Case Report

Perilobar Nephroblastomatosis: Natural History and Management

S. Stabouli, 1 N. Printza, 1 J. Dotis, 1 A. Matis, 1 D. Kolioukas, 2 N. Gombakis, 1 and F. Papachristou 1

1 1st Department of Pediatrics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Hippokration Hospital of Thessaloniki, 49 Kostantinoupoloos Street, 54642 Thessaloniki, Greece
2 Pediatric Oncology Clinic, Hippokration Hospital of Thessaloniki, 49 Kostantinoupolos Street, 54642 Thessaloniki, Greece

Correspondence should be addressed to S. Stabouli; sstaboul@auth.gr

Received 14 May 2014; Accepted 25 June 2014; Published 9 July 2014

1. Introduction

Nephroblastomatosis (NB) defines the presence of diffuse or multiple nephrogenic rests (NRs). NRs are clusters of embryonic metanephric cells, which normally disappear after 36 weeks of gestational age. These lesions have been considered as precursors of Wilms tumor (WT). They can be present in about 1% of unselected infant kidneys at postmortem biopsies, while they are found in about 40% of kidneys with unilateral WTs and in nearly 100% of kidneys with bilateral WTs [1]. NB has also significant implications for the prognosis of pediatric patients with WTs, as its presence in the nontumoral part of the kidney may favor subsequent relapse of WTs [2].

NB can occur in any age, but it is most frequent in infants. NB in about 40% of cases is bilateral, while unilateral presentation may be implicated with the presence of microscopic NRs on the contralateral kidney with increased risk of WT development. Limited publications have assessed the clinical course and the effect of management decisions on the outcome of children with NB. Most available data derive from small number of cases. In the current paper we discuss our experience on two cases of perilobar NB (PLNB) presented in our department with an interval of 20 years and we review challenging issues for the management of this rare condition.

2. Case Presentation

A 3.5-months-old girl was admitted to our department with right-sided hemihypertrophy. Screening with abdominal ultrasonography showed an enlarged right kidney with a large hypoechoic region presenting no corticomedullary differentiation as well as multifocal hypoechoic parenchymal foci bilaterally in both kidneys, suggesting PLNB. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) revealed multiple hypodense and nonenhancing cortical masses at both kidneys; the largest with a diameter of 2.65 cm was localized at the enlarged right kidney and presented reduced diffusion and faint enhancing tissue at periphery (Figures 1(a) and 1(b)). As all lesions were homogeneous without enhancement after contrast administration and a lenticular shape the diagnosis of PLNB was further suggested by the MRI findings. Spherical shape, heterogeneous, and enhancing nodules that would be suspicious for a WT were not present in the MRI. A second abdominal ultrasonography 2 months later showed enlargement of the already existing and new foci of NB bilaterally.
Case Reports in Pediatrics

Figure 1: Noncontrast (a) and contrast enhanced (b) T1 weighted MR images show a large hypointense cortical mass at the right kidney and multiple smaller foci in both kidneys.

Some years ago we presented the case of a 23-month-old boy, who did not receive any treatment for the initial diagnosis of right NB and developed WTs 24 and 42 months later at the left and the right kidney, respectively, despite regression of initial lesions of NB [3]. Review of the literature on the management of NB revealed one large retrospective study and several case reports describing in most cases adverse outcome in nontreated patients. Thus, our female patient initiated chemotherapy according to SIOP Wilms Tumor/2001 protocol and received vincristine and actinomycin D for 4 weeks. Abdominal ultrasonography at 4 weeks showed decrease of lesion’s size (shrinkage of the large right kidney mass volume from 7,56 cm$^3$ to 3,26 cm$^3$) and the patient received further cycles of vincristine and actinomycin D every 14 days for the next 3 months. Follow-up ultrasound at 4 months of treatment showed additional decrease of lesions dimensions (Figure 2). However, the follow-up period is currently too short to allow us to determine the response to treatment with confidence.

