

Clinical and Pathological Features of Primary Renal Well-Differentiated Neuroendocrine Tumor

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Abstract: Primary carcinoid tumor of the kidney is an extremely rare well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor, which is generally a low-grade malignant cancer with a good prognosis. Carcinoid tumors are rarely found in the urinary system. Here, we report a 34-year-old woman with primary renal well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor who underwent nephron sparing surgery and no evidence of recurrence or distant metastasis was found during routine follow-up. We searched the case of renal carcinoid with the search phrase “carcinoid [title] and kidney [title]” and “carcinoid [title] and renal [title]” using the PubMed and restricted the search to articles published in English since 2013. The clinical manifestations, age, sex, tumor size, location, gross pathology, light microscopy and immunohistochemistry were analyzed. A total of 28 cases of renal carcinoid were retrieved from PubMed. Higher proportion of positive labeling of CgA, Syn, NSE and CD56 are most valuable in the diagnosis of primary renal well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor. At present, radical nephrectomy remains the gold standard in the curative-intent therapy for well-differentiated neuroendocrine carcinoma of kidney, in metastatic renal carcinoid, long-term use of octreotide may be an effective adjuvant therapy.

Keywords: renal, well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor, pathological features

Introduction

Carcinoid tumors are low-grade malignant neoplasms which arise from neuroendocrine cells. This type of tumor was mostly located in the digestive tract and respiratory system, and rarely found in the urinary system. Carcinoid tumor of renal is extremely rare. Since the first carcinoid tumor case was reported by Resnick et al¹ in 1966, so far in 2020, there have been around 100 cases reported in the English-language literature. In recent decades, due to wide application of electron microscope, immunohistochemistry, octreotide scintigraphy² and positron emission tomography (PET) scan,^{3,4} the number of people diagnosed with renal carcinoid has been increasing. However, the incidence rates remained stable all over the world. Here we add one more case of primary renal carcinoid and review the related literature.

Materials and Methods

A 34-year-old woman was found to have a complex renal cyst in her left kidney when she underwent a routine physical examination. The patient denied recent headache, dizziness, flushing, fever, chills, diarrhea, weight loss or night sweats. There was no known history of hypertension, diabetes, cancer, or other relevant family history. The physical examination and biological tests were unremarkable. Enhanced abdominal CT showed a mass of 30 × 40 mm in the upper pole of left renal that was classified as Bosniak category IV (Figure 1). The complete blood count, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, renal and hepatic function tests and serum C-reactive protein of the patient was completely normal. The patient received retroperitoneal laparoscopic nephron sparing surgery (NSS). The macroscopic examination of the surgical specimen revealed a 38×30×30 mm single cyst. Postoperative pathology showed left renal carcinoid tumor (neuroendocrine tumor) (Figure 2).

We searched the case of renal carcinoid with the search phrase “carcinoid [title] and kidney [title]” and “carcinoid [title] and renal [title]” using the PubMed and restricted the search to articles published in English. The clinical

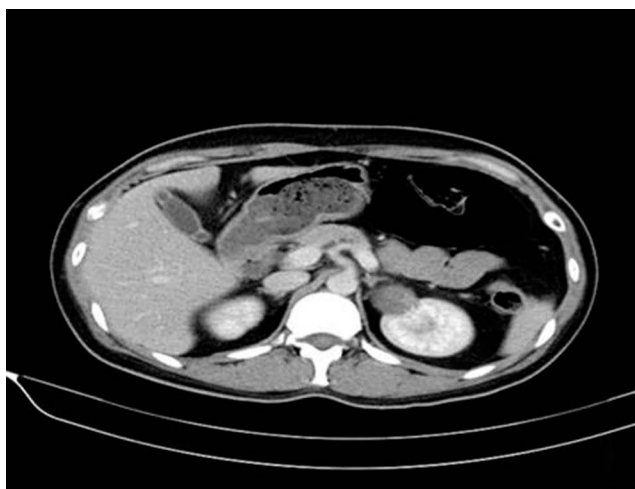


Figure 1 Computed tomographic imaging: The enhanced computed tomographic (CT) scan revealed a mass of 30×40 mm in the upper pole of left renal that was classified as Bosniak category IV.

