

Efficacy of hormonal suppression in a patient with chyluria due to lymphangiomyomatosis

Efficacia della soppressione ormonale in una paziente con chiluria secondaria a linfangioleiomiomatosi

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ABSTRACT

Lymphangiomyomatosis (LAM) is a rare lung disease affecting almost exclusively young women, characterised by abnormal proliferation of atypical smooth muscle cells. We describe a young woman presenting with chyluria secondary to the presence of a large retroperitoneal lymphangiomyoma. Immunohistochemical analysis revealed HMB45-negative LAM cells (HMB45 staining is absent only in rare cases) expressing low levels of estrogen receptors. Estrogen suppressive treatment with triptoreline, a synthetic analogue of Gn-RH, resulted in dramatic reduction of the retroperitoneal mass size. The role of estrogens in the pathogenesis of LAM remains poorly understood, and hormonal therapy is still debated, but this case suggests that at least in some LAM patients, possibly those with HMB45-negative disease and estrogen receptor expression, hormonal therapy may be effective in controlling the disease process.

Keywords: Chyluria, lymphangiomyoma, lymphangiomyomatosis, triptoreline.

RIASSUNTO

La linfangioleiomiomatosi (LAM) è una rara patologia polmonare che colpisce quasi esclusivamente donne giovani, caratterizzata da un'anomala proliferazione di cellule muscolari lisce atipiche. Descriviamo il caso di una giovane donna presentatasi con chiluria secondaria alla presenza di un vasto linfangioleiomioma retroperitoneale. L'immunoistochimica rivelava LAM-cells negative per l'HMB45 e bassi livelli di recettori estrogenici.

Il trattamento di soppressione estrogenica con triptorelina, un analogo sintetico del GnRH ha determinato una notevole riduzione della massa retroperitoneale. Il ruolo degli estrogeni nella patogenesi della LAM non è stato ancora completamente chiarito e la terapia ormonale è ancora dibattuta, ma questo caso suggerisce che, almeno in alcune pazienti con LAM cells HMB45-negative e con espressione dei recettori per estrogeni, la terapia ormonale può essere efficace nel controllare la patologia.

Parole chiave: Chiluria, linfangioleiomioma, linfangioleiomiomatosi, triptorelina.

Lymphangiomyomatosis (LAM) is a rare, progressive, frequently fatal lung disease. It affects almost exclusively pre-menopausal women and is exacerbated by pregnancy and exogenous estrogens, thus suggesting a role for estrogens in its etiology and pathology. LAM is predominantly sporadic, owing to somatic mutations in tuberous sclerosis genes, but it may also manifest in the context of tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC), an autosomal dominant disorder of highly variable penetrance [1,2]. The pathologic hallmark of LAM is the abnormal and potentially metastatic growth of atypical smooth muscle (SM)-like cells (LAM cells) within the lungs and axial lymphatics. LAM cells typically express the melanoma-related antigen HMB-45 [3].

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In the lung, the typical lesions are thin-walled parenchymal cysts, which cause destruction of the interstitium and progressive air-flow obstruction [4]. In addition to the lung cysts, LAM is also characterized by renal or abdominal angiomyolipomas, perivascular tumors consisting of a mixture of LAM cells, fat cells and blood vessels [5]. A recent report including both patients with TSC and sporadic LAM showed that sirolimus monotherapy reduced angiomyolipoma volume by nearly 50%. Conversely, improvements in airflow and gas trapping were limited to patients with LAM [6]. However, the rate of adverse effects was high, and only a small number of patients had renal and pulmonary benefits that persisted after the drug was stopped. Another recent report [7] shows that treatment with sirolimus for 1 year has beneficial effects in patients with LAM, including the stabilization of forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV_1) and improvement in forced vital capacity (FVC), quality of life, and some functional performance measures. But sirolimus therapy positively affected lung function only during the treatment period and it was associated with a large number of different adverse events.

