

A small renal mass in radiologic & pathologic context

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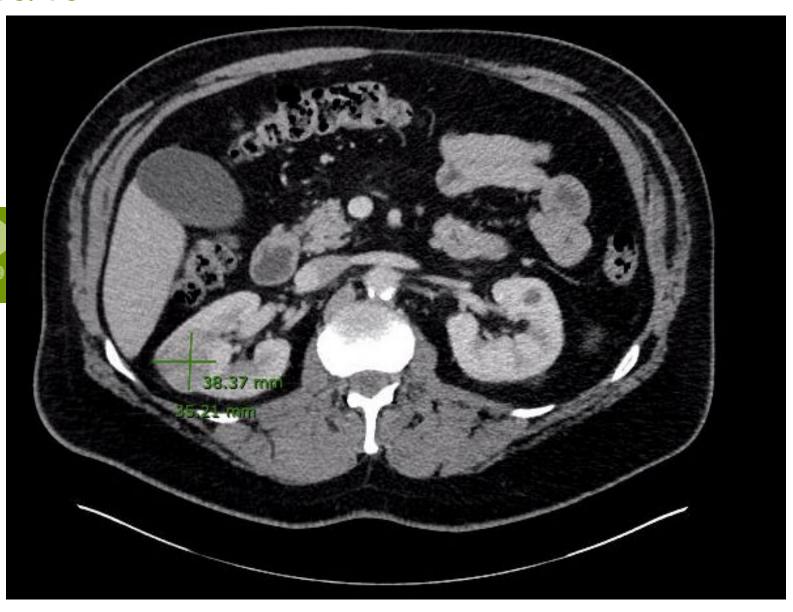




Patient JD

- PMH notable for vasculopathy with history of MI, HTN, PAD, DM
- Incidental renal mass Fall 2016 found on Lumbar MRI for back pain and left leg numbness
- Initial surveillance:
 - Renal protocol CT Scan a few weeks later
 - Renal US a month later.
 - Second renal protocol CT scan in Spring 2017
- Summer 2017 → options for treatment or biopsy for further risk assessment presented