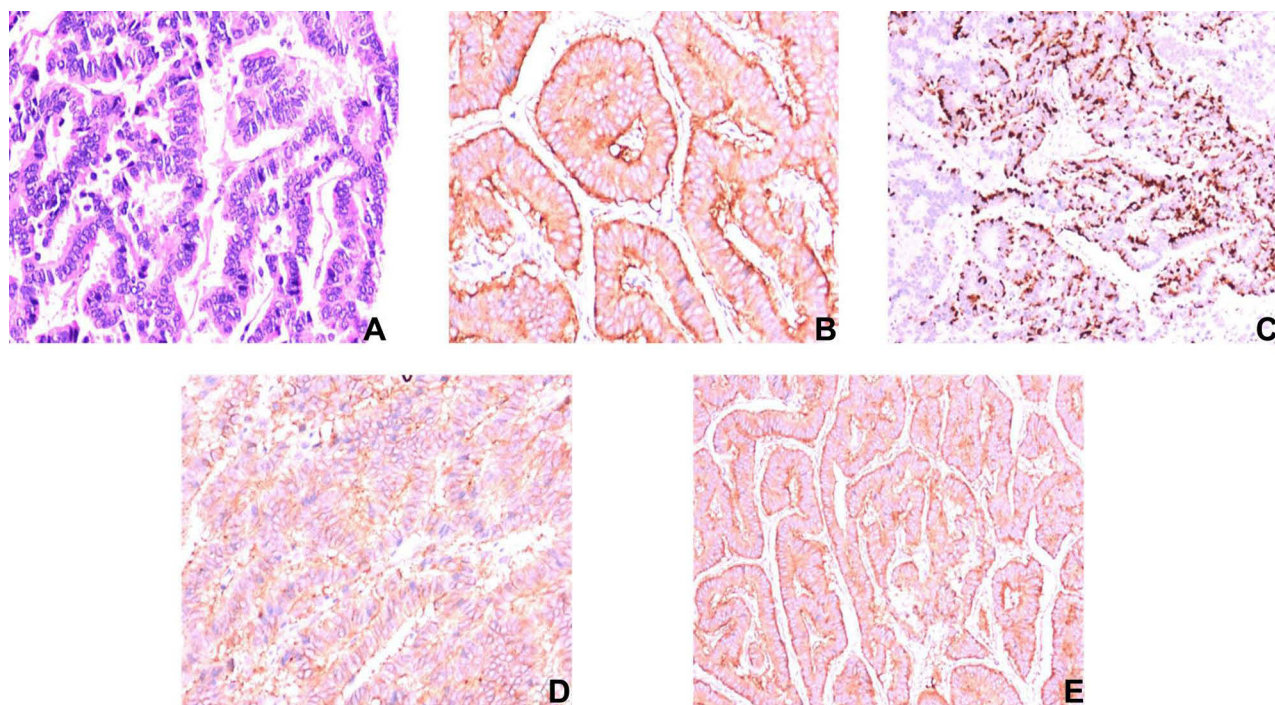


Figure 2 Pathological features of the renal carcinoid: (A) H&E (×100) showing nests and cords of neuroendocrine cells, which were arranged in a rosette like structure; (B) Positive immunostaining in tumor cells with synaptophysin (×200); (C) Intense positive immunostaining for chromogranin in tumor cells (×100); (D) Positive immunostaining in tumor cells with CD56 (×200); (E) Positive immunostaining in tumor cells with neuron specific enolase (×100).

manifestations, age, sex, tumor size, location, gross pathology, light microscopy and immunohistochemistry of primary renal carcinoid were analyzed. The trial was conducted in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. Written informed consent for the publication of this report was obtained from the patient, and ethical approval was given by the Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical University (Grant No.07BTQ048).

Results

In our case, the postoperative period was uneventful and the patient was discharged five days after surgery. During the follow-up, the patient had no symptoms of carcinoid syndrome such as flushing, abdominal pain, wheezing and diarrhea.

We found no evidence of recurrence or distant metastasis on abdominal computed tomography (CT) scan in the patient 12 months after the operation, routine blood indexes and biochemical indexes were within the range of normal values.

In a recent comprehensive review of the English-language literature, Romero et al⁵ summarized 56 cases of renal carcinoid up to 2006, and Korkmaz et al⁶ reviewed the literature and found 26 cases of primary renal carcinoid from 2006 to 2012. We reviewed the literature published in English after these reports and found 28 cases had been reported since 2013, including 1 unpublished case from our institute. We found that there is no significant difference in median age between male and female, distant metastasis of kidney well-differentiated neuroendocrine carcinoma often occurred in the early stage. The well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor of kidney was frequently associated with horseshoe kidney and renal teratoma. Interestingly, although the malignancy of renal well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor is low, it was prone to distant metastasis, local invasion and lymph node in the early stage of the disease. In terms of diagnosis, chromogranin A, synaptophysin, neuron-specific enolase and CD56 are the most valuable markers in the diagnosis of kidney well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor. At present, surgery is still the main treatment for renal neuroendocrine tumor.

