Short communication

Mikulicz’s disease. A case report

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ABSTRACT

Case report: We report the case of a 48 year-old male with bilateral involvement of the salivary and lacrimal glands, which was diagnosed as Mikulicz’s disease by incisional biopsy of the affected lacrimal glands, which was completely resolved after corticosteroid treatment.

Discussion: Sclerosing sialadenitis and/or dacryoadenitis are chronic inflammatory diseases that are currently classified into IgG4-related diseases. Specifically, Mikulicz’s disease is defined by a persistent and symmetrical swelling of the lacrimal and salivary glands together with elevated serum concentration of IgG4 and tissue infiltration by IgG4 (+) plasma cells.

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Enfermedad de Mikulicz. A propósito de un caso

RESUMEN

Caso clínico: Se presenta el caso de un paciente de 48 años con afectación bilateral de las glándulas lacrimales y salivales que fue diagnosticado de enfermedad de Mikulicz mediante biopsia incisional de las glándulas lacrimales afectadas, presentando resolución completa del cuadro tras tratamiento corticoide.

Discusión: La sialadenitis y/o dacryoadenitis esclerosante son enfermedades inflamatorias crónicas que, en la actualidad, se clasifican dentro de las enfermedades asociadas a IgG4. En concreto, la enfermedad de Mikulicz se define por agravamiento persistente, bilateral y simétrico de las glándulas lacrimales y salivales junto a unas concentraciones elevadas de IgG4 sérica e infiltración tisular importante por células plasmáticas IgG4 (+).

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Introduction

The term Mikulicz disease (MD) refers to a bilateral, symmetrical, painless edema of unknown origin that affects the lacrimal and salivary glands; the term Mikulicz syndrome is only used when the cause of these findings (sarcoidosis, tuberculosis or lymphoma) is known. It was initially considered a subtype of Sjögren’s syndrome (SS) due to histopathological similarities. However, this idea was later rejected due to the clear clinical differences between the two conditions.

In 2003, Kamisawa et al. proposed that the clinicopathological term for IgG-related autoimmune disease encompassed a number of conditions with hypergammaglobulinemia and elevated serum concentration of IgG. This group of diseases included Mikulicz’s disease since 2004, thanks to the contribution made by the Yamamoto group.

MD diagnostic criteria for Sjögren’s syndrome were defined by the Japanese Company in 2008 and include: symmetric and persistent edema for over 3 months in at least 2 pairs of lacrimal, parotid and/or submandibular glands, in addition to elevated serum concentration of IgG (≥135 mg/dl) or histopathological findings of lymphocytic infiltration and IgG (+) plasma cells (IgG/IgG plasma cells >50%) with tissue fibrosis or sclerosis.

Case report

We report the case of a 48-year-old male patient referred to our center due to increased volume of both upper eyelids with 3-year progression along with non-painful submandibular tumors for 2 months.

The only previous history reported at admission was an episode of abdominal pain of unknown origin in the previous year.

Ophthalmological examination revealed 0.4 visual acuity in the right eye and 0.3 in the left eye, without alterations in the anterior or posterior ocular pole. Also, bilateral ptosis of mechanical origin is observed, resulting from two firm and well-defined tumors in the upper outer quadrant (Fig. 1), not causing ocular motility impairment. Exophthalmometry was 18 mm in the right eyeball and 14 mm in the left (Fig. 2). No adenopathies were palpated; however, 2 symmetrical submandibular tumors were, with characteristics similar to palpebral and increased volume of the lower lip (Fig. 3). Orbit CT showed symmetrical lacrimal fossa lesions with density similar to that of soft tissue, not affecting adjacent structures (Fig. 4).

Given clinical suspicion of MD, serum IgG and IgG analyses were requested, which tested positive for IgG (2114.28 mg/dl) and negative for IgG4 (19 mg/dl). We decided to perform an incisional biopsy of both lesions, which confirmed the diagnosis (Fig. 5).

Treatment was initiated with oral prednisone, 1 mg/kg/day for 2 months, with descending posology 3 months thereafter. Response to treatment was good, with no recurrence of symptoms following discontinuation (Fig. 6a and b). Likewise, no malignant transformation was detected after 15 months of follow-up, although demonstrating this would require a new biopsy of the glandular remnants, which we ruled out for the time being, as there were no signs or symptoms warranting it.

Discussion

IgG4-related disease is a recently reported clinical condition characterized by elevated serum levels of IgG4 and tissue infiltration by IgG4 plasma cells (+) linked to fibrosis. They can affect various organs, with frequent lacrimal involvement presented as Mikulicz disease and chronic sclerosing dacryoadenitis related to IgG4.

Orbital involvement events are more common in women and often have persistent and painless palpebral edema.
Fig. 3 – Clinical image of lower facial third of the patient on admission. We observed an increase in volume of the lower lip and submandibular tumors due to involvement of submandibular and sublingual salivary glands.

Fig. 4 – Comparative tomography images of orbits, axial slices. Arrows to show lesion sites in the lacrimal fossa.

Fig. 5 – Photomicrographs of incisional biopsy. Above left with HE 40×, abundant inflammatory infiltrate is shown, rich in lymphocytes and plasma cells, as well as the formation of lymphoid nodules (*) and fibrosis (§); this becomes more evident with Masson trichrome (bottom left).

Images on the right show slices with immunohistochemical markers 100× revealing numerous mature lymphocytes, CD20, CD4 and IgG4 producing plasma cells.
Prognosis is unknown regarding the outcome of patients with orbital involvement. Some exhibit spontaneous regression of symptoms, while in 5–10% of cases this lymphocytic hyperplasia acts as a substrate for lymphoma development.7

**Conflicts of interest**

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

**Thanks**

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**References**