



Mass-like Appearance on ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT: Cascade Stomach

¹⁸F-FDG PET/BT'de Kitlesel Görünüm: Kaskat Mide

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Abstract

A 56-year-old female patient who had involuntary weight loss underwent ¹⁸F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) for detection of malignancy. The scan revealed non-metabolic soft tissue density in the posterior wall of the stomach requiring endoscopy. Endoscopic examination was performed 9 days after PET/CT and cascade stomach was detected. Cascade stomach is a rare entity that can be diagnosed by radiographic barium evaluations and endoscopy, the appearance on CT is largely incidental and CT has rarely been relied on for the diagnosis. We present this incidental case of cascade stomach on PET/CT to be familiar with the appearance.

Keywords: Cascade stomach, ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT, CT

Öz

İstemsiz kilo kaybı şikayeti olan 56 yaşında kadın hastaya malignite araştırılması için ¹⁸F-florodeoksiglukoz pozitron emisyon tomografisi/bilgisayarlı tomografi (PET/BT) yapıldı. Görüntülerde mide posterior duvarda endoskopi gerektiren metabolik aktivitesi olmayan yumuşak doku dansitesi izlendi. PET/BT görüntülemeye 9 gün sonra yapılan endoskopik incelemede kaskat mide tespit edildi. Kaskat mide, baryum grafi ve endoskopi ile tanı konabilen nadir bir antitedir, BT'de görünümü büyük oranda insidentaldir ve çok nadiren tanıda BT kullanılır. PET/BT'de insidental izlenen bu kaskat mide olgusunu görünümüne aşina olmak için sunuyoruz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kaskat mide, ¹⁸F-FDG PET/BT, BT

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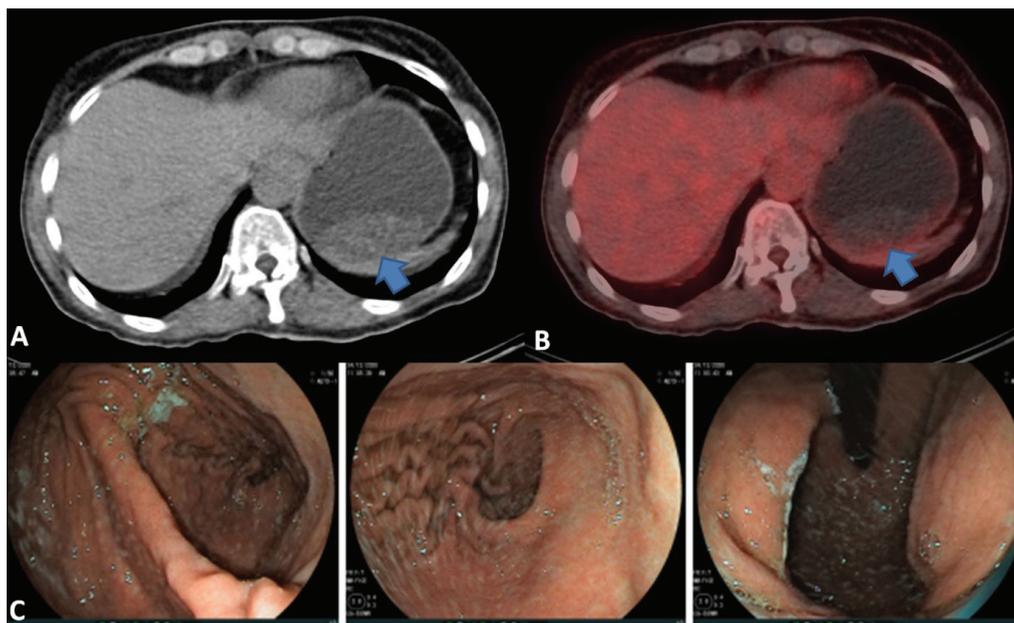


Figure 1. We present the case of a 56-year-old female patient who had more than 20% body weight loss involuntarily in the last 6 months. ¹⁸F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) was performed for investigation of malignancy. The scan demonstrated a non-metabolic well-demarcated mass-like soft tissue appearance in the posterior wall of the stomach extending into the lumen (A, axial CT; B axial fused PET/CT, arrows). Because of the involuntary weight loss and the appearance on PET/CT, the patient underwent endoscopy 9 days after the scan. The endoscopic examination revealed no mass formation, however, a cascade stomach was observed (C). Cascade stomach (“cup-and-spill” stomach) is a deformity of the stomach in which the fundus is folded over corpus in a dorsal direction and its actual incidence is not known (1,2,3). Various causes of cascade stomach, including congenital, functional, and organic disorders, have been described in the literature (2,4,5). A cascade stomach is a rare cause of upper gastrointestinal symptoms and is often difficult to diagnose (6). Mostly barium studies and endoscopic examination have been relied on for the diagnosis (7,8). CT appearance of the cascade stomach is not well known, therefore we present this case of an incidental finding. This mass-like well-demarcated non-metabolic soft tissue appearance on PET/CT may be attributed to bezoar or non-¹⁸F-FDG-avid tumoral lesions. However, it should be kept in mind that structural abnormalities and deformities of the stomach, as in this case, cascade stomach can also appear similarly. We emphasize the significance of endoscopic guidance for differential diagnosis in such cases.

Ethics

Informed Consent: Written informed consent was obtained from the patient.

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.

Authorship Contributions

Surgical and Medical Practices: A.A., F.A., M.A., Concept: A.A., F.A., Design: A.A., Data Collection or Processing: A.A., F.A., M.A., Analysis or Interpretation: A.A., Literature Search: A.A., Writing: A.A.

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