FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION CYTOLOGY OF INTRATHORACIC LIPOBLASTOMA
A CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION
- Lipoblastoma is a rare benign soft tissue tumor
- It most commonly found in first three years of life
- Predilection site: trunk and extremities
- Intrathoracic is uncommon site

CASE
- 10-year-old boy
- Cough in three months and getting more frequent
- Shortness of breath intermittently
- Respiratory rate 30x/minutes
- Asymmetric chest with suprasternal and subcostal retraction
- Decreased vesicular sound on the right lung

CT scan showed a huge mass measured 12.5 x 11.5 cm on mediastinum, with fat density majority, suspected as teratoma and thymolipoma

DISCUSSION
- Lipoblastoma is benign tumor originated from embryonic white fat cells (Coffin et al, 2013).
- It constitute less than 1% of childhood neoplasm. 90% cases present in first three years of life (Ziegler et al, 2015).
- Two-thirds are found in extremities (Hudson et al, 2019).
- Rare location: retroperitoneum, thoracic wall, heart, lung, mediastinum (Hudson et al, 2019).
- The symptom depends on the site (Hudson et al, 2019).
- CT scan is important in determining tumor margins, depth of tumor extension and even the origin (Sekgololo et al, 2017).
- FNAC is one of a diagnostic tools with high sensitivity (84.62%) and accuracy (85.18%) for intrathoracic lesion (Pradhan et al, 2018).
- FNAC is less invasive diagnostic tools
- Recurrence rate after complete resection has been reported approximately 25% (Han et al, 2017).
- Ki67 is associated with cell proliferation and predict tumour recurrency (Han et al, 2017).

CONCLUSION
- Intrathoracic lipoblastoma is a rare benign tumour. FNAC as pre-operative cytology procedure is useful to diagnose lipoblastoma, although a histopathology examination is needed for definitive diagnosis

REFERENCE
- Ziegler A. C., Karplus G., Serour F., Peer M. Huge mediastinal lipoblastoma in a nine year-old boy successfully removed surgical. Heart, Lung and Circulation. 2015; 1-3