Available online at http://www.journalcra.com

International Journal of Current Research
Vol. 9, Issue, 03, pp.48423-48425, March, 2017

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CURRENT RESEARCH

ISSN: 0975-833X

CASE STUDY

INCIDENTAL FINDING OF A RARE RENAL TUMOR:- PLEOMORPHIC RENAL LIPOSARCOMA

Dr. Raj Shekharsharma, Dr. Anjaykumar, *Dr. Sushilkumar, Dr. Bikramkumar, Dr. Vivekbhaskar, Dr. Brajeshkumar and Dr. Anjana Gandhi

Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:
Received 13th December, 2016
Received in revised form
30th January, 2017
Accepted 10th February, 2017
Published online 31st March, 2017

Key words:

Liposarcoma, CT Scan.

ABSTRACT

Liposarcoma is a malignant mesenchymal tumor frequently located in retroperitoneum, and rarely presenting an isolated lesion in kidney. Case Report: Female, 60-year old patient presenting with left upper abdominal lump with no family history of any renal pathology. On examinations 15*12 cm lump; bimanually palpable was detected on investigation left renal cell carcinoma diagnosed she was treated with radical nephrectomy and remains asymptomatic, without evidences of recurrence in two year follow up.

Citation: Dr. Raj Shekharsharma, Dr. Anjaykumar, Dr. Sushilkumar *et al.* 2017. "Incidental finding of a rare renal Tumor:- Pleomorphic renal Liposarcoma", *International Journal of Current Research*, 9, (03), 48423-48425.

INTRODUCTION

Liposarcoma is a malignant mesenchymal tumor frequently located in the retroperitoneum. Isolated lesion in kidney has rarely been described. We present a case of Plemorphicrenal liposarcoma incidentally diagnosed after the histopathological examination after radical nephrectomy.

Case report

Female, 60-year old patient, presenting with left upper abdominal lump with no family history of any renal pathology. During preoperative examination a rounded, heterogeneous, well-defined mass with solid aspect was detected by renal ultrasonography, adjacent to the upper pole of the left kidney. A computerized tomography was performed and renal cell carcinoma was suspected. The angiography showed a hypovascularized and hypodense mass. Radical nephrectomy was performed following the intraoperative freezing diagnosis of malignant lesion. Thehisto pathological examination shows pleomorphic renal liposarcoma. The patient has been followed up for 2 years and remains asymptomatic, without evidence of recurrence.

Corresponding author:* **Dr. Sushilkumar,
Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi, India

Comments

Plemorphic renal liposarcoma is a rare tumor. There are few well-documented reports in the literature. The majority of published cases refer to well-differentiated tumors, with dimensions greater than 5 x 5 x 4 cm and presenting symptoms such as pain, hematuria, abdominal mass or loss of weight. The liposarcoma is classified according to the histological type, in well differentiated, myxoid and pleomorphic. The myxoid type occurs in 60%, the well-differentiated in 25% and the pleomorphic in 10% of the cases. The pleomorphic type is highly aggressive with high rates of metastases. Perirenal localization is often observed in such tumors, which can mimic renal cystic tumor. The differential diagnosis must include renal cell carcinoma or atypical angiomyolipoma. Frequently the definitive diagnosis is achieved only through the pathologic examination. The prognosis of plemorphics renal liposarcomas depends on the degree of differentiation, size, histological type and tumor staging. The total surgical resection with free margins offers a good probability of cure. The standard treatment has been radical nephrectomy, associated or not with radiotherapy. Clinical followup is important to monitor tumor recurrence. There is a report of recurrence 13 years after the initial surgery. The case we described here was treated with radical nephrectomy, presenting a 2-year follow-up, without evidence of recurrence to this moment.