3. Discussion

In 1990 Beckwith et al. proposed the classification for NB into four categories: the perilobar (PLNB), intralobar (ILNB), combined, and universal [1]. All four categories have been associated with WT, PLNB with synchronous bilateral WTs, and ILNB with metachronous contralateral WTs. NRs and NB have been reported to have an increased frequency in several syndromes, including Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, hemihypertrophy, Perlman syndrome, and trisomy 18 [1, 4]. Nodular appearance may be more frequent in association with the presence of the above syndromes although diffuse pattern has also been reported [4, 5]. Pediatric patients with Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome and idiopathic hemihypertrophy also have an increased risk, reported about 4%-10%, for developing embryonic tumors [4]. The clinical course of PLNB presents large variation; some lesions may grow and expand or decrease or fade and relapse later in childhood. The risk of developing one or more WTs during the natural history of disease is increased, especially in cases with diffuse hyperplastic PLNB (DHPLNB) [5]. DHPLNB presents as massive kidney enlargement due to thick ride of nephroblastotic tissue. DHPLNB has also been associated with increased incidence of anaplastic WTs [5, 6].

As nephroblastomatosis is a preneoplastic condition, administration of chemotherapy could be considered under the concept of decreasing the volume of lesions and reducing the number of cells with malignant potential and subsequently the risk of malignant transformation [5, 7]. Treatment of NB with vincristine and actinomycin D is currently recommended as for stage 1 WT. However, chemotherapy may not be effective or prevent malignant transformation. Moreover, there are currently limited data in the literature to assess this issue with confidence.
| Case | Reference | Age at diagnosis | Sex | Diagnosis | Clinical presentation at diagnosis | Congenital defects | Biopsy for NB | Ch for NB/ duration | Response to initial Ch | Seg for NB | Ra For NB | Development of WT | Outcome/ follow-up since initial diagnosis |
|------|-----------|-----------------|-----|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1    | Gaulier et al., Pediatr Pathol., 1993 [8] | Newborn | Unilateral universal NB | Cystic renal process discovered prenatally | Yes | Yes | No | — | Yes | No | No | Alive/1yr |
| 2    | Regalado et al., Pediatr Pathol., 1994 [9] | Newborn | M | Bilateral universal NB | Potter’s-like facies, hypoplastic lungs, ascites, and bilateral nephromegaly | Yes | Yes (postmortem) | No | — | No | No | No | Dead at age of 21 h |
| 3    | Verloes et al., Clin Genet., 1995 [10] | Newborn | M | Bilateral NB | Fetal overgrowth, macroglossia, and ambiguous genitalia | Yes/atypical Simpson-Golabi Behmel and Beckwith-Wiedemann S | Yes (postmortem) | No | — | No | No | No | Dead at age of 2 days |
| 4    | Regalado et al., Pediatr Pathol Lab Med., 1996 [11] | Newborn | M | Bilateral universal NB | Prenatally diagnosed nephromegaly and renal failure | No | Yes (postmortem) | NO | — | No | No | No | DOD at age of 3.5 mo |
| 5    | Henneveled et al., Am J Med Genet., 1999 [12] | 8 mo | F | Unilateral NB | Nephromegaly FTH and other features of Perlman S | Yes/Perlman S | Yes (postmortem) | NO | — | No | No | No | Dead |
| 6    | Spranger et al., J Clin Desmophol., 2001 [13] | 8 mo | M | Peri- and intralobar NB | Macrocephaly and short trunk | Yes/ischiospinal dysostosis with rib gaps | Yes | NO | — | No | No | No | Alive/2mo |
| 7    | Prasilet al., Med Pediatr Oncol., 2000 [7] | 15 mo | M | Bilateral HPLN | Abdominal mass | No | Yes | 5 course VCR-AMD/20 wks | Partial regression | No | No | Yes/5 yrs | Alive/5.5 yrs |
| 8    | Prasilet al., Med Pediatr Oncol., 2000 [7] | 13 mo | M | Unilateral HPLN | Abdominal mass | No | Yes | 3 course VCR-AMD/24 wks | Partial regression | No | No | Yes/28 mo | Alive/3.5 yrs |
