

Case report

Open Access

Coexistence between renal cell cancer and Hodgkin's lymphoma: A rare coincidence

Victor H Jimenez I*

Address: Department of Hematology and Oncology, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición Salvador Zubirán, Vasco de Quiroga 15, Colonia seccion XVI, Tlalpan, DF, CP 14,000, México

Email: Victor H Jimenez I* - vhugo8762@hotmail.com

* Corresponding author

Published: 20 March 2006

Received: 11 November 2005

BMC Urology 2006, **6**:10 doi:10.1186/1471-2490-6-10

Accepted: 20 March 2006

This article is available from: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2490/6/10>

© 2006 Jimenez I; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract

Background: Renal cell carcinoma is the most common kidney tumor in adults and accounts for approximately 3% of adult malignancies. An increased incidence of second malignancies has been well documented in a number of different disorders, such as head and neck tumors, and hairy cell leukemia. In addition, treatment associated second malignancies (usually leukemias and lymphomas but also solid tumors) have been described in long term survivors of Hodgkin's lymphoma (HL), Non Hodgkin's lymphoma and in various pediatric tumors.

Case presentation: We present the case of a 66 year-old woman with abdominal pain and dyspnea. We performed a thorax CT scan that showed lymph nodes enlargement and subsequently by presence of abdominal pain was performed an abdominal and pelvis CT scan that showed a right kidney tumor of 4 × 5 cms besides of abdominal lymph nodes enlargement. A radical right nephrectomy was designed and Hodgkin's lymphoma was diagnosed in the abdominal lymph nodes while renal cell tumor exhibited a renal cell cancer. Patient received EVA protocol achieving complete response.

Conclusion: We described the first case reported in the medical literature of the coexistence between Hodgkin's lymphoma and renal cell cancer. Previous reports have shown the relationship of lymphoid neoplasms with solid tumors, but they have usually described secondary forms of cancer related to chemotherapy.

Background

Renal cell carcinoma is the most common kidney tumor in adults and accounts for approximately 3% of adult malignancies. The incidence is higher in male and appears to be increased with cigarette use and with obesity.[1,2] There are both familial and sporadic forms of renal cell carcinoma. Patients with von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) disease have a predisposition to develop bilateral renal tumors among other malignancies, VHL gene has been identified on the short arm of chromosome 3 (3p). [3] An

increased incidence of second malignancies has been well documented in a number of different disorders, such as head and neck tumors, [4,5] and hairy cell leukemia. [6] In addition, treatment associated second malignancies (usually leukemias and lymphomas but also solid tumors) have been described in long term survivors of Hodgkin's lymphoma (HL) [7,8], Non Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) [9-11] and in various pediatric tumors. [12,13] There have been sporadic case reports of hairy cell leukemia [14], chronic myeloid leukemia [15], multiple

