


**CASE REPORT**

**Congenital Cystic Adenomatoid Malformation of the Lung (CCAM): Report of 2 Atypical Cases**


(Departments of Child Health*, Surgery**, and Pathology***, Medical School Padjadjaran University, Bandung)

**ABSTRACT**

Congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation (CCAM) presents mainly in neonates, rarely in children beyond infancy, and has been reported in adults. Two females aged 26 months and 34 days who had CCAM in the right and left lower lobe, respectively, are reported. One of them presented with recurrent respiratory infection and the other as newborn with respiratory distress secondary to mediastinal displacement and pulmonary compression as a result of expanding cystic lesions. Both cases had different lesions from typical neonatal cases reported in the literature. Single cyst was shown in the first case, but multiple cysts in other. The young child survived, but the baby died. All lesions had lining varied from pseudostriatified columnar to cuboidal epithelium. Cartilage plates were found in the second case but not in the first. The absence of inflammation is typical in neonates' lesions, by contrast, all of our two patients had clinical and pathologic evidence of chronic inflammation. CCAM may be clinically silent in infancy and may present as pneumonia associated with cystic lesion on chest x-ray in childhood or later in life. To support the diagnosis, CT scanning is needed. [Paediatr Indon 1999; 39:229-236]

**Introduction**

Congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation (CCAM) is a rare congenital lesion of the lung. It was first described by Chin and Tang in 1949 as an original/typical case.1 Thereafter several cases were reported in the literature and some of them were described as atypical cases.2 The distinction between congenital and acquired lung lesion

Author's address: Melinda D Nataprawira, MD. Department of Child Heath, Medical School, Padjadjaran University, Jalan Pasteur, Bandung, Indonesia.
is a problem. The various report in literature are based on either clinical and histologic criteria. In practice a histologic distinction between congenital and post-infectious acquired occasionally cannot be made. A better distinguishing sign is clinical assessment, namely the presence or absence of current or chronic pulmonary infections. The most difficult differential diagnosis in order infants or children with recurrent infections is between CCAM and lung abscess or necrotizing pneumonia, therefore a CT scan may be needed to resolve uncertain cases. These are only 2 cases which was found in our division during almost the last 15 years and reported here. One of them was found in neonatal period and other in a young child past the age of infancy.

**Case 1**

D, a 26 month-old malnourished girl, was admitted to hospital after previous recurrent pulmonary infections, referred for accidentally finding of the right lung mass on chest X-ray, diagnosed elsewhere. She has been on recurrent pulmonary infections since almost 6 months but never had respiratory distress. Physical examination supporting with chest X-ray and pleural puncture showed encapsulated empyema or an infected lung cyst (Figure 1). CT scan showed a thick-walled infected right lung cyst (Figure 2). Antibiotic injection was administered but chest tube drainage was not performed. There was still no change on chest X-rays after given an antibiotic. A right thoracotomy was planned and an uneventful right lower lobectomy was performed. With removal of the malformation, lung expansion was shown on chest X-ray and her general condition was good.

The malformed lower lobe weight 75 gram, measuring 9x7x5 cm. The cyst was 6 cm in diameter, located in inferior lobe filled with red liquid, no systemic arterial branch was seen. Medial and superior lobe was normal. Histology (Dr. I. Silatonga): cyst wall of ciliary cuboidal epithelium with sub-epithelium focally thrown into papillary fold to the lumen, but no cartilage plates was seen. On cut sections it was lined by stratified cuboidal epithelium, an area of acute and chronic supplicative inflammation were also seen (Figure 3).

**Case 2**

ASA, a 34 day-old girl, was admitted for persisting dyspnea after receiving medical care for 6 days in other hospital which produced no improvement and then transferred. She was born in good clinical condition from an uneventful pregnancy, 2800 gram birth weight and no respiratory distress after delivery. Dyspnea was first shown when she was 26 days old. The physical examination showed an acutely ill, febrile baby, 3200 gram body weight, tachypnoe, retraction but no cyanosis. No specific findings were found on percussion and auscultation except crackles on both lung fields. The chest x-ray showed multiple cystic lesion on left hemithorax, tracheal and mediastinal shift to the right (Figure 4). The peripheral white blood cell count on admission was 30 100/mm² with shift to the left. A lung ultrasonography (USG) showed left lung cyst and a CT scan also revealed an infected left lung cyst (Figure 5). Because the general condition became worse, respiratory difficulty progressed rapidly and cyanosis was noted and the serial chest X-ray showed progressive enlargement of the cyst and shift of the mediastinum despite of parenteral ceftaxime, ampicillin, gentamicin and assisted ventilator, then she underwent an emergency thoracotomy. During operation a broken cyst filled with yellowish pus was found in the inferior lobe left lung, so a left lower lobectomy was performed. Decortication was also done for pleural thickening in superior lobe. No lung expansion was shown in serial chest X-ray for several hours after the operation. The baby died 16 hours after the operation.