CT - 9/16/16



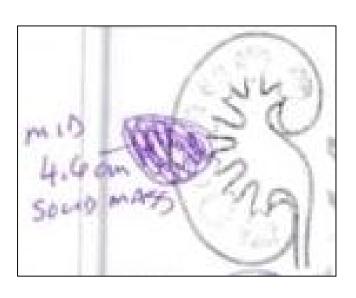
CT - 9/16/16



- 4.6-cm in largest dimension
- An artist's rendition

US - 10/13/16

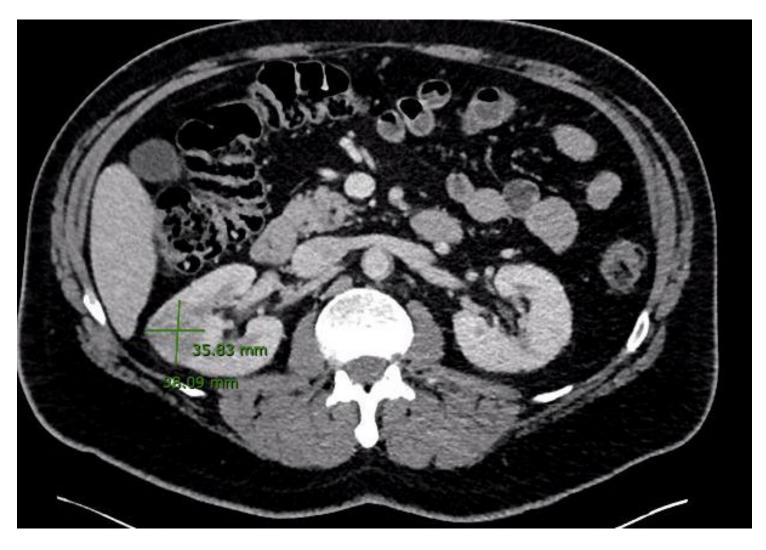




3.6 x 3.8 x 4.3

CT - 4/24/17

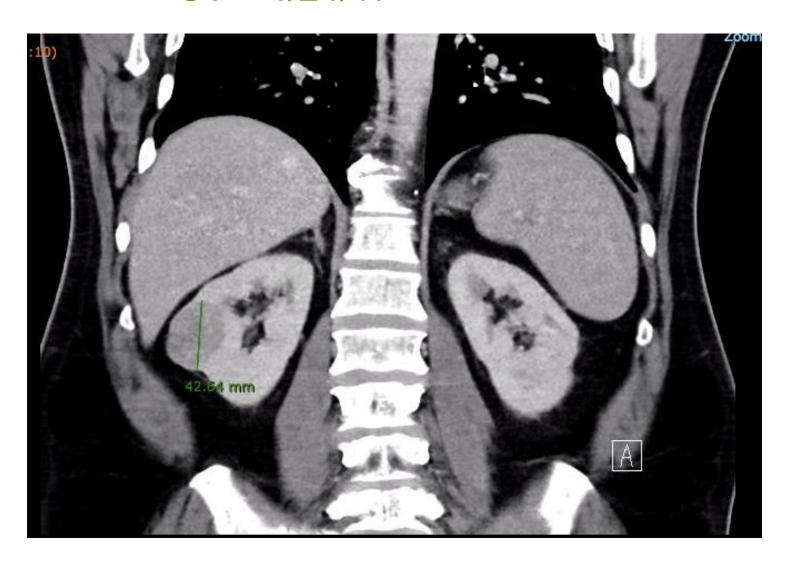




3.6 x 3.8 x 4.3

CT - 4/24/17





June 2017



Met with Dr. Lippert again and decided to proceed with image-guided biopsy

8/2/17

 Underwent US-guided right renal biopsy of exophytic mass





Took the sample to pathology





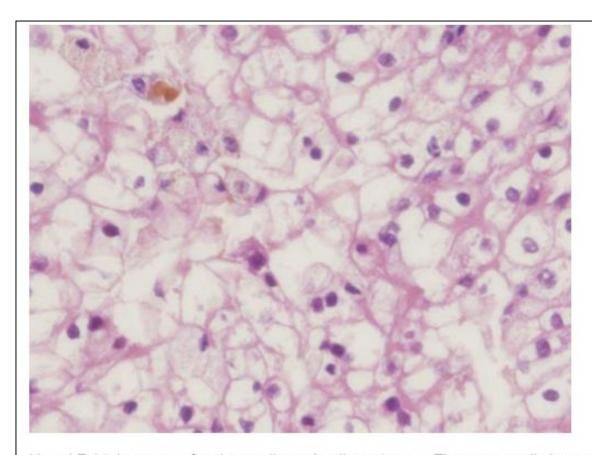
Pathology Review – 8/3/17



- Dr. Cathro showed us the sample and explained some of the findings
- Cells consistent with renal cell carcinoma (RCC)
- Papillary fronds consistent with papillarytype RCC
- BUT also some clear-cytoplasm-containing cells consistent with *clear cell* RCC
- Mixed RCC? a rare, recently-described histologic pattern

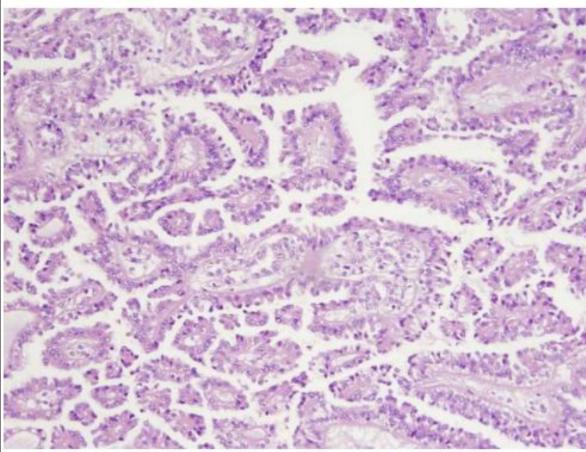
Example of Clear Cell RCC¹

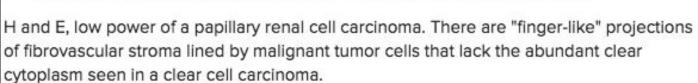




H and E, high power of a clear cell renal cell carcinoma. The tumor cells have abundant pale "clear" cytoplasm.