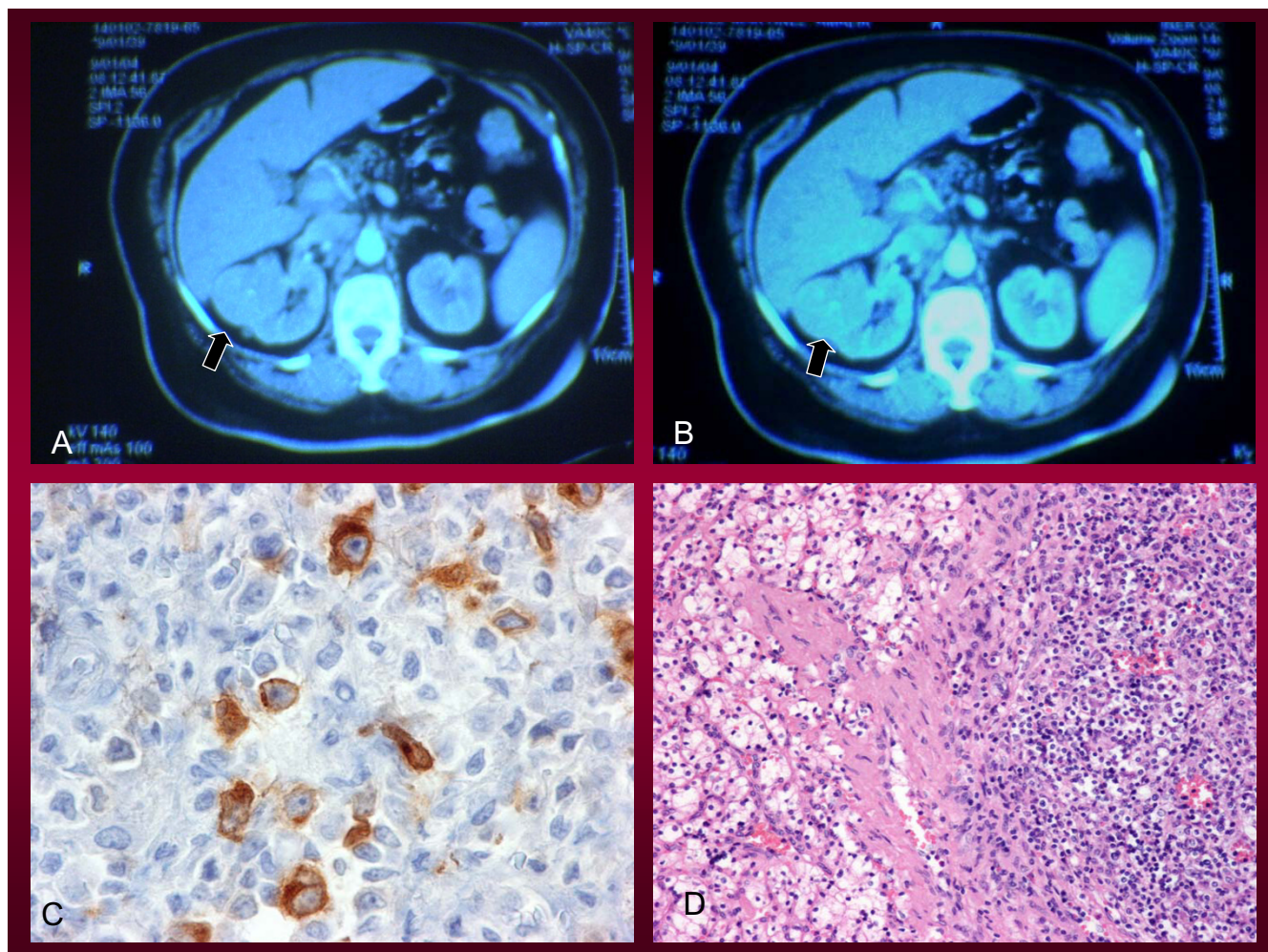


Figure 1
 Panel A and B shows a tumor involving the right kidney, measuring 4 × 5 cms. Panel C shows the CD 30 immunostain being positive in the neoplasms cells and Panel D shows a transitional area between renal cell cancer and Hodgkin's lymphoma.

myeloma [16,17], NHL [18], HL [19] and testicular carcinoma.[20] Nishikubo et al, described a serie of eight patients with renal cell cancer and lymphoid malignancies. One of these patients included the association between renal cell cancer and HL but the presentation did not occur at the same time . We describe the presentation at the same time of both entities.

Case presentation

We present the case of a 66 year-old woman with history of intense smoking (pack years of 50), diabetes mellitus detected a prior year and COPD (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) diagnosed 8 prior months. She came at the emergency department to receive medical attention by presenting fever, loss of weight and dyspnea. During the initial evaluation was performed a thorax CT scan that showed lymph nodes enlargement and subsequently by presence of abdominal pain was performed an abdominal