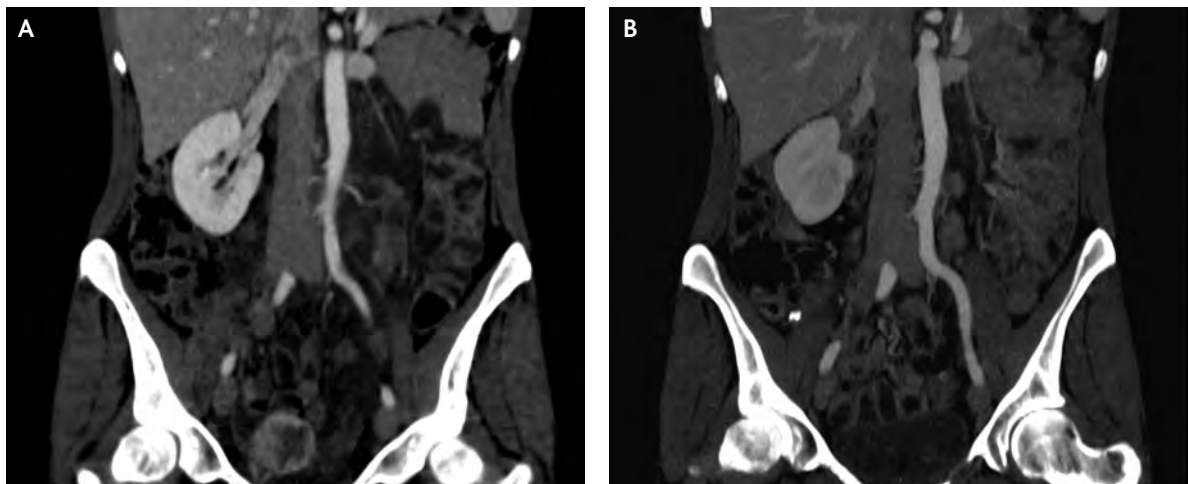
Despite these somewhat promising results, and despite the recently reported effect of hormonal manipulation [8], effective treatment for patients with LAM is still lacking.

CASE REPORT

We describe a 42-year old Italian pre-menopausal woman, current smoker. She reported the use of hormonal therapy as a contraceptive measure, discontinued 2 years before presenting at our hospital, with irrelevant familiar and past medical history, apart from a voluntary abortion at age 25. No history of tuberous sclerosis was present. In July 2006 she reported an acute flu-like syndrome with fever and

diffuse abdominal pain, relieved by paracetamol administration. One month later, chyluria associated to mild left flank pain appeared, in the absence of urinary symptoms; echographic examination of the abdomen revealed a tubular mass with a maximum diameter of 2 cm, as well as pseudocystic lesions around the right ureter with mild left hydronephrosis. A computerized tomography (CT) scan confirmed the presence of a large retroperitoneal mass, initially interpreted as conglomerated lymph nodes, dislocating both ureters, the lower tract of the vena cava and the abdominal tract of the aorta (Figure 1, panel A). In the left kidney a 1.4 cm renal cyst was identified, while the uterus was enlarged by an endoluminal 2 cm nodule (later diagnosed as a myoma by transvaginal echography). Radiographic examination of the urinary tract by urography confirmed that the left ureter was compressed and dislocated by the neoformation. During a cystoscopic examination, white, milk-like urine from the left ureteral ostium was identified and a permanent left ureteral stent was inserted. In October 2006 the patient was admitted to the Oncology department, where a laparoscopy and biopsy of the retroperitoneal tissue were performed. Histologic examination revealed nodular infiltration by SM cells: immunohistochemical analysis showed that these muscle cells stained positive with antibodies specific for desmin (clone D240) and α -actin (clone HHF35), while they were negative for anti-CD34 (clone QBEND10), S100 protein (polyclonal), melanoma-associated antigen (clones HMB-45 and MART-1) and cytokeratin (clones MNF116, 35 β H11 and 34 β E12) antibodies. Staining for α and β estrogen receptors (ERs) was almost completely negative. A brain MRI was normal. Chest examination was normal as were arterial blood gases. Body plethysmography was within normal values (FEV_1 3.2 L, 116% predicted; FVC 3.9 L, 121% predicted; total lung capacity [TLC] 6.3 L,