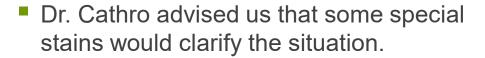
Example of Papillary Type RCC¹







Pathology Review – 8/3/17



- Recent paper provided background pathologic sub-types can be distinguished using immunohistochemical markers.²
 - CK7
 - Carbonic anhydrase IX (CA-IX)
 - Alpha-methylacyl-CoA-racemase (AMARC)
 - TFE3.²



Studied marker	CRCC N=28	PRCC N=15	CPRCC N=8	Xp11 translocation N=9	
CK7	Negative	26	0	0	8
	+	2	0	0	1
	++	0	0	0	0
	+++	0	15	8	0
AMACR	Negative	23	0	8	0
	+	5	0	0	0
	++	0	0	0	3
	+++	0	15	0	6
CA IX	Negative	0	13	0	7
	+	0	2	0	2
	++	10	0	2	0
	+++	18	0	6	0
TFE3	Negative	28	15	8	9
	+	0	0	0	0
	++	0	0	0	0
	+++	0	0	0	0

Staining Profiles.²

CRCC & CPRCC

- CK7 negative
- AMACR negative
- CA IX positive
- TFE3 negative

Papillary RCC

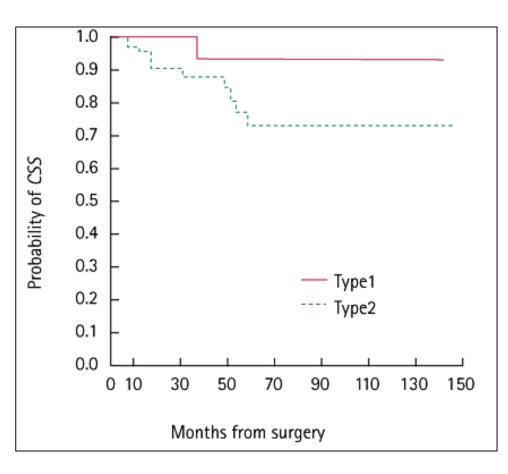
- CK7 POSITIVE
- AMACR POSITIVE
- CA IX NEGATIVE
- TFE3 NEGATIVE

Pathology Report – 8/7/17



- Final Diagnosis: Mixed Clear Cell Papillary
 RCC
- H&E: papillae lined by some cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm others with isometric vacuolization.
 - Some nuclei oriented towards lumen.
- Staining:
 - CK 7 negative
 - P504S (aka, AMARC) positive ***
 - CA IX positive

Does it matter?



- YES!
- 5-year cancer-specific survival for patients without metastases at diagnosis³ ...
 - Between papillary and clear cell not statistically significant:
 - Papillary RCC ~ 90%
 - Clear Cell RCC ~ 84%
 - But between subtypes of papillary, it matters! (p = 0.027)
 - Type 1 Papillary RCC ~ 74%
 - Type 2 Papillary RCC ~ 94%

References



- Sachdeva K, Jana BRP, and Curti B. "Renal Cell Carcinoma." Ed. Abel EJ. MedScape. 3 April 2017. http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/281340overview#a3
- 2. Alshenawy, HAS. "Immunohistochemical Panel for Differentiating Renal Cell Carcinoma with Clear and Papillary Features." *Pathol Oncol Res.* (2015) 21: 893-899.
- 3. Waldert M, Haitel A, Marberg M, Katzenbeisser D, Ozsoy M, Stadler E, Remzi M. "Comparison of type I and II papillary renal cell carcinoma (RCC) and clear cell RCC." *Brit J Urol International*. (2008) Vol. 102, Iss 10, Pg. 1381-4.



