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Primary Renal Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma: A Rare Case Report

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ABSTRACT

Primary renal non-Hodgkin lymphoma is a rare extra-nodal lymphoma with a progressive characteristic and poor prognosis. We report on the case of a 73-year-old female with a painful right upper quadrant mass. The patient was planned for radical nephrectomy via laparotomy based on suspicion of renal cell carcinoma, shown on a urography CT scan. Intraoperatively, we identified a huge, solid, fixed mass originating from the right kidney; thus, biopsy was performed. Histopathology and immunohistochemistry results showed a diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

Key words: primary renal lymphoma, DLBCL, biopsy laparotomy

INTRODUCTION

Although extra-nodal non-Hodgkin lymphoma commonly involves the kidney, with renal involvement seen in 30%–60% of cases (1), primary renal non-Hodgkin lymphoma (PRL) is rare, only occurring in 0.7%–1% of all extra-nodal lymphomas (2,3). PRL is localized to the kidney, without major lymph node disease (3,4).

Symptoms, signs, and diagnostic examinations of PRL are atypical, causing PRL to be often misinterpreted as renal cell carcinoma (RCC) (4,5). Due to its scarcity, there is currently no consensus on optimal management or outcomes of this disease (6).

In this case report, we present the clinical case of a 73-year-old female with a diagnosis of PRL.

CASE REPORT

A 73-year-old female presented with a chief complaint of a growing abdominal mass in the right upper quadrant for 4 months before hospital

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admission, with increasing pain over the previous 10 days. The patient experienced nausea and vomited several times, though there was no abdominal distention, changes in bowel habits, or reddish urine. The patient mentioned that she had lost 10 kg within the previous 4 months. She reported no masses in her neck or armpit regions.

During the abdominal examination, we palpated a right upper quadrant mass that originated from the right kidney and had a size of 12 cm x 10 cm with solid consistency, uneven surface, and clear margins. The mass was fixed with distinct tenderness.

Laboratory examination showed normal complete blood count, blood chemistry, electrolyte levels, and urinalysis. A plain chest X-ray showed an elevated right diaphragm (suggestive of an intra-abdominal process) but found no sign of metastasis. Abdominal ultrasound indicated a right renal mass suggestive of RCC (differential diagnosis: urothelial tumor) with right hydronephrosis and found no metastasis to surrounding organs. Urography CT scan (*fig. 1*) visualized a right renal tumor suggestive of RCC.

The patient was planned for a radical nephrectomy via laparotomy, but intraoperatively, we found that the tumor originated from the right kidney, was fixed to its surroundings with solid consistency, and caused diaphragm displacement upward. Based on these findings, we decided to perform a tumor biopsy. Histopathological examination (*fig. 2*) described malignant cell proliferation of small, round, blue tumor cells; further immunohistochemistry indicated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) with positive CD45, CD20, BCL6, MUM1, and Ki-67. The patient died 4 months after being diagnosed.

DISCUSSION

This was the first PRL case in Makassar. In further research, we found no other cases of PRL in Indonesia. Vasquez-Alonso et al. mentioned that only 70 cases of PRL were recorded in the literature, with an incidence of 0.7% of all extra-nodal lymphomas (6). Chen et al reported that PRL accounted for 0.1% of all lymphomas in Japan (7).

According to the findings of Taneja et al, females made up 36.9% of PRL cases (4). Chen et al similarly reported that 37.1% of PRL cases occurred in females (2), indicating that PRL is more prevalent in the male population.

During the history taking, the patient complained of a painful abdominal mass for 4 months prior to admission and reported a 10-kg weight loss over the

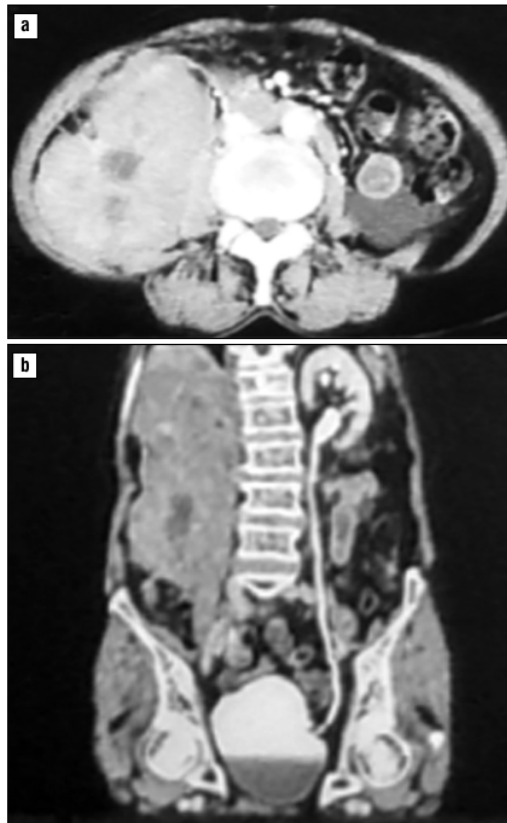


Figure 1 - Urography CT scan: right renal mass suggestive of renal cell carcinoma (a) axial view; (b) sagittal view)

same period. Zhao et al and Chen et al conversely reported that patients with PRL demonstrated no typical signs and symptoms, such as flank pain, weight loss, hematuria, and giant renal mass (1,2).

