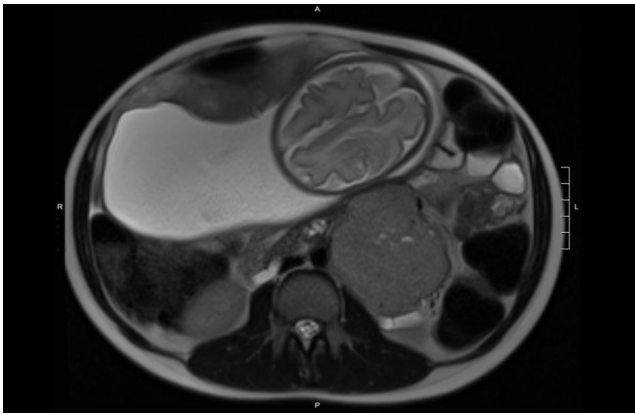Image Article

Paraganglioma Diagnosed in the Last Trimester of Pregnancy (The Great Masquerader)

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PARAGANGLIOMA

Figure 1: Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI).

Image is depiction of Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is shown without intravenous contrast at 32 weeks of gestation (Figure1). The paraganglioma (asterisk) immediately posterior to the uterus is shown. Paragangliomas are found as very rare neuroendocrine tumours that are located outside the adrenal gland. Its diagnosis is delayed as its clinical symptoms are similar to that of preeclampsia or gestational hypertension. There are controversies on immediate or interval tumour removal which is diagnosed in the third trimester. There are loopholes in guidelines regarding surgical cesarean delivery technique and obstetrical considerations for tumor excision at time of delivery. There is consideration of secondary hypertension in adolescent during pregnancy. There are some challenges for the treatment of hemorrhagic such as preoperative management with alpha blockade. To reduce the morbidity we require a multidisciplinary approach. There should be genetic counseling for women diagnosed with paragangliomaand their neonates.