FIGURE 1: MULTI-SLICE SPIRAL COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (CT), CORONAL REFORMATTED IMAGE SHOWING A RETROPERITONEAL MASS LOCATED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE THORACIC DUCT BEFORE (PANEL A) AND AFTER (PANEL B) TREATMENT WITH TRIPTORELINE



127% predicted; residual volume [RV] 1.7 L, 102% predicted), whereas carbon monoxide diffusion was slightly reduced (DL_{CO} 77% predicted). Chest high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) showed thin-walled cysts with an average diameter of 5 mm, diffused to both upper lobes (Figure 2); the thoracic duct was moderately enlarged. Trans-bronchial biopsies were obtained and revealed the presence of aggregates of LAM cells with the same phenotypic pattern detected at retroperitoneal biopsy, i.e. HMB-45-negative LAM cells. ERs-β were expressed at low levels in the lung specimens only. Based on these findings a diagnosis of pulmonary and extrapulmonary LAM was established. In December 2006 treatment with triptoreline, a synthetic analogue of Gn-RH (at the dose of 3.75 mg every 4 weeks), was started; subsequent blood hormone dosages confirmed the induction of iatrogenic menopause. Seven months later, a CT scan revealed that the size of the retroperitoneal lymphangioliomyoma was reduced by approximately 80% (Figure 1, panel B); the caliber of the thoracic duct was also reduced, while lung cysts were unchanged. During this period the patient presented a mild, self-limiting chyluria on two occasions. Therefore, she underwent a retrograde bilateral ureteropyelography revealing a normal left urinary tract and absence of hydronephrosis, whereas, on the right side, extensive and dilated fistulous connections between the urinary tract and retroperitoneal lymphatics were present (Figure 3); the ureter stent was removed. In December 2007 the patient was clinically re-evaluated and was still asymptomatic; at that time, 18 months after initial presentation, lung function was basically unchanged (FEV₁ 3.1 L, FVC 3.9 L, TLC 5.28 L, RV 1.32 L). Chyluria was absent and triptoreline treatment was continued.

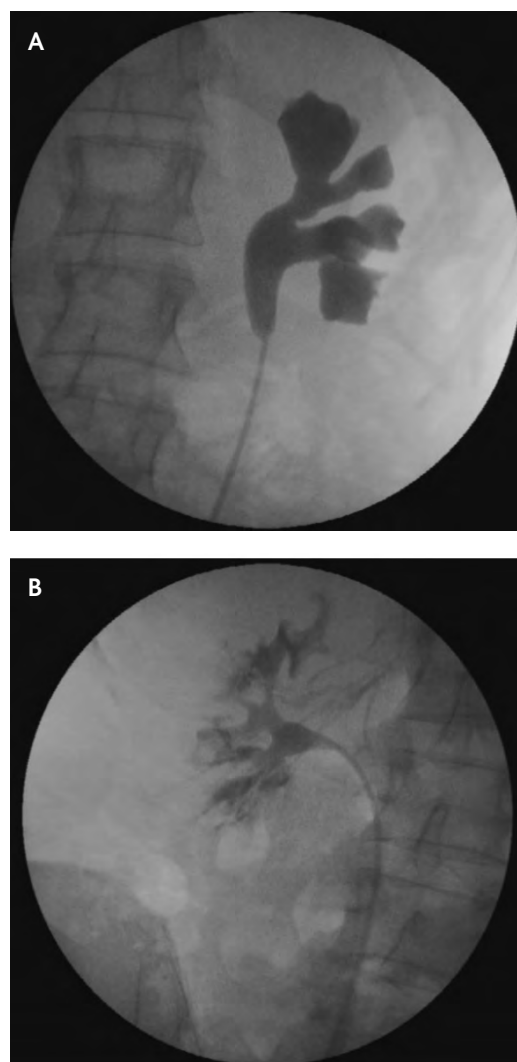
DISCUSSION

Estrogens have been implicated in the pathogenesis of LAM based on a number of convincing signs of

FIGURE 2: HIGH RESOLUTION COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE LUNG SHOWING 5 TO 7 mm BILATERAL CYSTS



FIGURE 3: RETROGRADE BILATERAL URETEROPYELOGRAPHY



Right upper urinary tract showing extensive fistulous connections between urinary system and retroperitoneal lymphatics (panel a) and normally shaped left urinary tract (panel b).