Clinical features of renal carcinoid are shown in Table 1. Pathological features and pathological stages are shown in Table 2. Immunohistochemical results of these cases are shown in Table 3.

Discussion

Pathogenesis

Primary renal carcinoid is an extremely rare neoplasm, and the vast majority of reports refer to sporadic cases, therefore, there are no detailed epidemiological features and etiological characteristics about primary carcinoid tumor of kidney. A total of 159 of primary renal carcinoid cases have been reported worldwide so far. In our study, a total number of 29 cases were analyzed to further clarify the clinical and pathological characteristics of primary renal carcinoid. According to the latest classification of endocrine and neuroendocrine tumors from WHO in 2022, this type of tumor is defined as well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors (NETs).²⁹ And our case also belongs to the renal well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors based on the clinical symptoms and pathological examination.

Neuroendocrine tumors originate from cells that are capable of amine precursor (such as dopa and 5-hydroxytryptophan) uptake and decarboxylation (APUD cells). They are rare in the genitourinary tract, but have been identified in the prostate, bladder trigone, and the renal collecting system. Such tumors may secrete a number of other substances: like kinin, dopamine, histamine, and prostaglandin, causing signs and symptoms such as facial flushing due to widened blood vessels on the face, abdominal pain, diarrhea, bronchoconstriction, and carcinoid heart disease, which often occurred in gastrointestinal tract and respiratory system.^{24,30,31} However, only 3 cases of carcinoid syndrome were reported in more than 100 patients with renal carcinoid.^{1,32,33} In addition, the pathogenesis of renal carcinoid is unclear, although neuroendocrine cells may be developed by metaplasia from tissue of intermediate mesoderm, no argyrophilic cells have been found in normal renal parenchyma.³⁴ It has been reported that well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor of renal with teratomatous lesions may originate from bronchial endocrine (Kulchitsky) cells present among the basal parts of the bronchial and bronchiolar epithelium,³⁵ and primary well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor of kidney is often associated with renal teratoma.^{17,19,35–40} In a study conducted by Azzopardi et al,⁴¹ they found that renal primordia could transform into argyrophilic cells in the tumor environment. The current research found intestinal metaplasia as a sequelae of chronic infection of renal pelvis, which may be an etiological factor in the occurrence of neuroendocrine cell hyperplasia and carcinoid tumor in the renal pelvicaliceal system.^{10,42–46}

The diagnosis of well-differentiated NET of kidney should be also noted that the possibility of poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinomas (NECs) was strictly excluded by extensive clinical examinations. Although the poorly differentiated NEC is even rarer than well-differentiated NET, only 2 cases were reported in the English literature.^{28,47} It is very important to identify the poorly differentiated NEC and well-differentiated NET, because there is no significant difference in histomorphology and immunohistochemical staining between them. Therefore, the diagnosis of neuroendocrine carcinomas should be combined with patient history, serum 5-HT, urine 5-HIAA,^{48,49} abdominal CT, MRI, octreotide scintigraphy² and positron emission tomography (PET),^{3,4} and so on.

