



# A rare cause of calcified abdominopelvic masses

**Hajar Hamri\***; Sanae Chaoui; Meriem Menany; Nabil Moatassim Billah; Ittimad Nassar

Imaging Department, Mohammed V University, Rabat, Morocco

**\*Corresponding Author(s): Hajar Hamri**

Imaging Department, Ibn Sina Hospital, Faculty of  
Medicine and Pharmacy, Mohammed V University,  
Rabat, Morocco

Tel: +212-6678-073-77; Email: hamri.hajar@yahoo.fr

Received: Aug 12, 2019

Accepted: Sep 09, 2019

Published Online: Sep 11, 2019

Journal: Journal of Radiology and Medical Imaging

Publisher: MedDocs Publishers LLC

Online edition: <http://meddocsonline.org/>

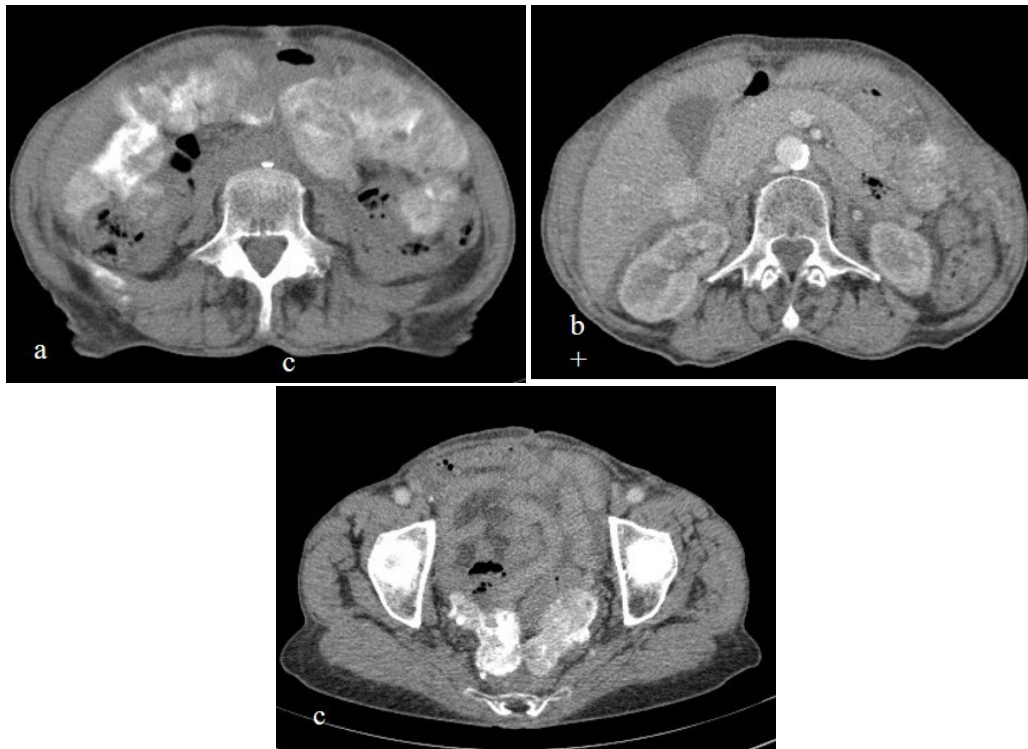
Copyright: © Hamri H (2019). *This Article is distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License*

## Clinical Image

A 78-year-old patient, treated 30 years ago for papillary carcinoma of the thyroid and who consults for constipation and weight loss. The physical examination found multiple abdominopelvic masses solid on palpation, non-movable and painless. The abdominopelvic CT showed multiple intraperitoneal abdominal and pelvic masses, partially calcified and associated with intraperitoneal effusion (Figure 1). The histological diagnosis retained following a CT scan was that of calcified peritoneal metastases of papillary carcinoma of the thyroid gland. Papillary

carcinoma of the thyroid gland is a malignant epithelial tumor that is the most common form of thyroid tumors; it is a multicentric carcinoma with essentially lymphophilic development. The distant metastases are mainly pulmonary and bone. However, some cases of unusual localization have been reported, often associated with lung and/or bone metastases. A few rare cases of the literature have reported the late discovery, years after tumor resection, of secondary axillary, uveal, and adrenal localizations of papillary carcinoma of the thyroid.





**Figure 1:** Pre-contrast (a) and post-contrast (b, c) axial CT showed multiple intraperitoneal abdominal and pelvic masses, partially calcified and associated with intraperitoneal effusion.