evidence, including the identification of estrogen receptors (ERs) in the context of LAM cells [9-11], and the occurrence of the disease primarily in women of childbearing age. However, hormonal modulation (using a number of different approaches) has failed to provide consistent, reproducible proof of efficacy [4,8,12,13]. In this regard, a recent report suggested limited efficacy of triptoreline therapy [14]. However, in this study on 11 patients (9 of which had pathologic confirmation of their disease) no data were reported concerning the expression of estrogen receptors and HMB-45, and it is unknown whether these 9 patients represented cases of LAM in which LAMD-SM cells played a role. Importantly, ER expression has been documented in HMB-45-positive, but not in HMB-45-negative LAM cells [9], although these data have not been confirmed. LAM is rare so there have been no controlled trials of its management. Effective treatment for patients

with LAM is still lacking and European Respiratory Society (ERS) guidelines for LAM do not have conclusive indications about effective therapeutic strategies [15].

Another recent report [7] shows that treatment with sirolimus for 1 year has beneficial effects in patients with LAM, including the stabilization of FEV₁ and improvement in FVC, quality of life, and some functional performance measures. But sirolimus therapy positively affected lung function only during the treatment period and it was associated with a large number of different adverse events.

Here we report the identification of LAM cells negative for HMB-45 and expressing very low levels of ERs in a young woman with a retroperitoneal mass and lung cysts. The LAM cells found in our patient closely resemble the spindle-shaped (LAMD-SM) cells. Both in the lung specimens and in the retroperitoneal mass ER levels were almost undetectable. Similarly, Glassberg and colleagues reported that the amounts of ER- α and ER- β protein were lower in LAM tissue and LAMD-SM cell lines compared to control lung tissue and cell lines [11]. In this regard, it has been demonstrated that unbound ERs undergo a rapid proteasome degradation in LAMD-SM cells [16,17]. However, despite very low ER protein levels, LAMD-SM are more responsive to estrogens compared to control cells. This is not surprising, because estrogen sensitivity and responsiveness only partially depend on the levels of functional ERs [18]. In turn, the estrogen-ER interaction drives matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 and -9 synthesis and activation in LAMD-SM, thus leading to tissue invasion and destruction [11]. HMB-45-negative spindle cells have been shown to possess a high proliferating-cell nuclear antigen expression and have been implicated in the progression of LAM [19]. The HMB-45-negative LAM cell occurrence is rare and we hypothesize that HMB-45-negative LAM may represent a distinct disease phenotype, more aggressive but highly responsive to hormonal therapy. In the case reported here, the pharmacologic suppression of estrogen levels rapidly reduced the size of a large retroperitoneal mass,

with consequent relief of urinary symptoms, and stabilized the extension of the pulmonary cysts. We therefore consider this case as indirect *in vivo* evidence in support of the so-called "estrogen hypothesis" in LAM. The fact that pregnancy and use of oral contraceptives are associated with a higher frequency of exacerbations and a more aggressive disease course, along with reports of LAM in postmenopausal women taking hormone replacement, reinforce this theory [20-22]. The patient described here displayed other peculiar features meriting further discussion. Chyluria was the presenting symptom and we hypothesize that the presence of a fistulous connection between the urinary system and the retroperitoneal lymphatic system might have been responsible for this unusual presentation of LAM. Interestingly, chyluria completely disappeared after hormonal treatment, due to the dramatic reduction in size of the retroperitoneal mass. In this patient the early occurrence of such an atypical urinary presentation prompted adequate treatment that might have been able to stop disease progression at a time when pulmonary function was only mildly impaired, but after confirmation of LAM cells in the lung tissue. Taken together, these findings underscore the importance of a high diagnostic suspicion of LAM in young women presenting with atypical clinical manifestations.

The role of estrogens in the pathogenesis of LAM remains poorly understood, and hormonal therapy (based on the antagonism of estrogen effects) is empiric and unproven. Nevertheless, our *in vivo* findings, coupled with recent evidence of limited efficacy of other therapeutic options, strongly suggest that hormonal therapy may still hold promise at least in some LAM patients.

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