

Case report of sclerosing angiomatoid nodular transformation of the spleen (SANT): a rare entity

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SUMMARY

Splenic tumours are a rare occurrence with an estimated incidence of 0.1 to 0.2% globally. Benign splenic tumours include haemangiomas, lymphangiomas, hamartomas and cysts, while malignant tumours of the spleen are angiosarcomas, lymphomas and malignant secondaries. Sclerosing angiomatoid nodular transformation (SANT) of the spleen was first described in 2004. It is a rare benign vascular tumour of the spleen. **Case Presentation:** This is a case of an incidentally detected splenic tumour. A 58-year-old man who was admitted for chest discomfort. He did not have any comorbidities or past surgical history. His vitals were within normal limits, and abdominal examination did not reveal any mass. Cardiac assessment was done and ruled out cardiac disease. A CT scan done showed a splenic tumour. His blood parameters were within normal limits. Laparoscopic splenectomy was performed, and the entire spleen was sent for histopathologic examination. The biopsy confirmed a SANT. His wounds have healed well, and he was given a triple vaccine at day 10 post-op. Sclerosing adenomatoid nodular transformation (SANT) is a rare benign tumour of the spleen. It was first reported by Maritz Martel and the team in 2004. The majority of the SANT are diagnosed postoperatively upon histopathological examination of the resected specimen. The typical appearance on CT is a round, solitary lesion with smooth margins. Upon contrast infusion, a peripheral and septal enhancement is seen, and centripetal filling is seen on the delayed phase. Histological characteristics are angiomatoid nodules with internodular stroma consisting of myxoid to dense fibrous tissue. Due to its benign nature and relatively less vascular, it is an ideal tumour for laparoscopic excision. Benign splenic tumours, though asymptomatic, should be counselled for surgery, as percutaneous biopsy runs the risk of bleeding and bowel injury. We hereby report this for its rarity and stress the importance of surgery to diagnose SANT.