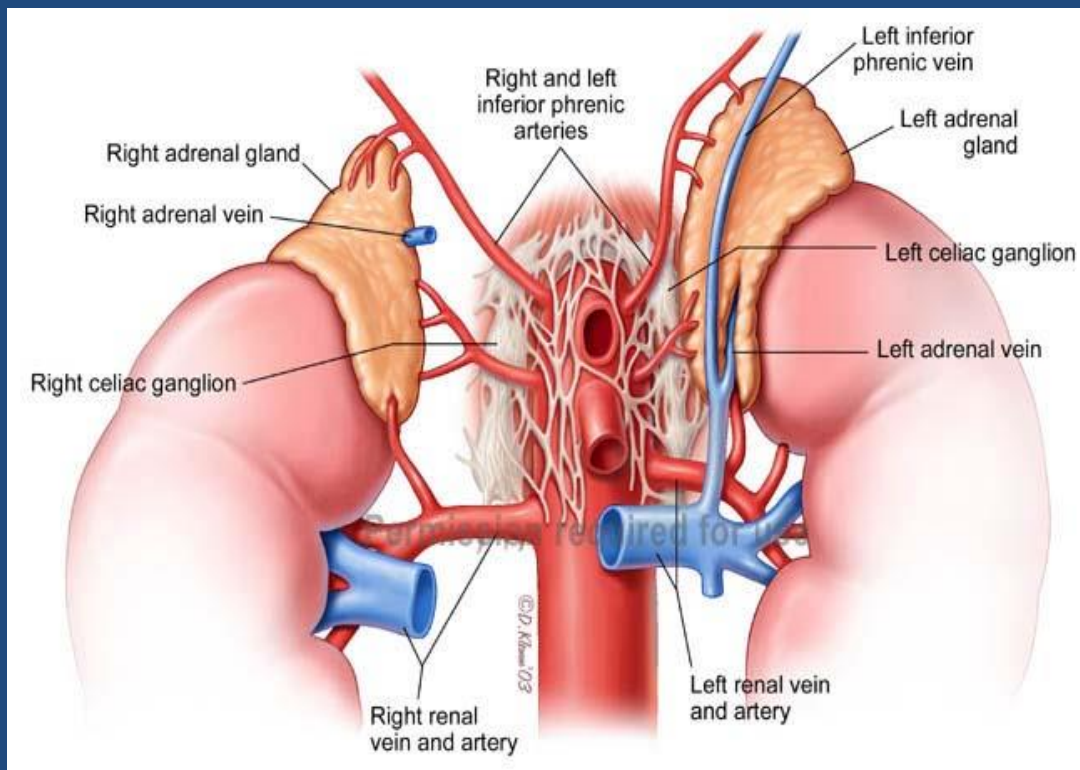


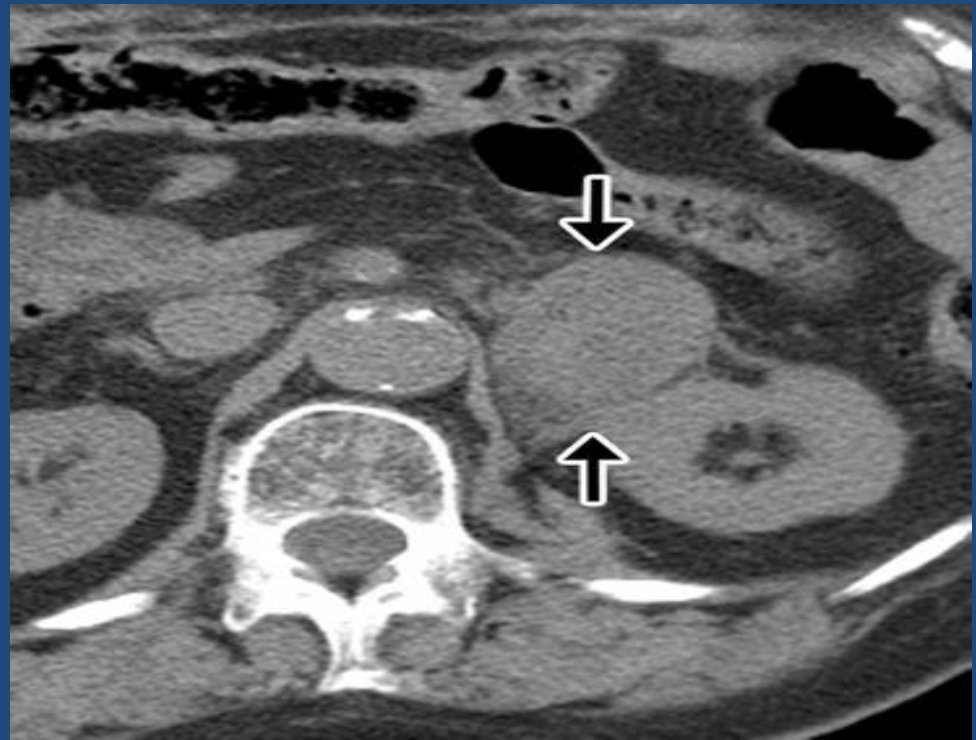
Adrenal Metastasis



יונתן הרמן
פנימית ב'

- The adrenal gland is a common site of metastatic disease. fourth most common site of metastasis, after the lung, liver, and bone.
- A diagnosis of adrenal metastasis is important because metastasis indicates stage IV disease.
- Except in ipsilateral renal cancer, the presence of metastases almost always influences the choice of treatment.

