



Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor of the Right Kidney Mimicking a Locally Advanced Renal Carcinoma: A Case Report

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Abstract

An inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (IMT) is a rare neoplasm with an unclear origin that can arise anywhere on the body. It contains spindle cells (myofibroblasts) with different inflammatory elements. Primary IMT of the kidney is a clinically rare disease and is difficult to differentiate from other renal malignancies. We reported a 49-year-old male who presented with right flank pain in the past year. A computed tomography scan showed a mixed density with slight heterogeneous enhancement mass in the upper pole of the right kidney, two small hypodense nodules invading the liver, and another mass in the lateral aspect of inferior vena cava. The patient underwent right radical nephrectomy and metastasectomy. IMT was confirmed by both postoperative histopathological examination and immunohistochemical assay. The patient recovered well after the operation, and no recurrence or metastasis was noted during the 12-month follow-up.

Keywords: case report; inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor; kidney; surgery

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Introduction

An inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (IMT) of the kidney is an uncommon neoplasm (1). The prognosis of this tumor has altered over a course of time from a benign reactive process to a high malignant potential neoplasm, depending on the many reported cases that confirm frequent and persistent clonal genetic changes (1, 2).

Nodular fasciitis, fibrous histiocytoma, and desmoid or scar tissue are its main histological features (2). IMT is most prevalent in teenagers and younger adults, and the most common location is the pulmonary system (3).

IMT treatment is not very well specified and might be difficult, and surgical diagnosis is usually required (4).

There are few cases of IMT originating from the kidney in the literature (5). In addition, an appropriate diagnosis

IMT can occur anywhere, but it is most common in the abdominal organs, retroperitoneal space, and pulmonary system (1).

The coexistence of IMTs in the kidney, retroperitoneal space, and abdominal area could indicate a simple incidental coexistence or multiple metastases in the absence of any apparent predisposing factors and this relationship requires further investigation, as in our case (1). Similar reports of the coexistence of IMT in the kidney and other abdominal organs were reported by Wang et al. and Boualaoui et al. (1,5).

Conclusion

Renal IMT is an uncommon tumor with unknown malignant potential. Because of the relative scarcity of renal involvement, the heterogeneity of the clinical manifestations, and the nonspecificity of the radiological signs, it is difficult to distinguish it from other types of renal malignancy. The gold standard treatment is still complete radical surgical excision.

Consent

Written informed consent was obtained as per institutional guidelines.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no potential conflicts of interest with respect to research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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