Table 1 Clinical Features of the Patients

Reference	Gender	Age	Symptoms	HSK/MT	Treatment	Metastatic Site	Follow up (Months)
Ouyang et al ⁷	M	33	Left loin pain	No	RN	Liver, after 108 months	108
Li et al ⁸	F	27	Incidental	No	RN	NED	12
Lamb et al ⁹	M	40	Incidental	HSK	PN	NED	24
Korkmaz et al ⁶	M	75	Loin pain	No	Radiation+ adjuvant chemotherapy	Thoracal lumbar vertebras, pelvic bones, Lung, liver, LN	After 11 months, death
Kuba et al ¹⁰	F	61	Right flank pain	HSK	RN	NED	42
Lin et al ¹¹	F	49	Hematuria	HSK	RN	NED	18
Seker et al ¹²	F	37	Incidental	HSK	PN	NED	6
Hartman et al ¹³	M	32	Abdominal pain	HSK	FNA	Thyroid, left adrenal lesion,	NS
Kiratli et al ¹⁴	M	57	Eyes pain	No	RN+ adjuvant chemotherapy	Liver, eyes	24
Gu et al ¹⁵	F	53	Abdominal pain	No	RN	NED	10
Rosenberg et al ¹⁶	F	63	Back pain	No	RN	NED	9
	F	51	Facial flushing	HSK	PN	LN	NS
	F	29	Loin pain	No	RN	LN	24
	F	47	Loin pain	No	RN	LN	15
	F	51	Incidental	No	RN	After 12 months liver, LN	16
Sun et al ¹⁷	M	78	Hematuria	No	Cryoablation	NED	6
	M	37	Incidental	MT and HSK	PN	LN	9
Chen et al ¹⁸	F	37	Incidental	No	RN	NED	10
Kim et al ¹⁹	F	60	Incidental	HSK	RN	NED	NS
Anderson et al ²⁰	M	55	Incidental	No	RN	NED	12
Daboul et al ²¹	M	58	Abdominal pain	No	RN	Skin, lung, pancreas, LN	3
Kanodia et al ²²	M	26	Pain in left lumbar and left iliac fossa	No	RN	Left renal vein, inferior vena cava	NS
Jabaji et al ²³	F	28	Incidental	No	PN	NED	6
Yoon et al ²⁴	M	21	Incidental	No	RN	NED	NS
Arshad et al ²⁵	M	59	Abdominal pain	No	RN	Lung, pancreas and skin, after 12 months	NS
Salehipour et al ²⁶	F	26	Incidental	No	PN	Liver	6
Linke et al ²⁷	M	32	Incidental	No	RN	LN	NS
Kato et al ²⁸	F	43	Incidental	No	RN	NED	3
Our case	F	46	Incidental	No	PN	NED	3

Abbreviations: M, male; F, female; L, left; R, right; LN, lymph nodes; FNA, fine needle aspiration; RN, radical nephrectomy; PN, partial nephrectomy; HSK; horseshoe kidney; MT, mature teratoma; NS, not stated; NED, no evidence of disease.

The well-differentiated NET of kidney was frequently associated with horseshoe kidney (18–26%) and renal teratoma (15%). In this study, seven of the previously reported renal carcinoid tumors occurred in horseshoe kidneys (24.1%). This may be due to the presence of more abnormal epithelial cells in these types of kidney diseases.^{50,51} In the study of Krishnan et al,⁵¹ it was found that the high relative risk of renal carcinoid tumor in a horseshoe kidney versus a non-horseshoe kidney is approximately 62. The study suggested that the tumor originated from goblet cells with dilated cystic lesion, and its histomorphology showed that the proliferation of neuroendocrine cells and the immunohistochemical characteristics were the same as those of carcinoid cells. In this study, one patient with well-differentiated NET of renal was complicated with mature cystic teratoma and horseshoe kidney (3.4%).¹⁷

Table 2 Pathologic Features of the Patients

Reference	Side	Size (cm)	Gross Pathology	Pathologic Stage
Ouyang et al ⁷	L	3.5	Solid	T1N0M0
Li et al ⁸	L	6	NS	T1N0M0
Lamb et al ⁹	L	4.5	NS	T1N0M0
Korkmaz et al ⁶	L	8.5	NS	T2N1M1
Kuba et al ¹⁰	R	5.2	Cystic-solid	T1N0M0
Lin et al ¹¹	L	5	Solid	T1N0M0
Seker et al ¹²	L	1.8	Solid	T1N0M0
Hartman et al ¹³	R	14.5	NS	T2N0M0
Kiratli et al ¹⁴	R	NS	Solid	T1N0M1
Gu et al ¹⁵	R	7	Solid	T4N0M0
Rosenberg et al ¹⁶	L	6	Solid	T1N0M0
	R	3.4	NS	T3N0M0
	R	8	NS	T3N0M0
	R	11	NS	T3N0M0
	R	10.1	NS	T3N0M0
Sun et al ¹⁷	R	3.1	NS	T4N0M0
	R	2.4	Cystic-solid	T1N1M0
Chen et al ¹⁸	R	2.4	Solid	T1N0M0
Kim et al ¹⁹	L	2	Solid, necrosis	T1N0M0
Anderson et al ²⁰	R	1.5	Solid	T3N1M1
Daboul et al ²¹	R	4.5	Solid	T3N0M0
Kanodia et al ²²	L	22	Solid	T3N0M0
Jabaji et al ²³	R	4.4	Cystic-solid, necrosis	T1N0M0
Yoon et al ²⁴	L	8	Cystic-solid	T2N0M0
Arshad et al ²⁵	R	NS	Solid	NS
Salehipour et al ²⁶	L	4.3	Solid	T1N0M1
Linke et al ²⁷	R	3.9	Solid	T1N1M0
Kato et al ²⁸	R	3	Solid	T1N0M0
Our case	L	3.8	Cystic-solid	T1N0M0

Abbreviations: L, left; R, right; NS, not stated.

