. Histopathological examination revealed extensive necrosis with sheets of polymorphous infiltrate comprising of neutrophils, lymphocytes, plasma cells & macrophages. Evidence of vasculitis was seen only in vessels lying close to the necrotic tissue. [Figure 7 and 8]

**Figure 6**
Figure 7. H & E X 200. Vasculitis noted in areas adjoining necrotic tissue. Figure 8. H & E X100 Sheets of typical polymorphs with few lymphocytes and plasma cells.

Special stains for fungi, ZN stain for Tubercular bacilli & modified Fite Faraco stain for Lepra bacilli were negative. There were no atypical lymphoid cells seen. As there was no evidence of granuloma on histopathology and the clinically rapidly progressive destructive nature of the disease, the diagnostic criteria for WG was unfulfilled and the diagnosis was revised to an Idiopathic Midline Destructive Disease. The treatment plan was consequently altered to radiotherapy.

However, he expired at home before the scheduled date for radiotherapy. Autopsy permission was sought but not granted by the relatives.

**DISCUSSION**

The differential diagnosis for midline destructive diseases includes Idiopathic Midline Destructive Disease, Wegener Granulomatosis, Lymphomatoid Granulomatosis, Lymphoma, Polyarteritis Nodosa, Allergic Granulomatosis, and Foreign-Body Granulomas. (Table 1)

**Figure 7**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Table 1</th>
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<td><strong>WG</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nasal involvement</td>
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<td>Upper respiratory tract</td>
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<td>Ocular involvement</td>
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<td>Renal involvement</td>
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*Present in this patient

There are multiple criteria for WG out of which the presence of 2 or more criteria has a sensitivity of 88% and a specificity of 99%. Our patient presented with acute dacrocystitis, palatal ulceration, nasal lesion and blood stained nasal discharge. He had no renal or pulmonary abnormality therefore satisfied only single criteria for WG. (Table 2) A previous history of asthma has been noted to be associated with WG. Eye involvement may range from a mild conjunctivitis to dacryocystitis in about 52% of patients with WG. Hence on the basis of clinical presentation and biopsy findings the initial diagnosis was Wegeners Granulomatosis. WG has been considered inspite of a negative C-ANCA and treatment with cyclophosphomide administered. It was felt that undue delay in diagnosis would be detrimental to the patient as untreated WG has a poor prognosis, with the majority of patients dying within two years. The prognosis is good if the disease is treated early and prior to significant renal involvement. Treatment with cyclophosphomide was planned on the basis of histopathology, even though all diagnostic criteria were for WG were not fulfilled.

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**Figure 8**

**TABLE2**

On his second admission, the diagnosis was reviewed and in the absence of granulomas and presence of polymorphonuclear cell infiltrate with progressing destructive nature of the condition on the repeat biopsy, IMDD was considered more likely. Note that classically IMDD should not show evidence of vasculitis. However, in the specimen biopsied, viable tissue showed no signs of vasculitis. The vasculitis noted was only in blood vessels lying close to the necrotic tissue without any evidence of fibrinoid necrosis. Hence this finding was not considered to contradict the diagnosis of IMDD.

The term idiopathic has been applied to a MDD when extensive diagnostic worksups including multiple biopsies have failed to reveal anything other than inflammation and necrosis. It presents with pan sinusitis and ulceration of the floor of nasal cavity and septum and has a tendency to invade and destroy surrounding facial structures if left untreated. Clinically it resembles other MDD. However there is often a delay in diagnosis as biopsies are often superficial and histopathological findings are controversial. This results in late administration of treatment and due to poor prognosis the treatment course is often incomplete. A high index of suspicion for early identification of the lesion and prompt management is therefore essential.

Clinically, Wegener’s granulomatosis though systemic rarely erodes through the soft tissues of the face or palate, however IMDD on the other hand is far more destructive locally in the head and neck region. It has been differentiated histologically from Wegener Granulomatosis by the presence of sheets of characteristic polymorphonucleocytes. Interpretation of the histological findings in conjunction with the clinical presentation allows separation of these two entities.

**Figure 9**

**TABLE3**

Radiotherapy (34 – 60 Gy) is treatment of choice for IMDD and Chemotherapy with cyclophosphomide for WG. Untreated, IMDD has a very high mortality of almost 100%. The cause of death is due to refractory septicemia, erosion into major blood vessels or penetration into CNS.
patient most probably died of septicemia caused by an intercurrent illness.

Other midline destructive diseases were considered. Lymphomatoid Granulomatosis was ruled out as it occurs primarily in extranodal tissues (e.g., lungs, skin, central nervous system, kidneys). Limited WG was ruled due to absence of typical pathology and absent renal or pulmonary involvement. Polyarteritis Nodosa was ruled out as it affects only small to medium-sized arteries. Allergic Granulomatosis and vasculitis of Churg-Strauss Syndrome was ruled out as it is characterized by the diagnostic triad of asthma, systemic vasculitis, and peripheral eosinophilia. The prognosis is excellent for patients with eosinophilic granuloma where surgical curettage of the lesion is sufficient. Foreign-body granuloma was ruled out as there was no evidence of any foreign body or granulomas.

CONCLUSION

There is a need for a high index of suspicion for MDD and close co-operation between the clinician and pathologist so that diagnosis and treatment can be started without delay. The controversies regarding histopathology and clinical presentation caused a delay in starting treatment for our patient could have contributed to the eventual unsuccessful outcome.

References

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