MRI evaluation of Kimura’s disease with emphasis on diffusion weighted imaging and enhancement characteristics

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Abstract

Kimura’s disease is a rare disease of the head and neck region affecting mainly the adult males in eastern countries. The parotid and periparotid subcutaneous regions are the most common sites in head and neck region. Coupled with peripheral eosinophilia and raised serum IgE levels as characteristic features on hemogram, a painless swelling in parotid and periparotid region is diagnostic of Kimura’s disease. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has been an important modality in evaluating lesions of the head and neck region. Recently, interest in the diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) and contrast enhanced MRI (CEMRI) imaging of lesions in Kimura’s disease has been noted to characterize it and differentiate it from other pathologies. We describe a case a recurrent Kimura’s disease of the periparotid region and its MRI features with special emphasis on its characteristics on DWI and contrast enhanced sequences.

Key words: Kimura’s disease; diffusion weighted imaging; Contrast‑enhanced magnetic resonance imaging; magnetic resonance imaging

Introduction

Kimura’s disease is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the subcutaneous tissues of the head and neck region. Seen predominantly in the eastern hemisphere, its key pathologic feature is lymphoid follicles rich with eosinophils. Owing to its rare occurrence and clinico-radiologic similarity with various other common disease processes, it is a frequently misdiagnosed entity in the initial stages of evaluation. In the current era of high-volume cross-sectional imaging of head and neck pathologies, imaging appearance of Kimura’s disease needs consideration. In this case report, we describe the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) features in an adult male with Kimura’s disease of the parotid region.

Case Report

A 36-year-old man presented with gradually progressive recurrent painless swelling in the right postauricular region for the past 1 year. He had a similar swelling 10 years back, which was operated upon and confirmed to be Kimura’s disease on histopathologic examination of the excised specimen. At present, the hemogram revealed elevated eosinophil count (relative eosinophil count of 14.9% and absolute eosinophil count of 750 cells per microliter). In this case of recurrent Kimura’s disease involving the right parotid region, multiplanar and multisequence contrast-enhanced MRI was done on a 3.0 T MRI scanner.
The axial T2-weighted images showed a predominantly hyperintense, heterogeneous infiltrative lesion located posterior to the right parotid gland and infiltrating into its posterior border [Figure 1]. Few tiny signal intensity voids were noted within this lesion, indicative of vessels. There was no deeper infiltration beyond the subcutaneous plane; however, multiple associated enlarged and hyperintense lymph nodes were noted in the right posterior cervical region (level V). Enlarged intraparotid lymph nodes were also noted. On evaluating the diffusion weighted images (DWI) at b value of 1000 s/mm², the subcutaneous lesion showed increased signal intensity compared to the normal parotid gland [Figure 2]. On DWI, the associated intraparotid and cervical lymph nodes showed homogenously increased signal intensity, which was higher than the subcutaneous periparotid lesion. On corresponding apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) maps, the degree of hypointensity of the lymph nodes was more compared to the subcutaneous periparotid lesion. The mean values and standard deviation of the ADC values of the subcutaneous lesion and lymphadenopathy were 1.76 ± 0.142 and 0.812 ± 0.06 mm²/s respectively. The contrast-enhanced images acquired at 4 and 20 min after contrast injection showed significant difference between the two entities [Figure 3]. The subcutaneous lesion showed progressively increasing enhancement on comparing the 4 and 20 min post contrast images. The lymphadenopathy, on the contrary, showed progressive fading of contrast enhancement at 20 min.

