Krukenberg Tumor from Gastric Adenocarcinoma: CT findings
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Citation

Abstract
Krukenberg tumors are metastatic ovarian neoplasms from primary lesions in the gastrointestinal tract. We discuss the CT appearance of a metastatic ovarian tumor from an advanced gastric cancer with a review of the literature.

CASE REPORT
A 65 years old female affected by gastric mucinous adenocarcinoma detected at endoscopy was referred for total-body CT staging to our radiology department. Contrast enhanced CT showed diffuse pathologic gastric wall thickening from spread of the primary tumor (Fig. 1a). Regional lymph nodes enlargement (Fig. 1b) and ascites secondary to peritoneal carcinosis were also present. Moreover a 3.5 cm enhancing solid mass was visualized in the left adnexa representing an ovarian metastasis, also known as Krukenberg tumor (Fig. 1c). The right ovary was not present because of previous surgery. The patient was sent to an oncologist and started chemotherapy and palliative care.

DISCUSSION
The CT appearance of Krukenberg tumors typically consists of oval or kidney-shaped masses, which tend to preserve the ovary contour. Lesions are more often bilateral though unilateral involvement may be encountered even in the presence of a normal contralateral ovary. The unilateral involvement in our patient has to deal with previous surgical resection of the other ovary.

They are usually solid or predominantly solid with central necrosis or cysts and may attain a large size. Strong enhancement of solid components or septations is usually seen after contrast media administration. Large, lobulated, multicystic masses with soft-tissue components have also been described.

Confident distinction between primary and metastatic ovarian cancers is not possible in many cases because of overlapping imaging findings, however bilateral, sharply delineated, purely solid or predominantly solid lesions with necrosis favors the diagnosis of a metastatic ovarian tumor.

Sometimes enlarged pelvic lymph nodes may simulated ovarian masses; differential diagnosis can be achieved analyzing the relationships between the lesion and the pelvic ureter and the course of the ovarian vein.

The ovaries are usually located anterior or anteromedial to the pelvic ureters, whereas iliac lymph nodes are lateral or posterolateral to the ureters. Therefore posterior displacement of the ureters indicates an ovarian mass whereas enlarged lymph nodes may cause anterior displacement of the ureter.
Another method is to track the course of the ovarian veins from near the level of the renal vessels caudally to the pelvis; this leads to the suspensory ligament region and is often helpful in identifying the ovary. [7]

Figure 1
Figure 1: Contrast enhanced CT of the abdomen showing pathologic thickening of gastric wall (a), multiple enlarged lymphnodes (b), ascites and an enhancing solid mass in the left ovary (c).

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References