| 9    | Prasilet al., Med Pediatr Oncol., 2000 [7] | 3 yrs | F | Bilateral HPLN | Abdominal mass | No | Yes | 2 course VCR-AMD/20 wks | Partial regression | NO | NO | Yes, multifocal with anaplasia/18mo | NED/4 yrs |
| 10   | Gintfert et al., Pediatr Radiol., 2004 [14] | 2 yrs | F | Bilateral DHPLN | NR | NR | No | NR | — | NO | NO | Yes/12 mo | NR |
| 11   | Cozzi et al., J Urol., 2004 [15] | 12 mo | F | Bilateral HPLN | Abdominal mass | No | No | 2-drug/ | — | NO | NO | Yes/4 wks | NED/6 yrs |
| 12   | Cozzi et al., J Urol., 2004 [15] | 13 mo | F | Unilateral HPLN | Abdominal mass/pain | No | No | 2-drug/30 wks | Complete regression | NO | NO | Yes/14 wks | NED/32 mo |
| 13   | Hu et al., Nephrol Dial Transplant., 2004 [16] | 21 mo | M | Bilateral NB | Hypoplastic genitalia, glomerulopathy, and renal failure | Yes/atypical Deneys-Drash S and mutation of WT1 gene | Yes | nephrectomy at time of TN | — | NO | NO | NO | NR |
| Case | Reference | Age at diagnosis | Sex | Diagnosis | Clinical presentation at diagnosis | Congenital defects | Biopsy for NB | Ch for NR/ duration | Response to initial Ch | Sig For NB | Ra For NB | Development of WT | Outcome/ follow-up since initial diagnosis |
|------|------------|-----------------|-----|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|
| 14   | Hu et al., Nephrol Dial Transplant., 2004 [16] | 6 yrs M | Bilateral NB | Pseudohermaphroditism, glomerulopathy, and renal failure | Yes/atypical Denys-drash S and mutation of WT1 gene | Yes (nephrectomy at time of TN) | No | — | NO | NO | NO | NR | |
| 15   | Christiansen et al., Pediatr Dev Pathol., 2005 [17] | Newborn F | Bilateral DHPLN | Congenital heart disease, and diaphragmatic hernia | Yes/ mosaic duplication (q1444) | Yes (postmortem) | No | — | NO | NO | NO | Dead at first day of life | |
| 16   | Machmouchi et al., Pediatr Nephrol., 2005 [18] | 8 mo F | Bilateral HPLN | Abdominal distention/respiratory distress/macrosomic hepatoma | No | Yes | VRC-AMD-DX/24 wks | Partial regression | NO | NO | NO | NED/1 yr | |
| 17   | Gonzales et al., Am J Med Genet., 2005 [19] | (sibl. of 18) Newborn M | Bilateral NB | Lumbar-sacral meningocoele, large cystic and dysplastic kidneys, and oligohydramnios | Yes/diaphanospondylosostosis | Yes (postmortem) | No | — | NO | NO | No | Dead at first day of life | |
| 18   | Gonzales et al., Am J Med Genet., 2005 [19] | (sibl. of 17) Newborn F | Bilateral NB | Oligohydramnios and cystic kidneys | Yes/diaphanospondylosostosis | Yes (postmortem) | No | — | No | No | No | Dead at first day of life | |
| 19   | Traub et al., Virchows Arch., 2006 [20] | Fetus 24 weeks M | Bilateral diffuse peri- and intralobar NB | Yes/trisomy 13 and loss of WT1 expression | Yes (postmortem) | No | — | No | No | No | No | Dead at birth | |
| 20   | Witt et al., J Pediatr Hematol Oncol., 2009 [21] | 9 mo F | Bilateral DHPLN | Abdominal distention/respiratory distress/acquired von Willebrand disease | Yes/hip dysplasia | Yes | VCR-AMD/122 wks | 13-cis retinoic acid/9 wks VCR-AMD-DX/NR | Partial regression | No | No | Yes/31.5 mo | Alive/3.6 yrs | |
| 21   | Vicens et al., Pediatr Dev Pathol., 2009 [22] | 1 yr M | Unilateral DHPLN | Abdominal mass | No | Yes | VCR-AMD/4 wks | Partial regression | Yes | No | No | No | NR | |
| 22   | Katzman et al., Pediatr Dev Pathol., 2009 [23] | Newborn F | Combined NB | Prenatally diagnosed nephromegaly | No | Yes (postmortem) | No | — | NO | NO | No | No | Dead at 6 day of life | |
| 23   | Katzman et al., Pediatr Dev Pathol., 2009 [23] | (sibl. of 21) Newborn M | Intralobar universal NB | Prenatally diagnosed nephromegaly | No | Yes (postmortem) | No | — | No | No | No | No | Dead at 10th day of life | |
| 24   | Borny et al., JBR-BTR., 2009 [24] | 12 mo F | Multifocal PLN | NR | Yes/Beckwith-Wiedemann S | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
### Table 1: Continued.