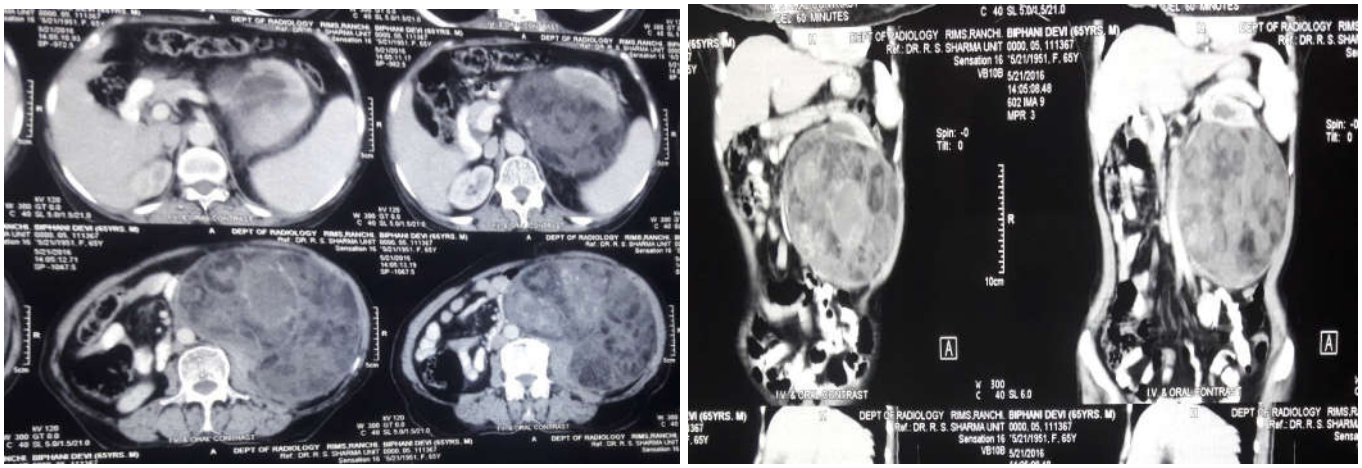


Fig.1. Left Renal Cell Carcinoma (CECT)