and pelvis CT scan that showed a right kidney tumor of 4 × 5 cms besides of abdominal lymph nodes enlargement. A radical right nephrectomy was designed, prior to surgery we performed an spirometer study that revealed a moderate obstruction pattern. The surgical procedure included lymph nodes remotion. Histopathology study revealed Hodgkin's lymphoma involving right kidney, abdominal lymph nodes, ureter and liver. Immunostaining showed positiveness for CD15, CD30 and LMP-1 while CD3, EMA and ALK were negative. Histological study also reported a clear renal cell cancer, degree II, involving only the right kidney without extension to any other structure. Surgical resection was complete and margins were negative for cancer, diffuse glomerulosclerosis also was found. After surgical procedure we did a bilateral bone marrow biopsy that was negative for lymphoma. Staging studies showed an IV b stage and 4 unfavorable factors (stage IV, hemoglobin 7,2 g/dl, albumin 3.2 g/dl and lymphocytes <0.6)

at diagnosis. We performed an echocardiography study that revealed light enlargement of right cavities, diastolic dysfunction and moderate pulmonary hypertension. The patient received chemotherapy with a protocol called EVA (etoposide, vinblastine and doxorubicin). After third cycle we documented complete response, fact that was obtained after completed the chemotherapy scheme. At present she continues asymptomatic without evidence of disease activity. We present a figure 1 that shows in the panel A and B a tumor involving the right kidney, measuring 4 × 5 cms while panel C shows the CD 30 immunostain being positive in the neoplasms cells and panel D shows a transitional area between renal cell cancer and Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Conclusion

We described the first case reported in the medical literature of the coexistence between Hodgkin's lymphoma and renal cell cancer. Previous reports have shown the relationship of lymphoid neoplasms with solid tumors, but they have usually described secondary forms of cancer related to chemotherapy. Nishikubo et al, reported a case of a 63 year-old man that developed renal cell cancer 8 years after treatment for Hodgkin's lymphoma. [21] Due to the presence of pulmonary hypertension and lung injury related to COPD we decided to use the EVA protocol to treat this patient. Canellos et al, described the employment of the EVA protocol to treat HL patients as a first line therapy including advanced stages, 51 patients, even 12 with bulky disease received this protocol, 10 of which received concomitant radiotherapy. [22] EVA protocol achieved complete response in 94% and free progression survival of 57% at 111 months since diagnosis. Our patient is free disease at 2 months since the last course of chemotherapy. She presented 4 unfavorable factors, fact that predicts a possible recurrence. Multiple cancers developing after chemotherapy and radiotherapy have been described but we presented a peculiar case of simultaneous presentation of a solid tumor an HL. [23,24] It is worthwhile to look for second malignancies and get additional biopsies in case of unclear finding. This coincidence appears to be rare. We diagnosed annually 10 cases of renal cell carcinoma and 20 cases a year of Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Competing interests

The author(s) declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

VJ participated designing the study, collecting data, reviewing and writing the article.

Acknowledgements

Written consent was obtained from the patient and their relative for publication of the study.

