Renal mixed epithelial and stromal tumor: case report

Tumor epitelial-estromal misto do rim: relato de caso

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ABSTRACT

Mixed epithelial and stromal tumor (MEST) represents a recently described biphasic kidney neoplasm, which predominantly affects perimenopausal females. The authors report the case of a young male patient with a MEST exhibiting positivity for estrogen and progesterone receptors. Computed tomography/magnetic resonance imaging (CT/MRI) showed an expansive lesion affecting the right kidney. Grossly, a solid-cystic tumor was identified, which measured 5.7 × 3.5 × 2.4 cm. On microscopic examination, a biphasic tumor constituted by stromal and epithelial elements, without significant atypias, was identified. The stromal element was composed of spindle cells revealing positive immunoexpression for actin, desmin, vimentin, and estrogen receptors. The epithelial component exhibited a predominantly tubular pattern showing positive immunoreaction for cytokeratins. The diagnosis of MEST was then established.

Key words: kidney; neoplasias; mixed epithelial and stromal tumor; pathology; immunohistochemistry.

INTRODUCTION

Tumors of the kidney amount to 2% of the total human cancer burden, and renal cell carcinoma represents, on average, over 90% of all malignances of the kidney. Mixed epithelial and stromal tumor (MEST) is a complex renal neoplasm composed of a mixture of stromal and epithelial elements1-3. These rare lesions have been termed cystic hamartoma of renal pelvis, adult mesoblastic nephroma, leiomyomatous renal hamartoma, and mesoblastic nephroma1, 4-6. MEST is four to six times more common in women than in men. All patients have been adults, with a mean age of 46 years. Owing to the disparity between incidence rates in women and men, a hormonal influence on the development of MEST has been suggested1-3, 6. Herein the authors report the case of a male patient with a MEST exhibiting positive immunoreexpression of estrogen and progesterone receptors, and discuss clinical and morphologic findings of this uncommon tumor.

CASE REPORT

A 26-year-old male patient was admitted to the nephrology service due to a 30-day history of macroscopic hematuria episodes. On physical examination, there were no clinical changes. There was no previous history of relevant disease. On laboratory investigation, glucose, hemoglobin, erythrocytes, creatinine, urea, liver enzymes, and cholesterol were within normal plasma levels. Serologic tests for hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C, and HIV were negative. Qualitative urinalysis revealed the presence of several red blood cells per field. Abdominal computed tomography/magnetic resonance imaging (CT/MRI) showed an expansive round lesion affecting the inferior pole of the right kidney. CT/MRI of the chest has not identified significant alterations. The patient underwent radical nephrectomy. On gross examination, an ovoid well-circumscribed solid-cystic pale tumor was identified, which measured 5.7 × 3.5 × 2.4 cm (Figure 1). The process did not compromise the renal capsule or the perinephric tissues.
On microscopic examination, a biphasic tumor was found. The stromal element was composed of spindle cells arranged in short fascicles (Figure 2), and varying from hypocellular to fibrotic areas. The epithelial element was constituted by cuboidal to columnar cells showing clear or acidophilic cytoplasm and ovoid central nuclei. Epithelial cells were distributed in immature tubules exhibiting various degrees of luminal dilation, and/or forming micro- and macrocysts. Neither significant atypia nor necrosis was identified. The stromal element exhibited positive immunoexpression for actin, desmin, vimentin, and estrogen (Figure 3) and progesterone receptors. The epithelial component showed positive immunoreactions for cytokeratins (AE1/AE3) and vimentin. The tumor exhibited negative immunoexpression for melanocyte antigen (melan-A), and human melanoma black 45 (HMB-45). The diagnosis of kidney MEST was then established.

**DISCUSSION**

MEST comprises a rare tumor of the kidney that is more common in women than in men (6:1, respectively). In general, patients are adults, with a mean age of 45 years. MEST lacks the translocation characteristic of cellular congenital mesoblastic nephroma, and most reported cases are benign tumors (1, 2, 7, 8). The presenting symptoms are flank pain, hematuria, or symptoms of the urinary tract. The lesion corresponds to an incidental finding in 25% of the patients (1, 2, 7-9). On gross examination, MEST is a centrally located, circumscribed, solid-cystic kidney lesion that frequently extends into the renal pelvis. A partial or complete capsule is often present. The tumor infrequently shows an infiltrative border. Mean tumor size reported in the literature was 6 cm (1, 2, 8-14).

Microscopically, MEST can be composed of cysts, microcysts, tubules, and complex branching glandular formations. In some, there are leaflike arrangements resembling those seen in phyllodes tumor. Epithelial component ranges from low cuboidal to columnar or hobnail, with clear to pale, eosinophilic, or vacuolated cytoplasm (2-4, 8, 15, 16). Ciliated cells, urothelium, presence of mucin, or epithelial cells exhibiting müllerian findings have been described. The architecture of the microcysts varies from simple microcysts with abundant stroma to densely packed clusters of microcysts, or even to complex branching channels which may be dilated (15, 4, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17-19). The stromal component exhibits spindle cells with plump nuclei and abundant cytoplasm. Stromal areas can vary from hypocellular, collagenous and fibrotic to densely cellular, with a
woven pattern resembling ovarian stroma\(^{(2, 8, 11, 16-18, 20)}\). Fascicles of smooth muscle cells or areas exhibiting a myxoid stroma can be found. Adipose tissue is occasionally present\(^{(2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 20, 21)}\). Neither the stromal nor the epithelial component shows mitotic figures or cytological atypia. Mitotic figures, hemorrhage, and necrosis have not been found in most cases of indolent MEST\(^{(2, 8, 11, 16-18, 20)}\). The Table shows cases of MEST found in the international literature and comparable to the present report.