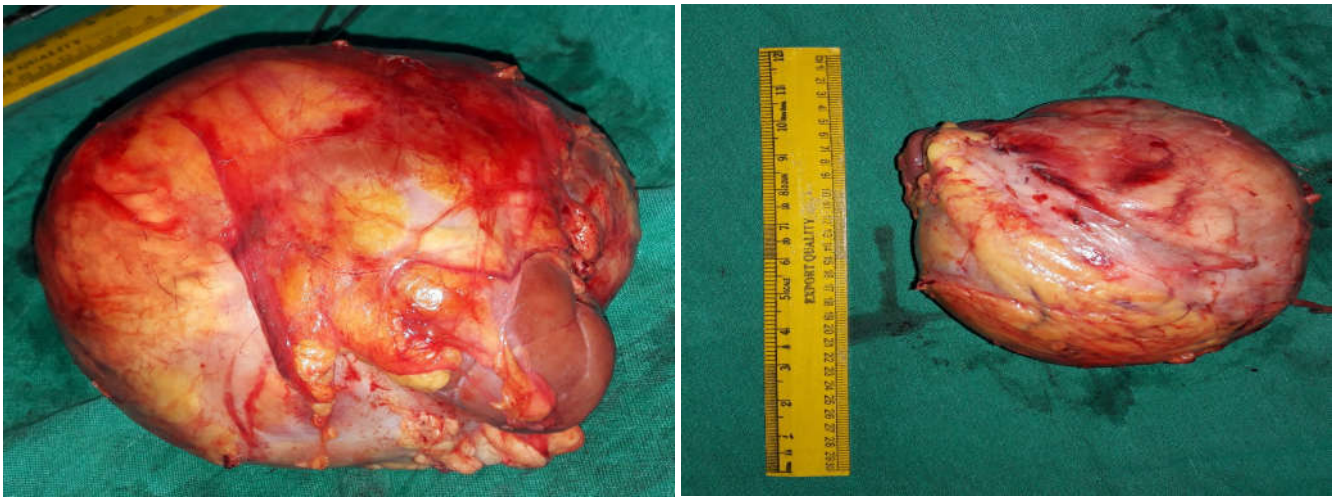
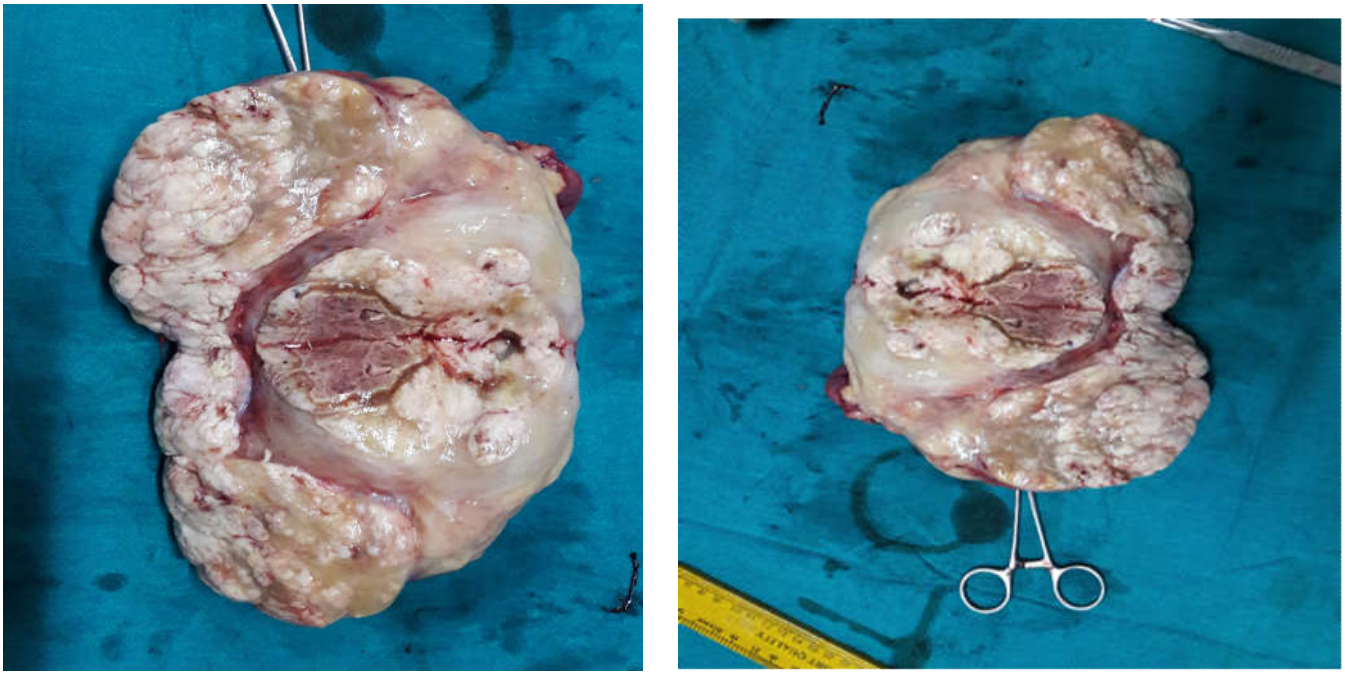
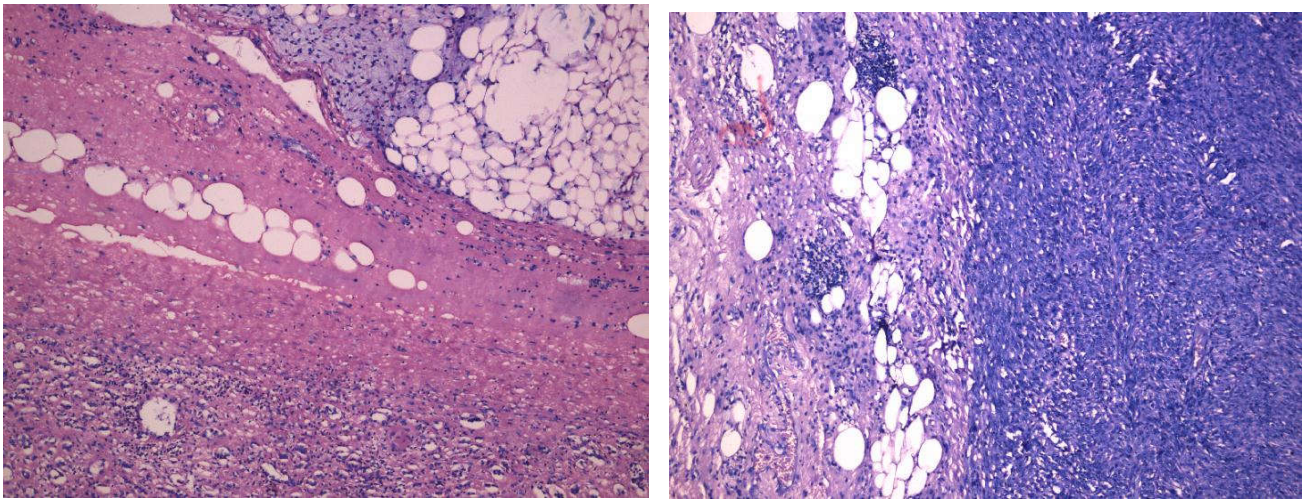


Fig.2. Gross Picture of the Left Renal Specimen



Cut specimen



Microscopic Examination

REFERENCES

Lopes RI, Lopes RN, Filho B. 2002. Giant retroperitoneal liposarcoma. *IntBraz J Urol*., 28: 227-9.

Mayes DC, Fechner RE, Gillenwater JY. 1990. Liposarcoma renal. *Amer J SurgPathol*., 14: 268-73.

Wang LJ, Wong YC, Chen CJ, See LC. 2002. Computerized tomography characteristics that differentiate angiomyolipomas from liposarcomas in the perinephric space. *J Urol*., 167: 490-3.

****