References

- De Vita VT, Hellman S, Rosenberg SA: **Cancer principles and practice of oncology**. 4th edition. Philadelphia: JB Lippincott Co; 1993.
- Haskell CM, Berek JS, editors: **Cancer treatment**. 4th edition. Philadelphia: WB Saunders Co; 1995.
- Maher ER, Bentley E, Yates JR: **Mapping of Von Hippel-Lindau disease to chromosome 3p confirmed by genetic linkage analysis**. *J Neurol Sci* 1990, **100**:27-30.
- Licciardello JT, Spitz MR, Hong WK: **Multiple primary cancer in patients with cancer of the head and neck: second cancer of the head and neck, esophagus and lung**. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1989, **17**:467-76.
- Cooper JS, Paik TF, Rubin P: **Second malignancies in patients who have head and neck cancer**. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1989, **17**:449-56.
- Jacobs RH, Vokes EE, Gollumb HM: **Second malignancies in hairy cell leukemia**. *Cancer* 1985, **56**:1462-7.
- Rodriguez MA, Fuller LM, Zimmerman SO: **Hodgkin's disease: study of treatment intensities and incidences of second malignancies**. *Ann Oncol* 1993, **4**:125-31.
- Valagussa P: **Second neoplasms following treatment of Hodgkin's disease**. *Curr Opin Oncol* 1993, **5**:805-11.
- Travis LB, Curtis RE, Boice JR: **Second cancers following NHL**. *Cancer* 1991, **67**:2002-9.
- Travis LB, Curtis RE, Glimelius B: **Second cancers among long term survivors of NHL**. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1993, **85**(23):1932-7.
- Lavey RS, Eby NL, Prosnitz LR: **Impact on second malignancies risk of the combined use of radiation and chemotherapy for lymphomas**. *Cancer* 1990, **66**:80-6.
- Smith MB, Xue X, Strong L: **Forty-year experience with second malignancies after treatment of childhood cancers: analysis of outcome following the development of the secondary malignancy**. *J Pediatr Surg* 1993, **28**:1342-9.
- Hartley AL, Birch JM, Blair V: **Second primary neoplasms in a population based series of patients diagnosed with renal tumours in childhood**. *Med Pediatr Oncol* 1994, **22**:318-24.
- Nielsen B, Braide I, Hasselbach H: **Evidence for an association between hairy cell leukemia and renal cell and colorectal carcinoma**. *Cancer* 1992, **70**:2087-90.
- Foa P, Iurlo A, Maiolo AT: **Renal cancer after busulphan treatment for chronic myeloid leukemia: therapeutic implications**. *Ann Oncol* 1993, **4**(6):521-2.
- Cooper GL, Shaffer DW, Raval HB: **Fine needle aspiration biopsy of multiple myeloma in a patient with renal cell carcinoma: a case report**. *Diagn Cytopathol* 1993, **9**:551-4.
- Sakai A, Kawano M, Kuramoto A: **Interleukin 6 produced by renal cell carcinoma cells and progression of multiple myeloma**. *N Engl J Med* 1991:1893-4.
- Rodriguez Díaz-Pavón J, Pugh W, Cabanillas F: **Simultaneous presentation of hairy cell leukemia and follicular small cleaved lymphoma in a patient with previous diagnosis of renal cell carcinoma**. *Hematol Oncol* 1995, **3**:63-7.
- Lokich JJ: **Secondary uncommon solid neoplasms in cured Hodgkin's disease and follow-up of the original B-DOPA chemotherapy patient group**. *Am J Clin Oncol* 1990, **13**(3):247-50.
- Davis BE, Sogani PC, Herr HW: **Association of primary germ cell tumor of the testis and renal cell carcinoma**. *J Urol* 1993, **150**:1489-91.
- Nishikubo CY, Kunkei LA, Figlin R: **An association between renal cell carcinoma and lymphoid malignancies**. *Cancer* 1996, **78**:2421-6.
- Canellos GP, Gollub J, Neyberg D: **Primary systemic treatment of advanced Hodgkin's disease with EVA**. *Annals of Oncology* 2003, **14**:268-72.
- Tabacu E, Galie N, Mitrea M: **Multiple primary cancers with different localizations and histologic types**. *Pneumologia* 2003, **52**(1):51-3.
- Marquez-Moreno AL, Manans-Uxo J, Amores-Ramirez F: **Synchronous chromophobe renal carcinoma and centrocytic lymphoma**. *Arch Esp Urol* 2003, **56**(4):415-7.

Pre-publication history

The pre-publication history for this paper can be accessed here:

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2490/6/10/prepub>

Publish with **BioMed Central** and every scientist can read your work free of charge

"BioMed Central will be the most significant development for disseminating the results of biomedical research in our lifetime."

Sir Paul Nurse, Cancer Research UK

Your research papers will be:

- available free of charge to the entire biomedical community
- peer reviewed and published immediately upon acceptance
- cited in PubMed and archived on PubMed Central
- yours — you keep the copyright

Submit your manuscript here:
http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/publishing_adv.asp