| Case | Reference | Age at diagnosis | Sex | Diagnosis | Clinical presentation at diagnosis | Congenital defects | Biopsy for NB | Ch for NB/ duration | Response to initial Ch | Srg for NB | Ra for NB | Development of WT | Outcome/ follow-up since initial diagnosis |
|------|-----------|------------------|-----|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|
| 25   | Sethi et al., Radiographics., 2010 [25] | 6 mo | F    | Bilateral DHPLN | Abdominal mass | No              | No            | No                | No                   | No         | No        | No              | Yes/12 mo, Alive/NR                      |
| 26   | Raath et al., J Pediatr Surg., 2011 [26] | 10 mo | F    | Bilateral DHPLN | Urinary infection | No             | No            | 2 courses of VCR- AMD 18 wks and 24 wks | Partial regression | No         | No        | No              | Yes/3.5 yrs, NR                          |

Abbreviations: NB: nephroblastomatosis, Ch: chemotherapy, Srg: surgery, Ra: radiation, WT: Wilms tumor, f: female, m: male, sibl: sibling, HPRN: hyperplastic perilobar NB, DHPRN: diffuse hyperplastic perilobar NB, VRC: Vincristine, AMD: dactinomycin, DX: doxorubicin, NR: not reported, DOD: dead of disease, NED: no evidence of disease, TN: transplantation.
Observation and close follow-up may be an option although epidemiologic evidence may not favor such decision. The main arguments in favor of nontreatment are the possible side effects of chemotherapy applied for nonmalignant condition, which has usually a favorable prognosis even when WT is developed. Moreover, chemotherapy may enhance the selection of resistant tumors [5, 7]. There are sporadic reported cases with spontaneous resolution of NB without treatment. However, the risk of developing WT seems to persist even years after initial diagnosis. Our male patient described above, who did not receive any treatment, presented spontaneous resolution of left kidney NB but developed new foci of NB and metachronous WT at the right kidney [3].

Forty-one individual cases have been published in the literature since 1978, of which 26 were after the classification from Beckwith et al. (Table 1) [7–25]. Observation of reported cases provides some evidence of the natural history of disease, but could not result in generalized conclusions about treatment decisions. Of nine with PLNB patients who received chemotherapy as initial treatment, seven developed WT at a mean of 29.9 months from diagnosis. Only one patient presented anaplastic pathology. All patients had a favorable outcome. Three patients did not receive any treatment; one of those suffering from PLNB developed WT, while the others have been followed up for a too short period. Ten cases of newborns with NB detected in postmortem biopsies were reported. The majority of these cases were associated with congenital abnormalities and died within the first days of life. In two cases, in which renal failure was a predominant feature, NB was found at biopsies performed after native nephrecтомies during renal transplantation.

