

Case Report

Renal Perivascular Epithelioid Cell Tumour (Pecoma) in a Child: Case Report and Review of Literature

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Abstract

Perivascular Epithelioid Cell Tumor (PEComa) is a rare entity with unpredictable clinical outcome. It is a group of mesenchymal tumors with presence of Perivascular Epithelioid Cells (PEC), known to stain positively with melanosome markers HMB-45. They may arise from many unusual sites including the kidneys. Renal PEComa was previously grouped as angiomyolipoma and its existence is rare too. Pediatric PEComas are even rarer with less than 40 cases described worldwide. We report a case of a 7 year old boy who presented with incidental findings of an abdominal mass, which confirmed to be a renal PEComa of the typical epithelioid Angiomyolipoma (AAML) type. The clinical management and review of literature for this interesting entity is discussed.

Keywords: Pediatric; PEComa; Atypical angiomyolipoma

Case Presentation

A previously well 7 years old boy was noted by his grandmother to have a bulge over the right side of the abdomen for one week duration. She also noticed that the boy had loss of appetite and less active. There was no complaint of abdominal pain, abnormal bowel habit or urinary symptoms such as hematuria. There was neither history of fever to suggest infection nor history of trauma. On examination, the boy appeared healthy and not syndromic. He was not pale or jaundice and his vital signs were stable. There was an obvious bulge on the right lumbar area. The bulge was a large non tender, 9 cm X 9 cm mass. The mass was ballotable suggesting that it was the right kidney. There was no other organomegaly. Blood investigations were done which included full blood count, renal profile, tumor markers for malignant germ cell tumour and teratoma and liver function test. All the blood investigations were normal. Radiological imaging was done concurrently; the abdominal ultrasound showed a mass arising from the right kidney, measuring 11.5 cm x 6.4 cm x 9.4 cm. It was a combined solid cystic mass with no calcifications seen. CT scan of the abdomen confirmed the findings and showed that the mass was exophytic in nature, localised with no invasion to surrounding structure. There was no caval involvement or aortocaval adenopathy. The other solid organs and lung bases were normal (Figure 1). The provisional diagnosis was a renal sarcoma with a differential diagnosis of renal cell carcinoma. An ultrasound guided percutaneous biopsy was performed which was reported as melanocytic angiomyolipoma. We proceeded to do open right nephro-ureterectomy; intraoperatively the tumor was quite vascularized, surgery went well without problems. We bisected the specimen to reveal an unusual looking tumor (Figure 2). Post operatively, the patient was well and discharged home at day 5. The pathological examination of the tumor revealed macroscopically the tumor was irregular, fragile, and blackish in color, located at the lower pole of the right kidney measuring 8.5 cm X 4.5 cm X 6.5 cm. The

tumor extended into the renal pelvis and capsule but did not appear to breach the capsule. Microscopically, the tumor was composed of sheets and nests and perivascular cuffing of large polygonal epithelioid cells. These cells had mildly pleomorphic, vesicular nuclei with prominent nucleoli and abundant granular to clear cytoplasm. The cells were densely pigmented by melanin. Mitotic figure were rarely seen. The tumor was seen invading but not breaching the renal capsule. The ureter was free from tumor. The adjacent renal parenchyma was compressed by the tumor bulk. No lymphovascular invasion was seen. Immunohistochemically, the tumor cells were positive for HMB45 and Melan A but negative for CD10. These descriptions were diagnostic for PEComa, non-malignant. The patient came for regular follow up and serial ultrasound imaging; at one year follow up the patient remained well and radiologically there was no recurrence of tumor.



Figure 1: CT scan showing the right renal tumour (R=Right).

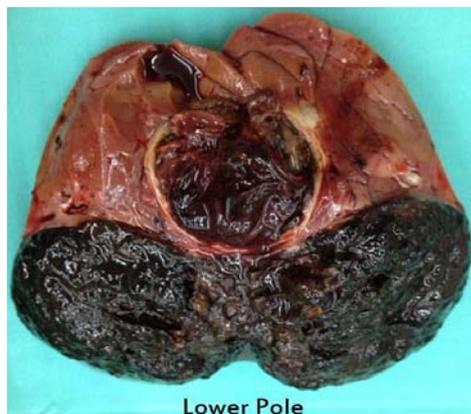


Figure 2: The right renal tumor bisected to reveal a bizarre looking hyperpigmented tumor.

Discussion

Renal tumors in a 7 year old child are uncommon and pose a range of unusual diagnosis. Wilms tumor being the commonest renal carcinoma in children is also less common in patients above 5 years of age. The findings of renal tumor arising from Perivascular Epithelioid Cells (PEC) in a child raised concerns on how best to tackle this tumor. The Perivascular Epithelioid Cells (PEC) which characteristically stained the melanosome marker HMB-45 was first described in 1992 by Bonetti et al [1,2]. It was further described as a group of mesenchymal tumors with presence of PEC to be known as PEComa in 1996 by Zamboni et al [1-3]. Apart from melanosome HMB-45, the PEComas also produce positive staining for Melanin A and melanoma-associated antigen CD63 [1-7]. PEComas include a variety of tumors e.g. angiomyolipomas, lymphangioliomyomatosis, abdominopelvic sarcoma of perivascular epithelioid cells, clear cell myomelanocytic tumor of the falciform ligament/ligamentum teres and clear cell sugar tumor of the lung [8-13]. In 2006, Pan et al studied 8 cases of PEComas of the genitourinary tract (3 were renal in origin) and found that there was associated deletion of TSC2 locus on 16p [10]. The spectrum of renal PEComas includes the variants of Angiomyolipoma (AML) i.e. the Classical Angiomyolipoma (CAML) and the Epithelioid Angiomyolipoma (EAML). The EAML is further divided into atypical epithelioid Angiomyolipoma (AAML) and Malignant Renal Epithelioid Angiomyolipoma (MEAML). It is difficult to determine the presence of malignancy in renal PEComa, the suggested indicators are high index of mitotic activity, tumor size and presence of vascular invasion [1,8,10,14,15]. In our patient, the mitotic figure was rarely seen and there was no lymphovascular invasion suggesting that it was more likely not to be malignant. However, the presence of abundant granular to clear cytoplasm in the pleomorphic cells raised the suspicion of it being AAML [1,15,16]. It is also known from the literature that the AAML renal PEComa can be difficult to distinguished from Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC) [1,10,14-16]. We opted to monitor this child by doing 3-monthly ultrasound of the abdomen for the first year post surgery. Many of the literatures on PEComa focus on the histology and identification of the tumor with some assistance on clinico-pathological prognostication but hardly any on standard protocol for treatment and management [1,10,15,16]. It is noted from literature that when malignant change occurs, the tumor tends to have variable response to chemotherapy

and in some cases may relapse, requiring multiple surgeries [8,14].

Conclusion

There have been a number of reported cases of pediatric EAML renal PEComa which posed diagnostic and management challenges, but most case reports were the malignant type angiomyolipomas, MEAML [14,17,18]. The AAML variant of the EAML renal PEComa such as in this pediatric patient left us to ponder what to do next in case of recurrence and potential malignant change in the future. For this boy, we plan for lifelong follow-up and monitoring of recurrence. We are hopeful that there will be more studies on AAML variant of the EAML renal PEComa to assist better understanding of tumor behaviour or future development of tumor markers which can help to monitor tumor aggression; these steps are especially more important in any child diagnosed with this unfortunate disease.

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