

Images in medicine

Giant bilateral angiomyolipoma in tuberous sclerosis

Mohammed Najoui^{1,*}, Mohammed Alami¹

¹Department of Urology of Military hospital, Meknès, Maroc

*Corresponding author: Najoui Mohammed, Department of Urology of Military hospital, My Ismail, Meknès, Maroc

Key words: Angiomyolipoma, tuberous sclerosis, benign tumor

Received: 12/01/2013 - Accepted: 17/01/2013 - Published: 17/08/2013

Pan African Medical Journal. 2013; 15:138. doi:10.11604/pamj.2013.15.138.2377

This article is available online at: <http://www.panafrican-med-journal.com/content/article/15/138/full/>

© Mohammed Najoui et al. The Pan African Medical Journal - ISSN 1937-8688. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Image in medicine

Renal angiomyolipoma are uncommon benign tumors that occur in up to 80% of patients with tuberous sclerosis. Uncommonly, they may become extremely large. We report a case of an enormous bilateral renal angiomyolipoma. The patient is a 30-year-old woman with history of seizures since the age of two years and developmental delay, her parents are cousins, one brother died at 24 years. She had a cyclic flank pain. Clinical examination revealed palpable abdominal masses with a contact lumbar, she has a facial angiofibromas and her neurological examination was unremarkable. Urinalysis, serum electrolytes, blood urea nitrogen and creatinine were normal. Computed tomography (CT) showed a voluminous retroperitoneal mass distorted the renal parenchyma and extended into the pelvis. This mass was composed mainly of fat density and measured 30 cm in length. While nephrectomy should be avoided when possible in patients with bilateral tumors, it may be necessary, especially to control hemorrhage. We had choose in alternative

management an elective arterial embolisation, in fact selective arterial embolisation is an effective way to treat acute hemorrhage but its ability to prevent tumor growth is not established. Our patient was sent to a center of interventional radiology.

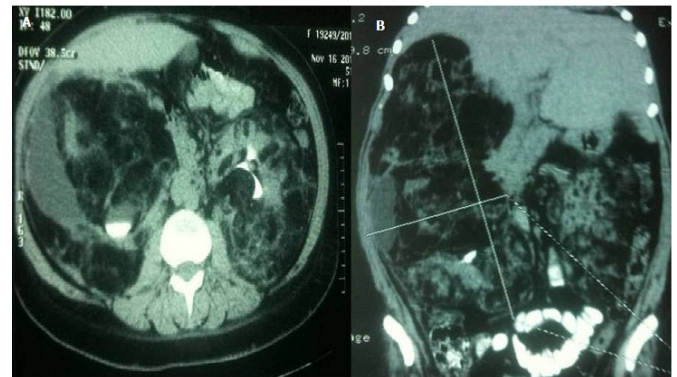


Figure 1: A) UroTDM large masses with fat component distorting renal parenchyma; B) CT with coronal reconstruction Showing two large angiomyolipomas right and left whose major axes are respectively 30cm and 20 com