The patient's abdominal ultrasound showed a right renal mass suggestive of RCC (differential diagnosis: urothelial tumor) with right hydronephrosis. A urography CT scan also showed a right kidney mass suggestive of RCC. Zhao et al and Cheng et al concluded that PRL could be misinterpreted as RCC due to its scarcity; in their research, PRL tumors were described as homogenous masses with lower density, unclear margins, minimal vascularization, and less enhancement with contrast (1,8).

Tumor tissue, taken during laparotomy biopsy, was examined for histopathology and immunohistochemistry; the result indicated DLBCL, with positive CD45, CD20, BCL6, MUM1, and Ki-67. This DLBCL finding is globally the most common result for PRL (7).

The primary therapy for PRL is chemotherapy with

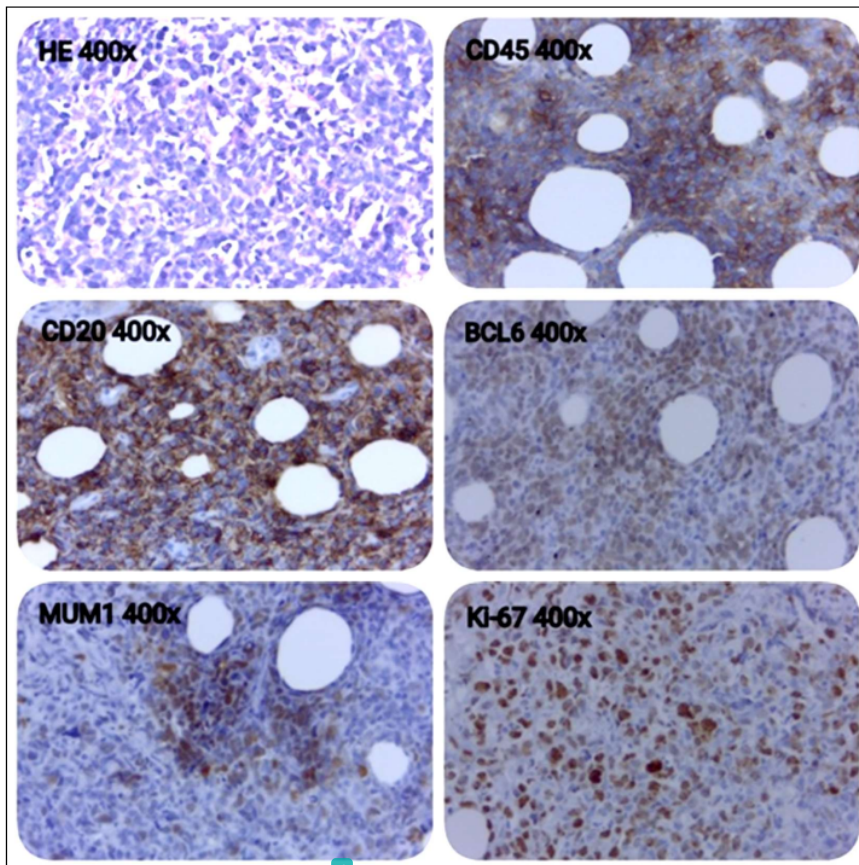


Figure 2 - Histopathology results showed diffuse large B-cell lymphoma with positive CD45, CD20, BCL6, MUM1, and Ki-67.

or without operation 5. This patient was scheduled to receive chemotherapy, though never initiated treatment due to her worsening condition.

This patient died 4 months after being diagnosed with PRL, illustrating the progressive characteristic of PRL, which was worsened by the lack of chemotherapy treatment. Bokhari et al described PRL as having a poor prognosis, even when it was not an extension of its primary disease (3). Cyriac et al and Vázquez-Alonso et al also identified the poor prognosis associated with PRL, reporting an average survival rate of < 1 year (6,9).

CONCLUSION

From the case described above, we can conclude that this was the first recorded case of PRL in Indonesia. PRL has a progressive characteristic and a poor prognosis. The management of PRL is chemotherapy

with or without operation. This case adds to the data on PRL and highlights the need for further research on this disease, particularly in Indonesia.

Disclosure

The authors have stated that they have no conflicts of interest.

Ethical statement

The case report was done by following the ethical norms of scientific research and the principles of anonymity and confidentiality.

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