One large series of 52 patients provides data on patients with long-term survival of HPLNB [5]. The patients were followed up for at least 5 years. The lesions were bilateral in 49/52 cases, 45/52 had DHPLNB, and 8/52 patients had features of Beckwith-Wiedemann or other syndromes. Only three patients were observed without receiving chemotherapy at diagnosis. All three developed WT subsequently at 4 and 10 months later. Similar was the clinical course in our first case, as described earlier. Of the remaining 49 patients who received chemotherapy all presented an initial decrease in lesions volume. However, 55% of those that received only chemotherapy developed WT, while among patients who were treated with nephrectomy and chemotherapy 19% (three patients) developed WT. Chemotherapy seems to delay the occurrence of WT in patients with HPLNB. In the study by Perlman et al., the mean time from initial diagnosis of HPRNB to the appearance of WT was 35 months in treated pediatric patients (range of 12–60 months) compared to mean of 6.5 months in those who did not receive treatment. Similarly in cases in Table 1, WT developed in shorter time period if chemotherapy was administrated (35 months versus 12 months in the nontreated patients). Even if the patient develops WT during treatment the delay of appearance may allow nephron-sparing approaches.

Another interesting issue concerning the clinical course of PLNB is that the speed of the response to chemotherapy, which may suggest the duration of chemotherapy, presented significant variation among reported cases. In many cases prolonged chemotherapy is required to achieve regression of disease [5]. These observations may suggest that the duration of chemotherapy in children with PLNB needs to be continuously assessed during follow-up and treatment. DHPLNB may represent increased burden of disease. Moreover, in the cohort described by Perlman et al., children who presented relapses with new lesions during chemotherapy and children with genetic syndromes had an increased risk for WT. These children may need prolonged treatment. In the case of our female patient the cluster of unfavorable prognostic factors including hemihypertrophy and transient initial response to treatment reinforce the decision for chemotherapeutic treatment. Genetic analysis for mutations in WT1, WT2, and WTX genes may further guide the duration and the intensity of chemotherapeutic schemes. An ongoing trial on the effect of chemotherapy in preserving renal units in children with DHPLNB and preventing WT development may give guidance for the management of disease [6]. Patients will initially receive vincristine and actinomycin D and maybe partial nephrectomy after initial chemotherapy, especially if there is no response or if there is progression of disease or development of new lesions during therapy.

In conclusion, chemotherapy maybe the optimal treatment decision for pediatric patients with PLNB. Current evidence favor the individualization of treatment and close follow-up of the children with PLNB as suggested for individuals with increased risk for WT [6]. Patients should be followed up by imaging at a maximum interval of 3 months for a minimum of 7 years, as early detection of a WT may be critical for patient and kidney survival.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

References

1. J. B. Beckwith, N. B. Kiviat, and J. F. Bonadio, “Nephrogenic rests, nephroblastomatosis, and the pathogenesis of Wilms’ tumor,” Pediatric Pathology, vol. 10, no. 1-2, pp. 1–36, 1990.
2. C. Bergeron, C. Iliescu, P. Thiesse et al., “Does nephroblastomatosis influence the natural history and relapse rate in Wilms’ tumour? A single centre experience over 11 years,” European Journal of Cancer, vol. 37, no. 3, pp. 385–391, 2001.
3. F. Papadopoulou, S. C. Efremidis, N. Gombakis, J. Tsouris, and T. Kehagia, “Nephroblastomatosis: the whole spectrum of abnormalities in one case,” Pediatric Radiology, vol. 22, no. 8, pp. 598–599, 1992.
4. P. L. Choyke, M. J. Siegel, A. W. Craft et al., “Screening for Wilms tumor in children with Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome or idiopathic hemihypertrophy,” Medical and Pediatric Oncology, vol. 32, no. 3, pp. 196–200, 1999.
5. E. J. Perlman, P. Faria, A. Soares et al., “Hyperplastic perilobar nephroblastomatosis: long-term survival of 52 patients,” Pediatric Blood and Cancer, vol. 46, no. 2, pp. 203–221, 2006.
6. E. J. Perlman, “Pediatric renal tumors: practical updates for the pathologist,” Pediatric and Developmental Pathology, vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 320–338, 2005.
[7] P. Prasil, J. M. Laberge, M. Bond et al., “Management decisions in children with nephroblastomatosis,” Medical and Pediatric Oncology, vol. 35, no. 4, pp. 429–432, 2000.

