



Autopsy and Case Reports

ISSN: 2236-1960

São Paulo, SP: Universidade de São Paulo, Hospital
Universitário

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Autopsy and Case Reports, vol. 6, no. 1, 2016, January-March, pp. 33-40

São Paulo, SP: Universidade de São Paulo, Hospital Universitário

DOI: 10.4322/acr.2016.021

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Acanthosis Nigricans associated with clear-cell renal cell carcinoma

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Campos FPF, Narvaez MRA, Reis PVS, et al. Acanthosis Nigricans associated with clear-cell renal cell carcinoma. Autopsy Case Rep [Internet]. 2016;6(1):33-40. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4322/acr.2016.021>

ABSTRACT

Acanthosis nigricans (AN), an entity recognized since the 19th century, is a dermatopathy associated with insulin-resistant conditions, endocrinopathies, drugs, chromosome abnormalities and neoplasia. The latter, also known as malignant AN, is mostly related to abdominal neoplasms. Malignant AN occurs frequently among elderly patients. In these cases, the onset is subtle, and spreading involves the flexural regions of the body, particularly the axillae, palms, soles, and mucosa. Gastric adenocarcinoma is the most frequent associated neoplasia, but many others have been reported. Renal cell carcinoma (RCC), although already reported, is rarely associated with malignant AN. The authors report the case of a woman who was being treated for depression but presented a long-standing and marked weight loss, followed by darkening of the neck and the axillary regions. Physical examination disclosed a tumoral mass in the left flank and symmetrical, pigmented, velvety, verrucous plaques on both axillae, which is classical for AN. The diagnostic work-up disclosed a huge renal mass, which was resected and further diagnosed as a RCC. The post-operative period was uneventful and the skin alteration was evanescent at the first follow-up consultation. The authors call attention to the association of AN with RCC.

Keywords

Acanthosis nigricans; Carcinoma, Renal Cell; Paraneoplastic Syndromes

CASE REPORT

A 67-year-old woman sought medical attention complaining of progressive weight loss and loss of appetite over the last 10 months, which was treated with antidepressants because of the suspicion of a mood disorder. In the meantime, she noticed darkening of the skin, but her mucosa, palms, and soles were spared. At the time she was hospitalized, she had lost

21 kg and presenting daily fever (38°C) accompanied by rigor and marked weakness. She brought the results of a normal colonoscopy and an upper digestive endoscopy, which had recently been performed. The physical examination disclosed a pale and cachectic patient weighing 43 kg (BMI of 17) with normal hemodynamic and respiratory parameters. The skin

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of the neck, axillary, and inframammary regions was darkened and thickened with a velvety appearance, which is consistent with the clinical diagnosis of acanthosis nigricans (AN) (Figure 1).

Peripheral lymphadenopathy was not found and physical examination of the lungs and heart was normal. However, although the abdomen was flat and flaccid, a hardened and painless mass was easily palpable in the left flank. The abdominal computed tomography confirmed the presence of a voluminous and heterogeneous mass, measuring 13.4 × 8.6 × 7.3 cm, predominantly hypoattenuating and with heterogeneous contrast enhancement. It anteriorly displaced the renal hilum, which was apparently without invasion (Figure 2).

The laboratory work-up revealed microcytic hypochromic anemia, thrombocytosis, normal renal function, and moderate hyponatremia. The skin biopsy showed thickened epidermis by marked hyperkeratosis and papillomatosis. The papillomatosis resulted from finger-like projections of the dermal

papillae to the surface, which was lined by thin epidermis. In between these projections, the epidermis was thicker than the epidermis overlying the papillae. There was no melanocytic proliferation or significant hyperpigmentation of the epidermal basal layer. The dermis had no significant inflammation. The pathological findings were consistent with AN (Figure 3).

The patient was submitted to a laparoscopic left total nephrectomy followed by tumor removal through a Pfannenstiel incision. The surgical specimen comprised an irregular-contour monoblock weighing 597 g and measuring 14.5 × 13.0 × 8.3 cm, which, at the cut surface, showed a tumor mass occupying nearly 85% of the renal parenchyma, extending until the renal sinus but apparently sparing the vascular structures. The remaining renal tissue showed the corticomedullary limit, which was partially preserved in less than 10% of the kidney (Figure 4).

The microscopic examination showed that the morphology was consistent with renal clear-cell



Figure 1. Physical examination showing darkening and thickening of the skin. Note the darkening skin in the neck and the velvety appearance in the infra axillary region.

