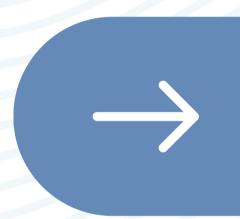




#DIBS BY

DAILY INFORMATION BULLETIN SERVICE

ANGIOMYOLIPOMA





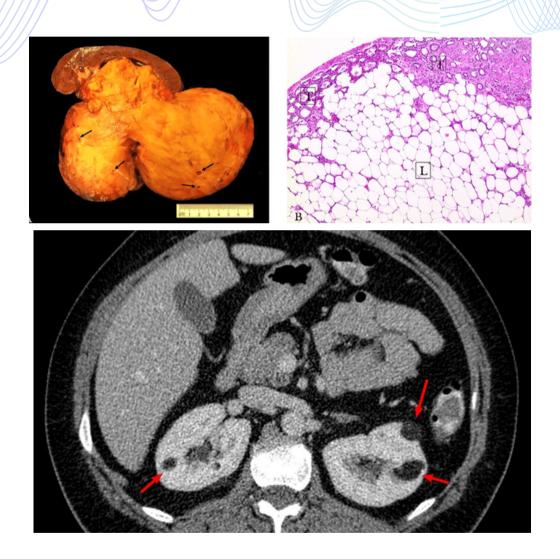


ANGIOMYOLIPOMA

Angiomyolipoma is a rare benign tumor that predominantly occurs in the kidney. It is characterized by a unique combination of blood vessels, smooth muscle cells, and fat.



CLINICAL IMPRESSION



Abdominal CT of Renal Angiomyolipoma shows Hypodense fatty portions of kidney tumor.





- Often asymptomatic and discovered incidentally on imaging.
- Larger AMLs may cause symptoms such as flank pain or a palpable mass.
- Rarely, AMLs can rupture, causing retroperitoneal hemorrhage and shock.
- Composition: Blood vessel, muscle, fats





IMAGING STUDIES

CT Scan

Typically reveals a well-defined tumor with varying amounts of fat, blood vessels, and smooth muscle.

MRI

Useful for further characterization, especially in patients with contraindications to CT or for detecting hemorrhage.





MANAGEMENT

Observation:

Small, asymptomatic AMLs with a low risk of complications may be monitored.

Embolization:

Interventional radiology procedures to block the blood supply to the tumor, especially if bleeding risk is high.

Surgery:

For symptomatic or larger AMLs; partial nephrectomy is the preferred surgical approach.





ANGIOMYOLIPOMA

Question:

A 35-year-old female with tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) undergoes a routine CT scan, revealing a well-defined renal tumor with fat, blood vessels, and smooth muscle. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Renal cell carcinoma
- B) Angiomyolipoma
- C) Wilms tumor
- D) Renal cyst

Ans B) Angiomyolipoma

