

Lymphoepithelioma-like Carcinoma of the Renal Pelvis

Young Il Hahm, Sung Jin Yim, Young Jin Sim, Kyung Seo Park, Jin Hee Son, Chil Hoon Kwon, Heung Jae Park, Kwan Joong Joo

From the Department of Urology, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Seoul, Korea

Lymphoepithelioma was originally described as a neoplasm in the nasopharynx. Tumors with histologic features similar to those of nasopharyngeal lymphoepithelioma have been identified in anatomic sites other than the nasopharynx, such as the salivary gland, lung, thymus and stomach; these tumors have been termed lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma (LELC). The etiology and pathogenesis of this neoplasm in the renal pelvis is not clear. We have experienced a case of lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma of the renal pelvis and we report here on this along with a brief review of the relevant literature. (**Korean J Urol 2008;49:461-463**)

Key Words: Lymphoepithelioma, Lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma, Renal pelvis

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교신저자: Kwan Joong Joo
Department of Urology,
Sungkyunkwan University
School of Medicine,
Kangbuk Samsung Hospital,
108, Pyeong-dong, Jongno-
gu, Seoul 110-746, Korea
TEL: 02-2001-2241
FAX: 02-2001-2247
E-mail: urojoo@
dreamwiz.com

Lymphoepithelioma is a malignant epithelial tumor that was originally described within the nasopharynx.¹ Tumors with a similar histology have been described in other organs; salivary gland, thymus, cervix, skin, lung, stomach, and bladder.

Lymphoepithelioma-Like Carcinoma of the urinary system is rare. We report a case of Lymphoepithelioma-like Carcinoma confined to the renal pelvis.

CASE REPORT

A 70-year-old woman presented with microscopic hematuria and right hydronephrosis. Excretory urography showed medial displacement of right renal pelvis with a filling defect that had an irregular contour, and dilatation of right upper and interpolar calyces. Cystoscopy revealed no abnormal finding in the urinary bladder. Computerized tomography (CT) of the abdomen and pelvis demonstrated a 4x3 cm tumor in the dilated right renal pelvis and extension of the tumor to anterior calyces (Fig. 1). Also there was no evidence of lymph nodes metastasis and invasion of renal parenchyma on CT. Chest x-ray did not reveal metastatic disease.

Nephroureterectomy with bladder cuff excision was performed. A 4.2x3.9x2.8 cm, well circumscribed polypoid mass was noted in the major calyx and pelvis of lower pole of the right kidney. The color and consistency of the cut surface of

the mass was gray and firm, respectively. The mucosa of remaining calyx and ureter was grossly unremarkable.

Microscopic examination of the resected tumor revealed a high-grade urothelial carcinoma, which had sheets of large tumor cells with a loss of cellular polarity. The cancer cells had marked nuclear pleomorphism and prominent nucleoli with a high nuclear-cytoplasm ratio. The stroma demonstrated marked infiltration of lymphoplasmic cells. There was invasion of muscularis by tumor but neither lymphovascular emboli or

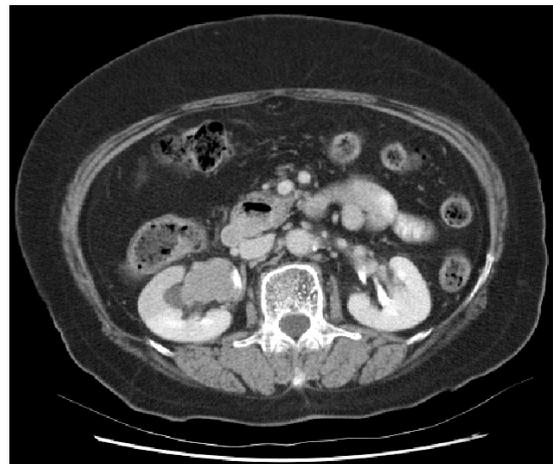


Fig. 1. CT scan demonstrates a 4x3 cm tumor in the dilated right renal pelvis.

involvement of renal parenchyma and ureter. Resection margin was free of tumor cells. Immunohistochemistry revealed the tumor cells to express pancytokeratin, cytokeratin 20 and epithelial membrane antigen. The tumor cells are weakly focal positive for cytokeratin 7 and are negative for vimentin. The infiltrated lymphocytes were composed of abundant CD3 positive T cells (Fig. 2) and a few CD20 positive B cells (Fig. 3). In situ hybridization for Epstein-Barr virus was negative. Based on the finding of morphological feature and immunostaining, we concluded that the diagnosis was lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma of the renal pelvis. The stage of cancer is T2N0M0.

