

HCA Healthcare

Scholarly Commons

Internal Medicine

Research & Publications

10-27-2019

Rare Malignant Peritoneum Mesothelioma Masquerading with Respiratory Manifestation

Ravish Patel

HCA Healthcare, Ravish.Patel@hcahealthcare.com

Pratikkumar Vekaria

HCA Healthcare, Pratikkumar.Vekaria@hcahealthcare.com

Devin Vaishnani

HCA Healthcare, Devin.Vaishnani@hcahealthcare.com

Johnnie Mao

HCA Healthcare, Johnnie.Mao@hcahealthcare.com

Chandrika Raiyani

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.hcahealthcare.com/internal-medicine>



Part of the [Internal Medicine Commons](#), and the [Neoplasms Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Ravish Patel, MD, Pratikkumar Vekaria, MD, Devin Vaishnani, MD, Johnnie Mao, MD, Chandrika Raiyani, MD, Marvin Vaishnani, MD, Tejas Raiyani, MD. P0844 - Rare Malignant Peritoneum Masquerading with Respiratory Manifestation. Program No. P0844. ACG 2019 Annual Scientific Meeting Abstracts. San Antonio, Texas: American College of Gastroenterology.

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by the Research & Publications at Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Internal Medicine by an authorized administrator of Scholarly Commons.

Authors

Ravish Patel, Pratikkumar Vekaria, Devin Vaishnani, Johnnie Mao, Chandrika Raiyani, Marvin Vaishnani, and Tejas Raiyani

Rare Malignant Peritoneum Mesothelioma Masquerading with Respiratory Manifestation

Ravish Patel, MD; Pratikkumar Vekaria, MD; Devin Vaishnani, MD; Johnnie Mao, MD; Chandrika Raiyani, MD; Marvin Vaishnani, MD; Tejas Raiyani, MD | HCA

