Pleural lipoma: when to intervene

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DESCRIPTION

A 49-year-old woman with a medical history of type 2 diabetes mellitus, hypertension, obstructive sleep apnoea and morbid obesity presented to the pulmonary clinic with chest discomfort on her right side. On physical examination, the patient was in no acute distress, had air entry bilaterally with equal chest expansion and did not have any wheezing or added sounds on auscultation. She previously had chest X-rays done in 2012, 2018 and 2019, which had demonstrated a lesion in the right anterior middle lobe (figure 1). The mass had slightly increased in size from 2012 to 2018 (4.3–4.6 cm, respectively), but remained stable thereafter. Repeat imaging with CT scan and chest X-ray in 2021 demonstrated that the mass had remained stable at 4.6 cm in the craniocaudal dimension (figure 1) and demonstrated benign features on imaging including a homogeneous constitution, Hounsfield units consistent with fat density, smooth borders and no invasion of surrounding structures (figure 2).1 2

This case highlights the importance of key imaging features in differentiating benign and malignant lesions in such cases.

The potential size of lipomas leads to an extensive workup with unnecessary and invasive procedures by providers that lack awareness of such entities. Reports have been documented with lesions reaching 25 cm in size3 and necessitating thoracic surgery for removal secondary to mass effect/compression of surrounding anatomy. Our patient was followed with serial imaging studies, without biopsy, of a moderately sized, fatty mass on her CT imaging with no significant effect on her functional status. She does not have limitations in her daily activity. Additionally, her pulmonary function testing was unremarkable, including lung volumes and gas diffusion capacity. In patients with significant compression or mass effect (eg, causing cardiovascular compromise or dyspnoea) and reduced pulmonary function, surgical intervention may be appropriate.1 3

Differential diagnosis included liposarcoma, which would require further workup for diagnosis with histopathology and intervention as a malignant entity.1 2 The key differentiating feature would be a

Patient’s perspective

Initially, it was concerning finding such a large mass on chest X-ray. I was relieved when I found out that my doctors did not suspect cancer, and that I would not have to undergo any procedures unless it was necessary later. I was informed regarding the rarity of my case and am very happy with the care I have received.

Learning points

► Consider pleural lipoma as a differential diagnosis in a chest mass on imaging.
► Identify features on imaging that may lead you to observe a chest mass/lesion with serial imaging as opposed to perform invasive workup/procedures.
► Important considerations of identifying alarm features in a suspected liposarcoma and when to consider invasive biopsy and/or surgical intervention.
heterogeneous constitution or invasion of neighbouring anatomical structures prompting further workup. Importantly, CT or MRI demonstrates contrast enhancement in areas of irregular appearing soft tissue. Positron emission tomography also proves valuable in differentiating lipomas and liposarcomas when the diagnosis is unclear.1

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