Histology (Dr. B Hernowo): the specimens was a 5x5x1.5 mass of the lung, most of it was solid, firm. A cross sectional cutting showed a browned-yellowish solid mass with a space of 0.25 in diameter in one part. Microscopic findings showed normal bronchial and bronchiolar structures and abnormally alveolar collapse. There were many small cysts accounting most of the lesion demonstrated pseudostratified cuboidal epithelium lining and cartilage plates. The supporting stroma consisted of bundles of smooth muscle and was infiltrated by lymphocytes and also demonstrated small likely abscess formation (Figure 6).
Figure 2. CT scan showed a thick-walled infected right lung cyst

Figure 3. Papillary configuration of mucosa of the cyst, no cartilage, but inflammatory cells was shown

Figure 4. Chest X-ray in case no. 2 showed multiple cysts on the left hemithorax, tracheal and mediastinal shifting to the right hemithorax

Figure 5. CT scan case no. 2 showed multiple cysts on the left lung
Discussion

Congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation of the lung presents mainly in neonates and infants, rarely in children and has been reported in 2 adults can produce respiratory difficulty by tension and infection. Cases described by Ch'in and Tang were original cases with premature, anasarca and maternal hydranmica; the affected lobe was a greatly enlarged, heavy tumor-like mass with multiple small cysts or slit-like spaces. The cysts and spaces resembled bronchioles and the intervening tissue resembled very immature fetal "alveoli". No inflammation were found in the original cases. Many reported cases thereafter showed variable clinical presentation and pathologic findings which have often differed from the original cases. The atypical cases have been term infants without anasarca, usually survived lobectomy, and whose specimens were often soften and aerated instead of solid mass. Microscopy revealed that the cysts had similar bronchiolar-like walls, but the intervening tissue was composed of mature alveoli. The commonest postnatal presentation is progressive respiratory distress in a newborn associated with large cystic pulmonary mass on chest X-ray. Children older than 3 months had infected cysts, usually with repeated pulmonary infection later during infancy or childhood, or even relatively asymptomatic and found accidentally. One of our patients (Case 1) with recurrent pulmonary infections but never had respiratory distress were initially thought to have encapsulated empyema which was very difficult to differentiate with infected lung cyst through clinical and physical examination as well as chest X-ray. But because an infected right lung cyst was shown from thoracic CT scan, right chest tube drainage was not done. Chest tube drainage was not done in encapsulated empyema. An infected congenital cyst and encapsulated empyema may look alike; in many patients with congenital cyst, chest drainage has been performed on the basis of a diagnosis of empyema, but characteristically unlike empyema, obliteration of the infected cyst does not occur in the presence of adequate drainage. Depending on the configuration of the structural deformity and on volume of parenchyma replaced, malformations of very limited dimensions may not become clinically manifest until late childhood or even in adulthood.

Clinical findings found in case no. 2 might be due to progressive tension. The clinical pathogenesis in this case may derive from the pores of Kohn, with free access on inspiration and obstruction during expiration so an acute or chronic distortion of the cyst leads to progressive increase in intrathoracic tension. If cyst drainage is poor, suppuration develops. This patient died after undergoing thoracotomy. The majority of surviving children have had surgical resection soon after the diagnosis of CCAM was made. Delaying surgery to permit the infant to gain weight is not recommended. The large size of the malformation will continue to interfere with pulmonary function and development. A pathological classification describing three types of CCAM has been used in predicting outcome; small cysts as in Case 2 give a bad prognosis. The microscopic findings in the two cases here shown differently with descriptions of CCAM in the literature. It may be summarized as follows: 1. No increased amounts of elastic tissue and abundant smooth muscle in the walls of the cystic portions lined with bronchial-type epithelium (Case 2). 2. Absence of cartilage plates in the cystic parenchyma (Case 1). 3. There were inflammation in both cases.

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References

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Maffucci Syndrome

Widodho T Karyomanggolo, Dyani Kusumowardhani

(Department of Child Health, Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital-School of Medicine University of Indonesia, Jakarta)

ABSTRACT A case of Maffucci syndrome was found in a 6 year old Indonesian girl. Her first sign of bone malformation was noticed on her right arm at the age of 7 months, but since there were no other complaint, such as pain or dysfunction, no further investigation was done. The complaints that brought her to Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta, were an incomplete cleft palate and right axillary mass which were then known as cavernous hemangiomas. On physical examination another hemangioma was found on the major labia fold. From bone survey, generalized enchondromatosis was recognized and bone biopsy was then scheduled, but when the incision was done another hemangioma was found, so biopsy was canceled due to risk of bleedings. Magnetic resonance imaging of the right humerus reaffirmed that the mass inside the bone was enchondroma and the masses in the axilla were subcutaneous hemangioma. Radiologic bone examination done 2 years later revealed that the enchondromatosis had increased in size and spreading. IQ test showed a borderline stage of intelligence, but there were no evidence of relationship with the disease. [Paediatr Indon 1999; 39:237-241]

Introduction

Maffucci syndrome is a rare and complex disorder of the mesodermal tissue development. The disease consists of dyschondromatosis or enchondromatosis and multiple hemangiomatosis, and was named after Angelo Maffucci who first described the condition in 1881.1

Dyschondromatosis or dyschondroplasia is a congenital disease with its essences being delayed and abnormality of the embryonal cartilaginous tissue ossification.2 It is

Author's address: Widodho T Karyomanggolo, MD, Department of Child Health, Medical School, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Jalan Salemba 6, Jakarta 10430, Indonesia Tel 62-21-3807742, Fax 3807743,