Epicardial metastasis of rectal neuroendocrine tumour

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A 36-year old male patient was diagnosed with a cardiac mass and neuroendocrine tumour of the rectum. A positron emission tomography-magnetic resonance image fusion imaging showed the left ventricular epicardial mass (Fig. 1). The mass showed the same neuroendocrine tumour (Fig. 2). The patient was free of tumour recurrence 8 months after surgery.

Figure 1: (A and B) Neuroendocrine tumour of the rectum (arrows). (C and D) A positron emission tomography showing an epicardial mass (arrows). The mass separated from the myocardium (arrow head). (E) A positron emission tomography–magnetic resonance image showing the epicardial mass.

Figure 2: Surgical finding of the epicardial lesion (A) and a section of the mass (B). The mass size was $4 \times 3 \times 3$ cm. Neuroendocrine tumour of the rectum (C). There is a neuroendocrine tumour with trabecular growth pattern in the submucosa (H&E, ×100). Neuroendocrine tumour of the epicardium (D). The tumour cells show the same microscopic findings as the neuroendocrine tumour of the rectum (H&E, ×100). LV: left ventricle, H&E: haematoxylin-eosin.