Discussion

The earliest description of Kimura’s disease dates back to 1948 when Kimura et al. described it as an unusual granulation tissue associated with lymphatic hyperplasia.[1] The pathologic lesion consists of follicles comprising eosinophils, plasma cells, lymphocytes, and mast cells with associated proliferation of vessels and fibrosis of the stroma.[2] It usually affects Asian males in second, third, and fourth decade.[1] The most common presentation is painless, single or multiple subcutaneous nodules in the head and neck region, most often in the parotid and submandibular location.[3] Rarely, other sites such as parapharyngeal space can also be involved.[4] The associated key features which are highly valuable in making a clinical diagnosis is peripheral eosinophilia (10–70%) and raised serum IgE level (800–35,000 IU/mL).[5]
This characteristic constellation of features—mass-like inflammatory lesion in periparotid region, peripheral eosinophilia, and raised serum IgE levels—is the basis of clinical diagnosis of Kimura’s disease.

MRI and computed tomography (CT) are the key imaging modalities in Kimura’s disease. Majority of the lesions in Kimura’s disease occur in proximity to parotid gland, either within its parenchyma or within the periparotid subcutaneous space and infiltrating into the parotid gland parenchyma.[6]

In two large case series evaluating the CT and MRI features of Kimura’s disease, two morphological patterns of the lesions were noted; that is, well-defined nodular pattern and ill-defined infiltrative or plaque-like pattern.[7,8] The infiltrative or plaque-like morphology was far more common than the well-defined nodular pattern, both occurring in these studies at 84 and 98%, respectively.[7,8] The MRI signal intensity of these lesions was variable on T1-weighted images and predominantly hyperintense on T2-weighted images.[7,8] On contrast-enhanced CT and MRI images, the pattern of enhancement is variable in terms of degree of enhancement and heterogeneity, owing to varying degrees of stromal fibrosis and vascular proliferation. However, a relatively homogenous pattern and intense or marked enhancement has been reported in majority of cases.[7-9] Some authors describe intense enhancement as a classical feature of Kimura’s disease.[8] Another interesting feature of Kimura’s lesion is the presence of serpentine signal intensity void areas on T2 and contrast-enhanced images, as seen in our case. These are due to prominent vascular structures in the lesion owing to pathologic vascular proliferation.[8]

The role of DWI in Kimura’s disease has been explored in recent years.[10,11] The differential signal intensity of the subcutaneous parotid/periparotid Kimura’s lesion and the associated lymphadenopathy is an important characteristic feature on DWI. There is heterogeneous and intermediate high signal intensity of the subcutaneous Kimura’s lesion and markedly high signal intensity of the associated lymphadenopathy on DWI. Correspondingly, the ADC values of subcutaneous parotid/periparotid lesion are higher compared to the ADC values of the involved lymph nodes. Relative hypercellularity of the lymph nodes is considered to be the cause of its high signal intensity on DWI. The role of dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI in Kimura’s disease has been studied by Horikoshi et al. in seven patients.[10] They studied the time-intensity curves of enhancement in the subcutaneous Kimura’s lesion and the associated involved lymph nodes. They found that the subcutaneous Kimura’s lesions showed gradual upward or progressive delayed enhancement, while the associated lymphadenopathies showed early enhancement. The presence of fibrosis in the subcutaneous lesion is considered to be the cause for its progressive delayed enhancement.[10] The differential imaging features of subcutaneous lesion and the associated lymphadenopathy on dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI and DWI are characteristic and have been demonstrated to be useful in differentiating Kimura’s disease from other commoner and more sinister pathologies of head and neck, especially malignant lymphoma.[10,11] Wang et al. have also investigated the role of magnetic resonance spectroscopy in characterizing Kimura disease. They found relatively high choline/creatinine ratios in the involved lymph nodes and relatively low choline/creatinine ratios in the subcutaneous lesion.[11]

Although the confirmatory diagnosis of Kimura’s disease is pathological, the differential behavior of subcutaneous parotid/periparotid lesion and the associated lymphadenopathy on MRI, especially DWI and contrast-enhanced MRI are of great importance in its noninvasive diagnosis.

Informed consent
Written informed consent for medical information and images to be published in this case report was provided by the patient.

Declaration of patient consent
The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form the patient has given...
his consent for his images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patient understands that his name and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal his identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

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Conflicts of interest
There are no conflicts of interest.

References