[8] A. Gaulier, L. Boccon-Gibod, P. Sabatier, and G. Lucas, “Panlobar nephroblastomatosis with cystic dysplasia: an unusual case with diffuse renal involvement studied by immunohistochemistry,” Pediatric Pathology, vol. 13, no. 6, pp. 741–749, 1993.

[9] J. J. Regalado, M. M. Rodriguez, J. H. Bruce, and J. B. Beckwith, “Bilateral hyperplastic nephromegaly, nephroblastomatosis, and renal dysplasia in a newborn: a variety of universal nephroblastomatosis,” Pediatric Pathology, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 421–432, 1994.

[10] A. Verloes, B. Massart, I. Dehalleux, J. P. Langhendries, and L. Koulischer, “Clinical overlap of Beckwith-Wiedemann, Perlman and Simpson-Golabi-Behmel syndromes: a diagnostic pitfall,” Clinical Genetics, vol. 47, no. 5, pp. 257–262, 1995.

[11] J. J. Regalado, M. M. Rodriguez, and J. B. Beckwith, “Multinodular hyperplastic pannephric nephroblastomatosis with tubular differentiation: a new morphologic variant,” Pediatric Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, vol. 16, no. 6, pp. 961–972, 1996.

[12] H. T. Henneveld, R. A. van Lingen, B. C. Hamel, I. Stolte-Dijkstra, and A. J. van Essen, “Perlman syndrome: four additional cases and review,” American Journal of Medical Genetics, vol. 86, no. 5, pp. 439–446, 1999.

[13] J. Spranger, S. Self, K. B. Clarkson, and G. S. Pai, “Ischiopinal dysostosis with rib gaps and nephroblastomatosis,” Clinical Dysmorphology, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 19–23, 2001.

[14] P. Günther, J. Tröger, N. Graf, K. L. Waag, and J. P. Schenk, “MR volumetric analysis of the course of nephroblastomatosis under chemotherapy in childhood,” Pediatric Radiology, vol. 34, no. 8, pp. 660–664, 2004.

[15] F. Cozzi, A. Schiavetti, D. A. Cozzi et al., “Conservative management of hyperplastic and multicentric nephroblastomatosis,” Journal of Urology, vol. 172, no. 3, pp. 1066–1069, 2004.

[16] M. Hu, G. Y. Zhang, S. Arbuckle et al., “Prophylactic bilateral nephrectomies in two paediatric patients with missense mutations in the WT1 gene,” Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 223–226, 2004.

[17] L. R. Christiansen, J. M. Lage, D. J. Wolff, G. S. Pai, and R. A. Harley, “Mosaic duplication 1q11q44 in an infant with nephroblastomatosis and mineralization of extraplacental membranes,” Pediatric and Developmental Pathology, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 115–123, 2005.

[18] M. Machmouchi, M. Bayoumi, I. Mamoun, K. Al-Ahmadi, and H. Kanaan, “Bilateral universal nephroblastomatosis in an 8-month-old infant treated with chemotherapy,” Pediatric Nephrology, vol. 20, no. 7, pp. 1007–1010, 2005.

[19] M. Gonzalez, A. Verloes, M. H. Saint Frison et al., “Diaphanospondylodysostosis (DSD): confirmation of a recessive disorder with abnormal vertebral ossification and nephroblastomatosis,” The American Journal of Medical Genetics, vol. 136, no. 4, pp. 373–376, 2005.

[20] F. Traub, K. Sickmann, M. Tessema, L. Wilkens, H. H. Kreipe, and K. Kamino, “Nephroblastomatosis and loss of WT1 expression associated with trisomy 13,” Virchows Archiv, vol. 448, no. 2, pp. 214–217, 2006.

[21] O. Witt, S. Hämmerling, C. Stockklaussner et al., “13- cis retinoic acid treatment of a patient with chemotherapy refractory nephroblastomatosis,” Journal of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology, vol. 31, no. 4, pp. 296–299, 2009.

[22] J. Vicens, A. Iotti, M. G. Lombardi, R. Iotti, and M. T. G. De Davila, “Diffuse hyperplastic perilobar nephroblastomatosis,” Pediatric and Developmental Pathology, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 237–238, 2009.