### TABLE – Summary of published cases of MEST of the kidney

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Age/gender</th>
<th>Clinical findings</th>
<th>Topography</th>
<th>Treatment modality</th>
<th>Positive immunoexpression</th>
<th>Negative immunoexpression</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demiralay et al.(^{(22)})</td>
<td>60/F</td>
<td>Incidental</td>
<td>Right kidney</td>
<td>Total nephrectomy</td>
<td>SC: SMA, desmin, ER and PR EE: EMA, and EU/AE3</td>
<td>SC: HMB-45</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekici et al.(^{(23)})</td>
<td>51/F</td>
<td>Abdominal pain</td>
<td>Right kidney</td>
<td>Partial nephrectomy</td>
<td>SC: desmin, SMA, ER, and PR EE: AE1/AE3 and EMA</td>
<td>SC and EE: HMB-45, and CD34</td>
<td>No recurrence or metastases after 24-month follow-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horikawa et al.(^{(24)})</td>
<td>61/F</td>
<td>Hematuria</td>
<td>Left kidney</td>
<td>Total nephrectomy</td>
<td>SC: Vimentin, SMA, PR, bcl-2, CD99, and desmin EE: AE1/AE3, and EMA</td>
<td>SC: ER</td>
<td>No recurrence or metastases after 10-month follow-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hou et al.(^{(25)})</td>
<td>45/F</td>
<td>Hematuria</td>
<td>Left kidney</td>
<td>Total nephrectomy</td>
<td>SC: ER, PR, and desmin</td>
<td>Not described</td>
<td>No recurrence or metastases after 12-month follow-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menéndez et al.(^{(26)})</td>
<td>62/F</td>
<td>Abdominal pain</td>
<td>Left kidney</td>
<td>Total nephrectomy</td>
<td>SC: vimentin, CD10, SMA, desmin, CD56, bcl-2, and ER EE: AE1/AE3, CK7, EMA, and CK5/6</td>
<td>Not described</td>
<td>No recurrence or metastases after 36-month follow-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakagawa et al.(^{(27)})</td>
<td>43/F</td>
<td>Incidental</td>
<td>Right kidney</td>
<td>Total nephrectomy</td>
<td>SC: vimentin, and SMA EE: CKM, EMA</td>
<td>Not described</td>
<td>Developed recurrence/died after 43 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rao et al.(^{(28)})</td>
<td>35/F</td>
<td>Flank pain</td>
<td>Right kidney</td>
<td>Total nephrectomy</td>
<td>SC: vimentin, ER, and PR EE: CKM</td>
<td>Not described</td>
<td>No recurrence or metastases after 12-month follow-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richter et al.(^{(29)})</td>
<td>47/F</td>
<td>Flank pain</td>
<td>Left kidney</td>
<td>Partial nephrectomy</td>
<td>ST: vimentin, desmin, SMA, CD10, alpha-inhibin, ER, and PR EE: CKM</td>
<td>Not described</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukov et al.(^{(30)})</td>
<td>84/F</td>
<td>Incidental</td>
<td>Left kidney</td>
<td>Total nephrectomy</td>
<td>SC: WT-1, CD99, CD56, ER, and actin EE: CK7, CAM 5.2, AE1/AE3, EMA</td>
<td>SC: desmin, myogenin, progesterone receptor</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teklali et al.(^{(32)})</td>
<td>12/M</td>
<td>Hematuria</td>
<td>Right kidney</td>
<td>Partial nephrectomy</td>
<td>SC: vimentin, SMA, desmin, ER, PR EE: AE1/AE3, and EMA</td>
<td>Not described</td>
<td>No recurrence or metastases after 24-month follow-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang et al.(^{(33)})</td>
<td>60/M</td>
<td>Incidental</td>
<td>Not described</td>
<td>Total nephrectomy</td>
<td>SC: PR, SMA, desmin, and vimentin EE: AE1/AE3</td>
<td>Not described</td>
<td>No recurrence or metastases after 06-month follow-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang et al.(^{(34)})</td>
<td>58/M</td>
<td>Incidental</td>
<td>Not described</td>
<td>Total nephrectomy</td>
<td>SC: CD10, ER, PR, vimentin, and desmin EE: AE1/AE3</td>
<td>SC: melan-A, and HMB-45</td>
<td>No recurrence or metastases after 23-month follow-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present case</td>
<td>26/M</td>
<td>Hematuria</td>
<td>Right kidney</td>
<td>Total nephrectomy</td>
<td>SC: actin, desmin, vimentin, and estrogen and progesterone receptors EE: AE1/AE3, and vimentin</td>
<td>SC/EE: melan-A, and HMB-45</td>
<td>No recurrence or metastases after 03-month follow-up</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

RESUMO

O tumor epitelial e estromal misto (TESM) representa uma neoplasia renal bifásica descrita recentemente que afeta predominantemente mulheres na perimenopausa. Os autores relatam o caso de um paciente jovem, do sexo masculino, com TESM exibindo positividade para receptores de estrogênio e progesterona. A tomografia computadorizada/ressonância magnética (TC/RM) mostrou lesão expansiva no rim direito. Ao exame macroscópico, identificou-se tumor sólido-cístico medindo 5,7 × 3,5 × 2,4 cm. À microscopia, foi encontrado tumor bifásico constituído por elementos estromais e epiteliais, sem atipias significativas. O componente estromal era composto por células fusiformes, exibindo imunoexpressão positiva para actina, desmina, vimentina e receptores de estrogênio. Os elementos epiteliais mostraram padrão predominantemente tubular e exibiram imunorreação positiva para citoqueratinas. O diagnóstico de TESM foi então estabelecido.

Unitermos: rim; neoplasias; tumor misto epitelial e estromal; patologia; imuno-histoquímica.

REFERENCES