Recent genetic studies have found that three of four primary renal carcinoid tumors revealed monosomy of chromosome 3 (D3Z1) in the fluorescence in situ hybridization study, one patient showed loss of heterozygosity microsatellite markers at D3 S1300 and D3S1768 by PCR amplification and fragment analysis, and one patient manifested monosomy of chromosome 13 (D13S319/13q34). It is suggested that chromosomal abnormalities, especially chromosome 3, are related to the pathogenesis of renal carcinoid.⁵²

Clinical Features

Well-differentiated NET of kidney lacks the characteristic clinical manifestation, patients with carcinoid tumor can be completely asymptomatic, which is most often found during a routine physical examination (48.3%), some patients may have abdominal pain (17.2%), low back pain (20.7%), hematuria (6.9%), metastases as the first symptom (3.4%). Carcinoid syndrome occurs to very few people with carcinoid tumors (3.4%), Therefore, it often leads to misdiagnosis before operation, which is often found by postoperative pathological examination. Although renal carcinoid is a special type of carcinoid, the incidence of carcinoid syndrome is much lower than that of carcinoid tumors of gastrointestinal and respiratory tract, and there were only three cases had carcinoid syndrome in the current literature. In this study, only one patient presented carcinoid syndrome, the reason for this difference is not clear, we speculate that it is most likely related to inactivation of the vasoactive substances by the liver.

Unlike renal clear cell carcinoma, well-differentiated NET of kidney seemed to occur earlier than renal cell carcinoma, and most of the cases were diagnosed at the age about 49 years, and there was no gender difference in the

Table 3 Immunohistochemical Features of the Patients

Reference	Syn	Cg A	NSE	CD56	CD10	CK7	CK20	TTF-I	Vim	Ki-67
Ouyang et al ⁷	+	+	+	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Li et al ⁸	+	+	+	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Lamb et al ⁹	+	+	NS	+	-	-	-	-	NS	NS
Korkmaz et al ⁶	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	NS	NS
Kuba et al ¹⁰	+	+	+	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Lin et al ¹¹	+	+	NS	-	NS	NS	NS	NS	+	2%
Seker et al ¹²	+	+	NS	NS	-	-	NS	NS	-	8%
Hartman et al ¹³	+++	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	-	NS	NS
Kiratli et al ¹⁴	+	+	NS	NS	NS	-	NS	-	NS	NS
Gu et al ¹⁵	++	+	NS	+++	-	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Rosenberg et al ¹⁶	+	-	NS	+	-	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
	+	+	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	<2%
	+++	+++	NS	+++	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	5%
	+	-	NS	+	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	5%
	+	+	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	10%–15%
	+	+	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	15%
Sun et al ¹⁷	+	+	NS	+	NS	NS	NS	NS	-	NS
Chen et al ¹⁸	+	NS	NS	+	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	2%
Kim et al ¹⁹	+	+	NS	+		NS-	NS	NS	NS	NS
Anderson et al ²⁰	+++	+++	NS	NS	NS	+++	NS	NS	NS	NS
Daboul et al ²¹	+	+	NS	NS	NS	+	NS	NS	NS	NS
Kanodia et al ²²	+	+	+	NS	NS	NS	-	NS	-	NS
Jabaji et al ²³	+	+	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	<2%
Yoon et al ²⁴	NS	+++	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	+++	NS
Arshad et al ²⁵	+	+	NS	NS	NS	-	NS	NS	NS	NS
Salehipour et al ²⁶	+	+	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	<3%
Linke et al ²⁷	+++	+++	NS	NS	NS	-	-	NS	NS	<2%
Kato et al ²⁸	+	+	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	10%
Our case	+	NS	+	+	-	-	-	-	NS	<2%

Abbreviations: Cg A, chromogranin A; Syn, synaptophysin; NSE, neuron specific enolase; TTF-I, Thyroid transcription factor-I; Vim, vimentin; NS, not stated; +, positive; -, negative.

incidence of well-differentiated NET of kidney between men and women.^{12,53} The median age at onset was 45 years (range: 21 to 78 years), which was consistent with the literature report; in terms of gender differences, there were 16 cases of female and 13 cases of male.