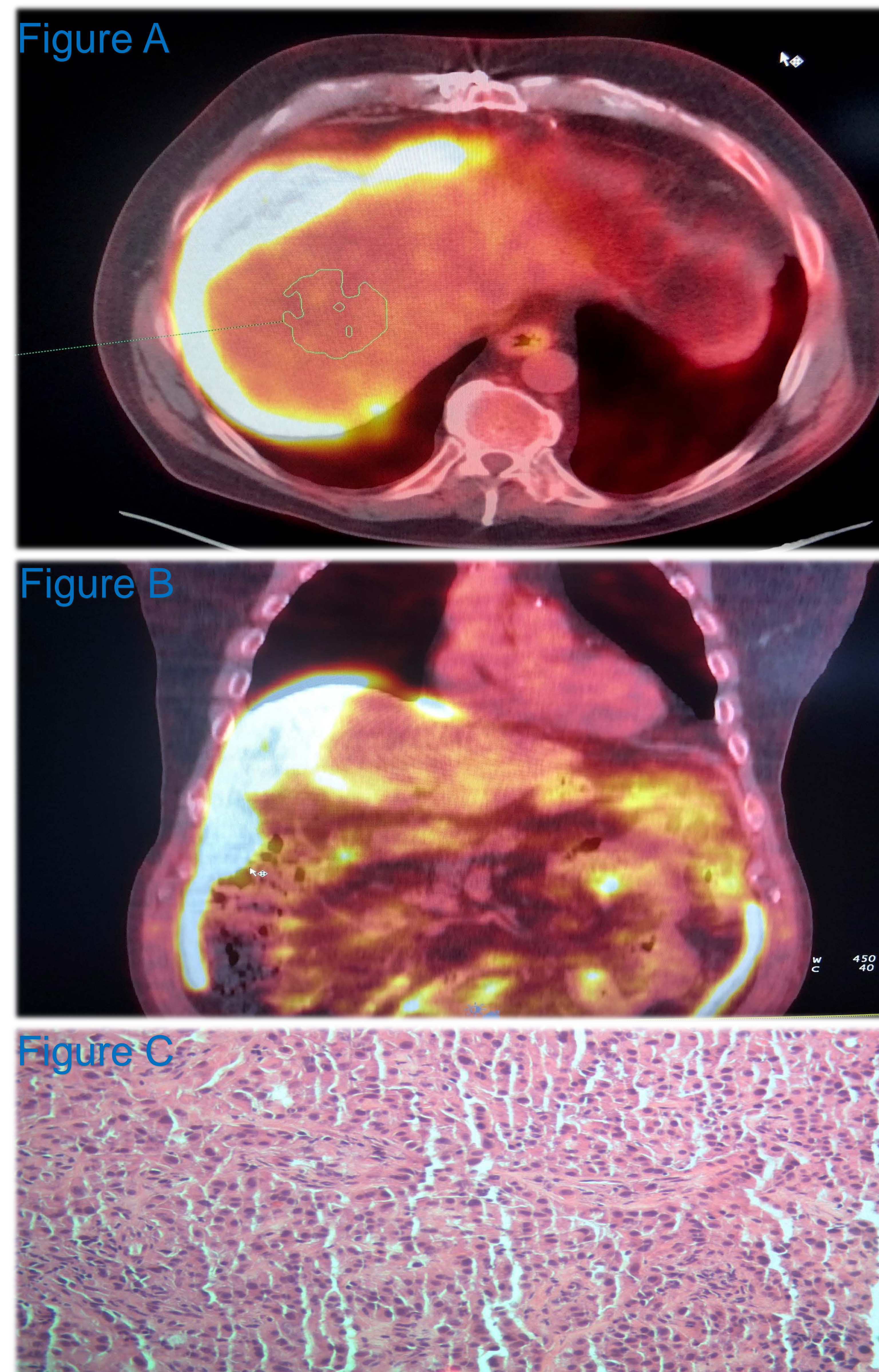
Introduction

- Mesothelioma is a rare and aggressive cancer that affects the linings of the pleura, peritoneum and pericardium.
- Pleural involvement is however most common. Malignant Peritoneal mesothelioma (MPM) is a cancer developing in the lining of the peritoneum, which is extremely rare.
- Most MPM cases are caused by asbestos exposure. Common symptoms of MPM include abdominal distension, abdominal pain, swelling or tenderness and constipation or diarrhea, with most common being abdominal swelling.
- MPM is difficult to diagnose due to its vague, nonspecific symptoms.

Case Presentation/Clinical Course

- 67-yo-Male presented to the ER with complaint of Shortness of Breath for 6 weeks and dry cough.
- Pt was treated as an outpatient with bronchodilator, steroid and 2 rounds of antibiotics with no relief.
- Pt also had poor appetite, unexpected 10 lb weight loss and generalized weakness.
- CT abdomen & pelvis subsequently asserted it with likely malignant diagnosis.
- Surgical biopsy confirmed mesothelioma of the peritoneum. Patient denied any exposure to asbestos, but had worked in construction his entire adult life.
- Oncology offered palliative chemotherapy, which he refused. Follow-up CT Abdomen 1 month later showed progressive MPM. With rapidly worsening disease, no chemotherapy and overall poor prognosis, patient elected comfort care.
- Unfortunately, he succumbed to his fatal diagnosis within 2 months on hospice care.
- Early on, patient was treated as cough variant asthma.
- But without improvement, further evaluation was carried out leading to incidental unexpected abdominal findings on CT Chest.
- Further workup with concluding biopsy confirmed MPM.

Imaging



Imaging Figure

- Figure A: Enhanced Axial view of MPM on Abd/Pel CT.
- Figure B: Enhanced Coronal view of MPM on Abd/Pel CT.
- Figure C: MPM Pathology biopsy confirming MPM.

Discussion

- Patient presents with a rare presentation of a rare disease, MPM where patient presented with atypical respiratory symptoms.
- Generally, abdominal symptoms are common to present.
- Due to rarity and short life expectancy, MPM does not have set staging system.
- Early and timely diagnosis aids rearranging goals of care in such instances.
- In terminal illnesses, quality of life with timely discussion of comfort care is crucial.
- With red flag symptoms, like rapid weight loss in this case despite atypical presentation, should warrant careful evaluation as it could change goals and treatment plans substantially.
- However, it can offset the balance for high value care at times.
- We hope that future medical advances will bridge this disparity positively for rare cases also.

References

- Kim, J., Bhagwandin, S., & Labow, D. M. (2017). Malignant peritoneal mesothelioma: a review. *Annals of translational medicine*, 5(11), 236. doi:10.21037/atm.2017.03.96
- P Boffetta, Epidemiology of peritoneal mesothelioma: a review, *Annals of Oncology*, Volume 18, Issue 6, June 2007, Pages 985–990, <https://doi.org/10.1093/annonc/mdl345>