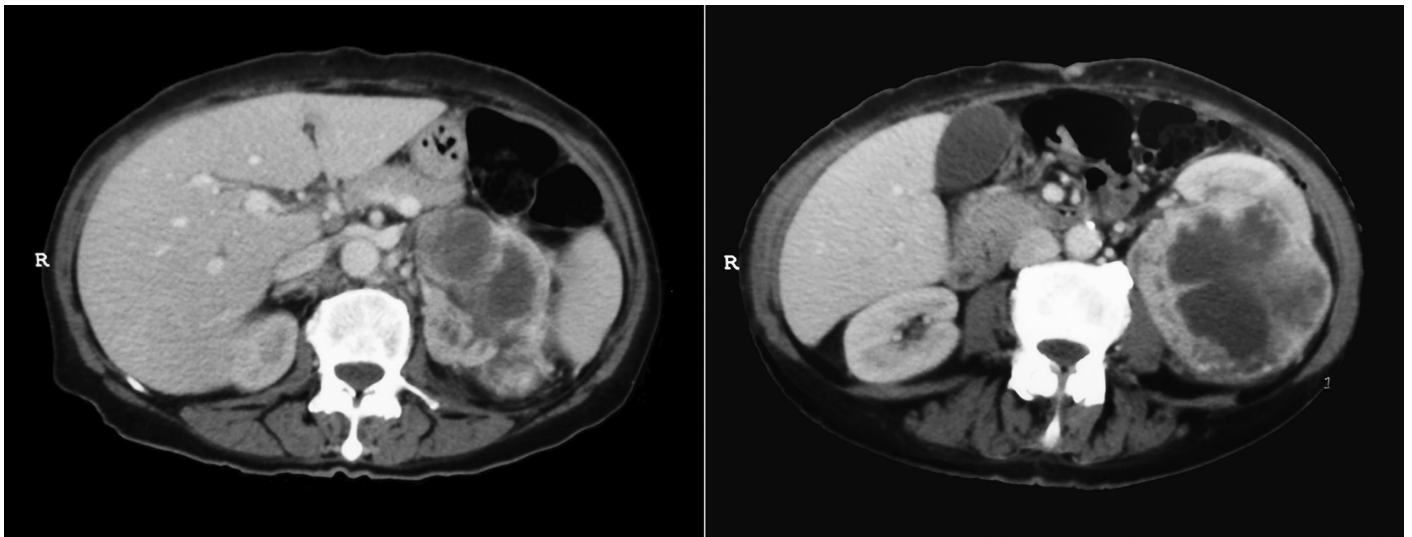


Figure 2. Axial computed tomography of the abdomen after intravenous contrast medium injection showing a large, heterogeneous and mixed attenuating mass anteriorly displacing the left kidney.