- Imaging findings can only demonstrate metastasis if an alteration occurs in the outline, the size, or the internal characteristics of the gland.



Pathophysiology:

- Adrenal metastases may be unilateral or bilateral.
- The tumors vary in size.
- Central necrosis and hemorrhage may occur, but calcification is rare.

most common primary sites:

1. lung-30-40% (NSCLC & SCLC)
2. breast-30-40%
3. Melanoma-50%
4. kidney-10-20%
5. thyroid
6. colon-10-20%

Presentation:

Almost always clinically silent. In extensive bilateral metastatic disease, hypoadrenalism may occur.

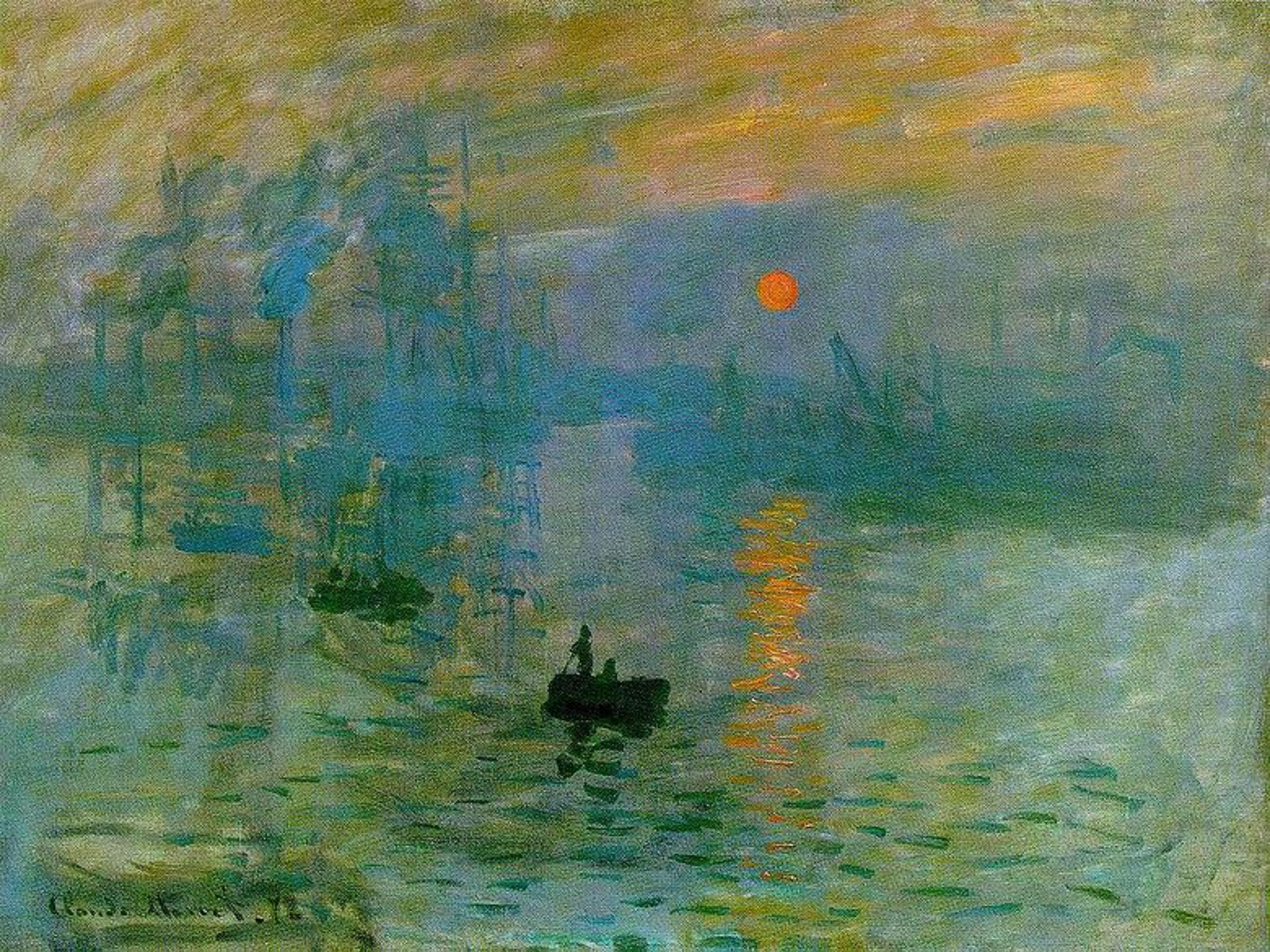
Differential Diagnosis:

Unilateral:

- Small masses (<1 cm): **Adenoma**, ganglioneuroma, hyperplasia, metastasis, and pheochromocytoma.
- Large masses (>4 cm): **Carcinoma of adrenal cortex**; cyst or pseudocyst; hematoma; infection; inflammation; metastasis; neuroblastoma; pheochromocytoma

Bilateral:

Hemorrhage, histoplasmosis, hyperplasia, metastasis, neuroblastoma, and tuberculosis



Claude Lorrain . 16