Diagnostic journey of a primary renal synovial sarcoma

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Abstract

A middle aged female presented with a large flank mass, was initially reported to be a renal cell carcinoma of the sarcomatoid variant. Discordant presentation lead to further pathological work-up and a primary renal synovial sarcoma was diagnosed. We present our journey in images.

Diagnostic journey of a primary renal synovial sarcoma: A case report

Abstract:

Large flank mass reported as renal cell carcinoma, sarcomatoid variant had discordant presentation; further pathological work-up with t(X;18) showed a synovial sarcoma.

Case Presentation:

Middle-aged female with right flank pain had multiple visits to general practitioners in rural health centres in Pakistan.

CAT scan reported "Massive heterogenous mass replacing the whole of the right kidney, with residual scanty renal tissue, at its medial aspect."

During surgery 15x18cm mass involving inferior vena cava was excised. (Figure 1)

Histopathology:

- 19x17x11cm mass, upper and lower pole and mid region; adherent to capsule; with necrosis. Lymph nodes free of tumor.
- Positive markers: CK, Vimentin, TLE-1, CD99, EMA, Cytokeratin AE1/AE3 and Cytokeratin 20.
- Renal cell carcinoma, sarcomatoid variant

(Figure 2)

Should sarcomatoid change in renal cell carcinoma be further worked up to diagnose accurately?

Metastatic work-up was negative, and the literature discordant with clinical presentation. Chromosomal translocation t(X;18) was performed and synovial sarcoma diagnosed.[1]

Discussion:

Synovial sarcoma is extremely rare, aggressive presenting in young adults in periarticular tissue, commonly in lower limbs. Multipotent stem cells lead to sarcomatoid appearance. [2]

Renal sarcomas differentiated from embryonal carcinoma by the characteristic translocation. [3]

Case reports found large masses, grayish-white or tan with focal necrosis. Spindle cell morphology was consistent. [4-13]

Conclusion:

For developing countries, where cytogenetics is not routinely available in most public hospitals, endeavor to undertake t(X;18) analysis for sarcomatoid change in a renal carcinoma.

Key Message:

Sarcomatoid change in a renal tumor should undergo cytogenetic analysis of t(x;18) to diagnose accurately. Surgeons should be vigilant regarding pathology diagnosis.

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