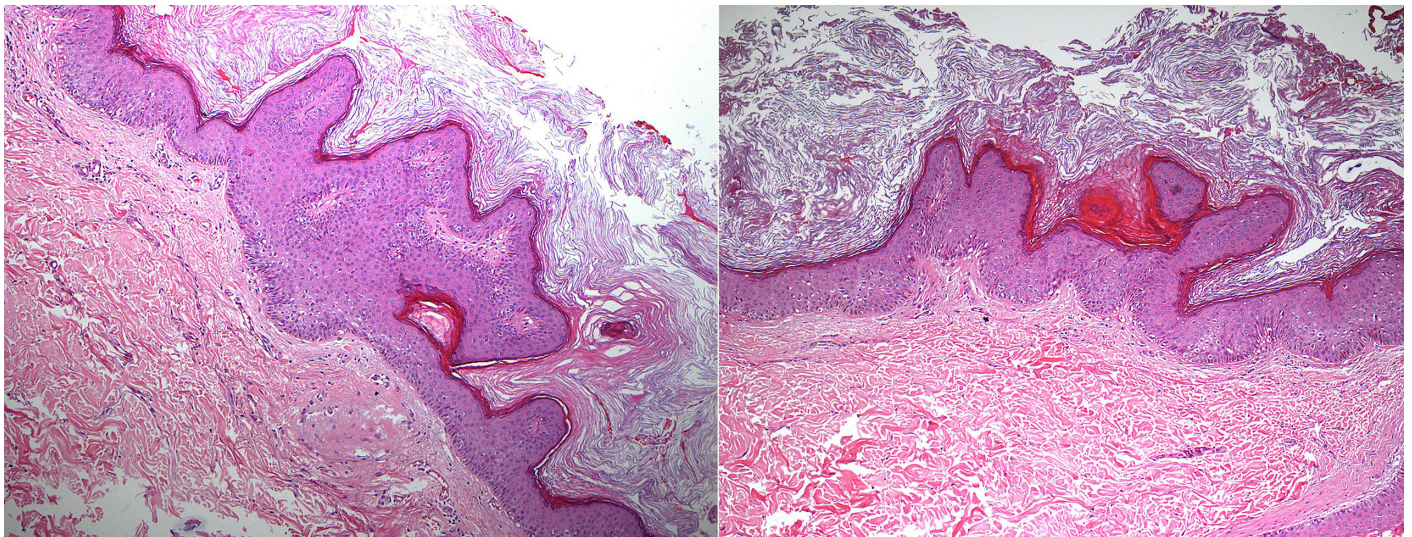


Figure 3. Photomicrography of the skin showing epidermal thickening due to “finger-like” papillomatosis and hyperkeratosis without melanocytic proliferation.

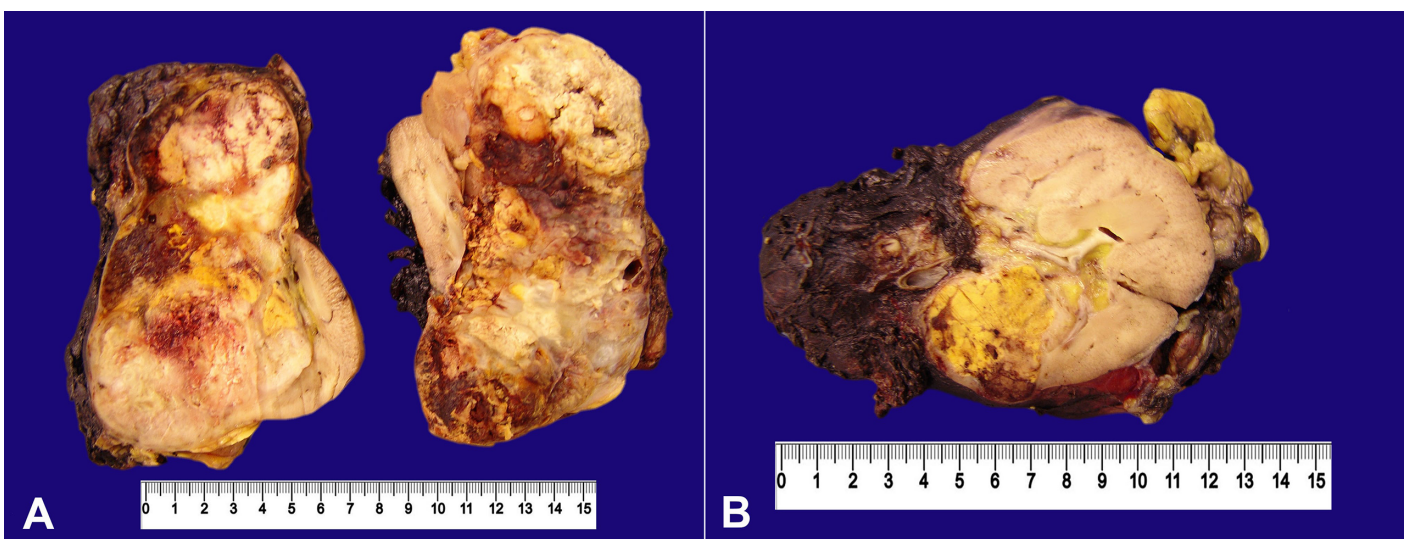


Figure 4. Gross findings of the formalin fixed surgical specimen. **A** and **B** – The huge extension of the tumor presenting the golden color in some areas due to the intracellular lipid accumulation.