Well-differentiated NET of renal is a relatively low-grade malignancy, but it often occurs local invasion, lymph node and distant metastasis. In our study, seven cases (24.1%, 7/29) had local renal sinus,^{16,20,21} perirenal fat and nerve invasion; eight cases (27.6%, 8/29) had lymph nodes metastasis;^{6,16,17,21,27} and nine cases (31%, 9/29) had distant metastasis,^{6,7,13,14,16,21,22,25,26} including five (17.2%, 5/29) cases of liver metastasis^{6,7,14,16,26} and three cases (10.3%, 3/29) of lung metastasis.^{6,21,25} In addition, the tumor can metastasize to bone,⁶ contralateral kidney and adrenal,¹³ eye,¹⁴ pancreas,^{21,25} thyroid, skin,¹³ renal vein and inferior vena cava.²² Among the cases of distant metastasis, 20.7% of patients with metastasis of renal carcinoid are at initial diagnosis. Moreover, it should be noted that distant metastasis of poorly differentiated NEC could happen even 9 years after radical nephrectomy. In our case, no local recurrence or distant metastasis was found during routine follow-up. In view of the unclear biological characteristics of NET of renal, regular long-term follow-up plays an important role in the prognosis of patients.

Pathological Features

Romero et al⁵ reviewed 56 case reports of renal carcinoid till 2006, the carcinoid tumor of kidney was found in the right-side renal (60.9%) more frequently than in the left. However, Korkmaz et al⁶ reviewed the literature from 2006 to 2012

and found 26 cases, and the incidence rate of right kidney was 46%. In our study, there were 12 cases of left kidney (41.4%) and 17 cases of right kidney (58.6%), this is similar to the study of Romero.⁵ According to statistics, the average diameter of well-differentiated NET of kidney was 5.9cm (1.8–22cm). In those cases, 59.3% of the cases with tumor diameter was greater than 4cm at the time of diagnosis, and 56.3% of the tumors with diameter > 4cm had metastasized at the initial diagnosis. In most case, gross examination of well-differentiated NET of kidney showed solid and cystic component, the cut surfaces were yellow or yellowish gray. Cysts of various sizes, with internal hemorrhage and rare necrosis, were observed. Along with microscopic feature, capsule pseudocapsule can be seen.

At present, there is no standard staging system for renal NET, the 8th edition of the AJCC staging system for renal cell carcinoma was adopted to evaluate renal carcinoid. The results of the statistical tests showed that T1, T2, T3 and T4 tumors accounted for 57.1%, 10.7%, 25% and 7.1% of the cases, respectively, and the percentages of stage I, stage II, stage III, and stage IV were 42.9%, 7.1%, 28.6% and 21.4%, respectively. Only one patient with stage IV died on the 11th month of follow-up. It is suggested that NET of kidney was indolent and prone to early distant metastasis, and they were associated with prolonged survival. The occurrence of this phenomenon may be related to the short follow-up time, and current TNM staging of renal cell carcinoma is not suitable for well-differentiated NET of kidney. In view of this, some scholars used the classification of pulmonary neuroendocrine tumors (WHO 1999) and confirmed its clinical relevance and prognostic significance, which seemed to be suitable for predicting the biological behavior of well-differentiated NET of kidney.^{54,55} Yakemchuk et al⁴ reported that 18F-Dopa positron emission tomography (PET)/CT was proved to be more valuable for the assessment of NET of kidney by itself than MRI. In addition, somatostatin receptor positron emission tomography (SSTR-PET) is helpful for patient with CT undetermined renal NET as well as in the postoperative monitoring.^{53,56}

Examination under a light microscope revealed that the tumors were composed of a single population of small, round to oval shape, bland-appearing cells with a distinctive “salt and pepper” chromatin pattern. Inconspicuous nucleoli and scant cytoplasm characterize carcinoid of the mediastinum and of any site. Tumor cells were arranged in cords, flakes and even chrysanthemum like structure with less necrosis (11.1%). The mitotic count was important to differentiate typical from atypical carcinoid tumors. In our study, the mitotic figures were no more than 2/10 HPF (96.3%), which indicated that well-differentiated NET of kidney was a low-grade malignant tumor.