DISCUSSION

There are a few case reports of lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma of the renal parenchyma and the urinary tract such as renal pelvis, ureter, and bladder.² The most common involved site among urinary tract is the urinary bladder.³

Owing to the prominent inflammatory background, lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma can be misdiagnosed either as a reactive inflammatory lesion or lymphoma.⁴ Immunohistochemistry for keratins and lymphoid markers can resolve this differential diagnosis.⁵

There has been not yet well known about the prognosis of

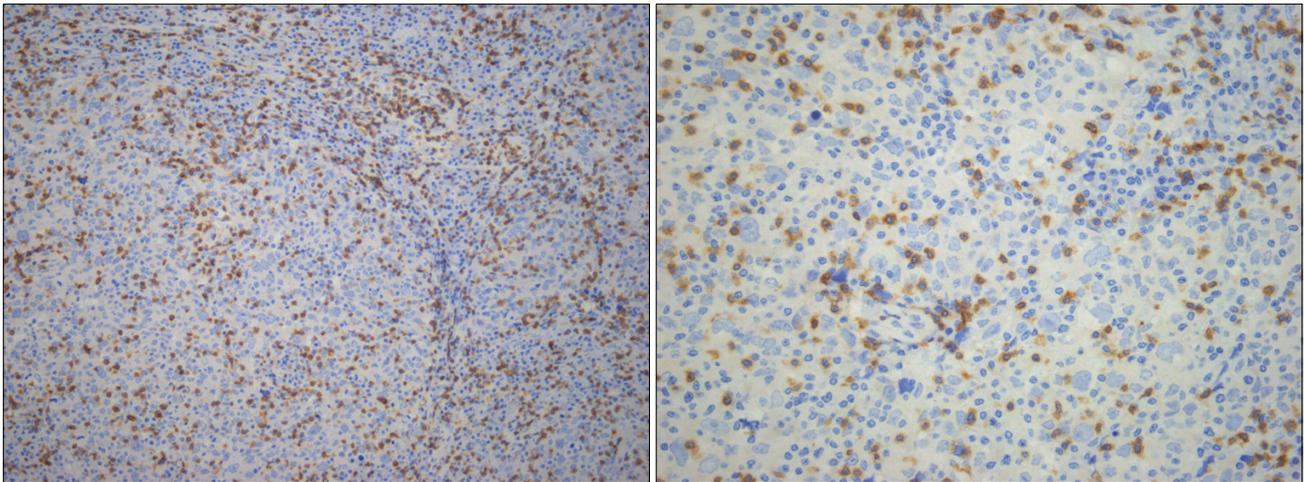


Fig. 2. Low power view (left) showing the abundant infiltrated CD3 positive T cells between the tumor cells. On the high power view (right), the tumor cells are pleomorphic with vesicular nuclei and prominent nucleoli.

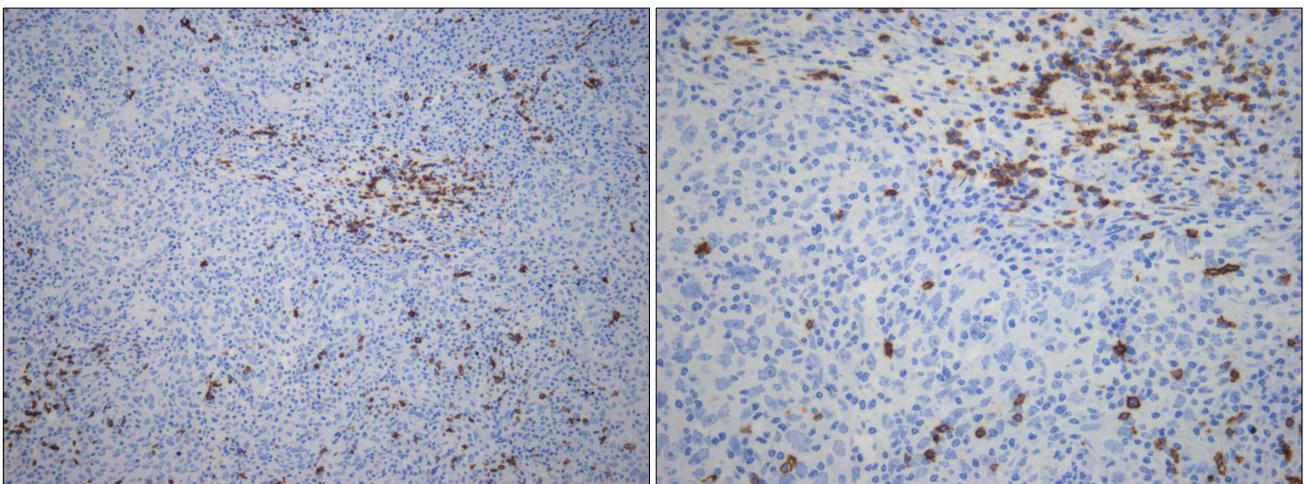


Fig. 3. In contrast with the CD3 positive T cells, the CD20 positive B cells are sparsely infiltrated between the tumor cells.

Lymphoepithelioma-Like Carcinoma of the urinary system. Of these factors that affect the prognosis, the proportion of component of lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma, that is, whether it is pure type or mixed type, is important and pure type tends to be more favorable outcome than mixed type.² Our case is mixed type.

In case of muscle invasive bladder cancer, compared with cancer of different histological type, lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma of the bladder has a better prognosis than others when treated with combination chemotherapy.⁶ Dinney et al⁶ reported three cases of muscle invasive lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma of the bladder that was treated with combination chemotherapy. Two of three survived more than 5 years with no evidence of recurrence or metastasis.

Because we performed radical nephroureterectomy with bladder cuff excision and the tumor was confined to renal pelvis, the patient received no adjuvant treatment after surgery. We performed follow-up chest PA, abdomen and pelvic CT at 6, 12, 24 months and showed no evidence of recurrence or distant metastasis. The patient is still alive.

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