Considering the NET of kidney is extremely rare, and lack of characteristic clinical and imaging manifestations, meanwhile, immunohistochemistry also has great uncertainty. Therefore, it is difficult to differentiate it in clinical diagnosis. However, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) is a magnetic domain observation method. Under electron microscope, there are a few neuroendocrine membrane-bound granules in the cytoplasm of carcinoid cells, usually showing a polar distribution. In general, SEM established the diagnosis of a primary neuroendocrine tumor.^{15,57}

Immunohistochemical Features

The results of typical immunohistochemistry play a significant role in the pathological diagnosis of renal NET. The confirmation of kidney NET mainly depended on the typical immune markers and other exclusive immune indexes, which widely distributed in the nervous system. Chromogranin A (CgA), synaptophysin (Syn), neuron-specific enolase (NSE) and CD56 are the most valuable markers in the diagnosis of primary carcinoid of kidney.^{8,58} Well-differentiated NET of kidney samples stained positive for Syn significantly more than those of CgA, CD56 and NSE.⁵ In the study of Romero et al⁵ the sensitivity of Syn in renal carcinoid was 100% (15/15), and the sensitivity of CgA, NSE, CK and Vim were 97.2%, 93.5%, 88.2% and 40%, respectively. In this study, the sensitivity of Syn is also 100% (28/28), and the sensitivity of CgA, NSE and Vim were 92.3% (24/26), 100% (6/6) and 40% (2/5), respectively. In our case, the surgical specimen was also immunohistochemically positive for Syn, NSE and CD56. Because of the rarity of NET of renal, and the lack of specific marker of immunohistochemistry, it is important to exclude other tumors and metastatic tumors of kidney. TTF-1 is a tissue-specific transcription factor, which is mainly expressed in the thyroid ACs, lung and high-grade neuroendocrine carcinomas, TTF-1 is rarely expressed in tumor of extrapulmonary tissues, therefore, TTF-1 could be used to distinguish renal NET from other sources that have metastasized to the kidney.⁵⁹ In our study, the expression of TTF-1 is negative. Cytokeratins 7 and 20 are some of useful immunohistochemical markers used in most patients who presented with primary and metastatic adenocarcinomas, we found that expression of CK7 and CK20 were negative in

renal NET. And Ki-67 is a cancer antigen that is strictly associated with cell proliferation,⁶⁰ in this study, low grade: 46.2% (6/13), intermediate grade: 53.8% (7/13), and high grade: 0.

Treatment

Although there is no standard treatment for well-differentiated NET of kidney, radical nephrectomy has traditionally been considered the main treatment of choice for localized the carcinoid tumor of kidney. Partial nephrectomy is also a good alternative regarding diameter and location of the tumor, however, there is no evidence showing that radical nephrectomy is better than partial nephrectomy in patients with renal NET. A study of 56 cases of well-differentiated NET of kidney showed that the cure and survival rate of patients 3 years after undergoing surgery were 86% and 96%, respectively.⁵ In addition, radiotherapy and chemotherapy are not an effective treatment for well-differentiated NET of kidney. For patients with regional lymph node metastasis, the study showed that patients with radical nephrectomy combined with lymph node resection had a disease-free survival rate of 47% at 43 months.⁵ Even for patients with inferior vena cava tumor thrombus, radical nephrectomy and removal of the tumor thrombus can ensure long-term survival of the patient.⁶¹

Octreotide, a nonspecific synthetic octapeptide analogue of somatostatin, and has been widely used to treat esophageal variceal bleeding and a varieties of NETs. Rinke et al⁶² reported that octreotide had a good antiproliferative effect on metastatic neuroendocrine tumors. In a Phase II study, the combination of octreotide and everolimus have shown additive antitumor efficacy in patients with NETs. In metastatic carcinoid tumor of kidney, long-term use of octreotide was reported, and octreotide showed a good clinical effect.^{7,14,16}

Conclusions

Primary carcinoid tumor of the kidney is an extremely rare well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor, which is generally a low-grade malignant cancer with a good prognosis. CgA, Syn, NSE and CD56 are the most valuable markers in the diagnosis of renal NET. Surgical treatment remains the standard curative therapy for localized well-differentiated NET, and octreotide may be an effective adjuvant therapy in metastatic renal carcinoid.

Consent for Publication

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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