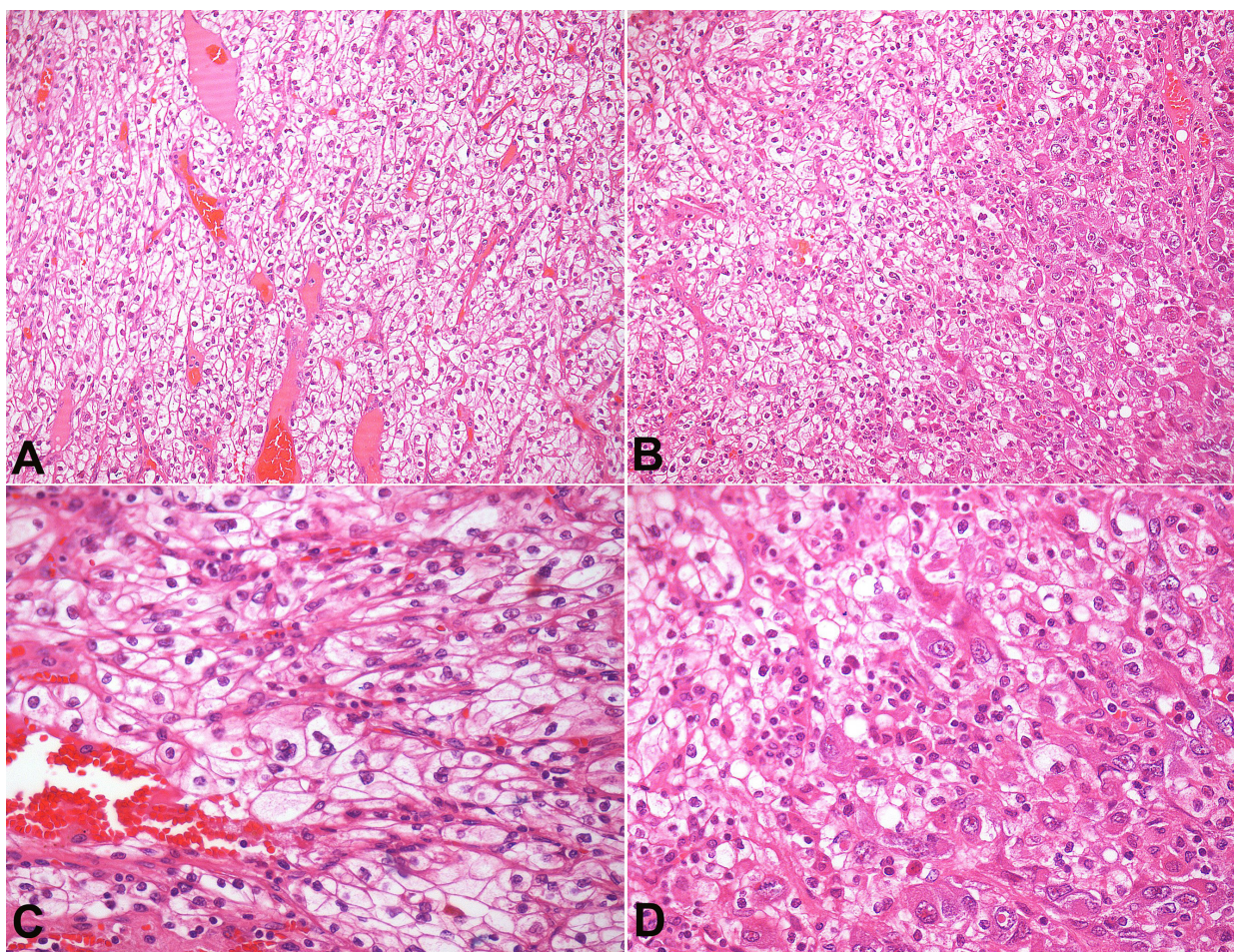


Figure 5. Photomicrography of the tumor. **A** and **B** – nests and sheets of epithelial cells with clear cytoplasm and distinct cell membrane, interspersed by a rich network of thin-walled vascular tissue (H&E, 200X). **C** and **D** – Note areas of eosinophilic cytoplasm (often seen in high-grade neoplasm) and nuclei of pleomorphic size and shape with loose chromatin, and the presence of macronucleoli characterizing the Fuhrman 4 nuclear grading.

carcinoma (Figure 5), Fuhrman 4 nuclear grade with necrosis extending into nearly 40% of the neoplasia. The tumor was restricted to the kidney but invasion was present within the fat tissue of the renal sinus, as well as in the lymphatics and the venules within the tumor. The surgical margins were free of tumor.

The post-operative period was uneventful and the patient was discharged on the seventh post-operative day with skin bleaching (Figure 6). She was referred to an oncological center for follow-up.

DISCUSSION

Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) accounts for 3% of all solid organ neoplasia, occurring mostly between the ages of 60 years and 70 years with a slight predominance among males.¹ Although the typical presentation of RCC is represented by flank pain,

palpable mass, and hematuria, only up to 20% of cases will present this triad, and it is common to diagnose large tumors in its origin before any previous accompanying symptoms. However, with the widespread use of imaging techniques, incidental diagnoses are becoming increasingly frequent, reaching almost 70% of cases.² Nevertheless, the diagnosis is also frequently made by the metastatic presentation instead of being done through the detection of the primary tumor.³ In this setting the diagnosis is suspected or is held by manifestations on various areas and systems of the human body: (i) the skin; (ii) the musculoskeletal system; (iii) the nervous system; (iv) the blood system; (v) the vascular system; (vi) the lungs and pleura; (vii) the heart; (viii) the endocrine system; and (ix) the gastrointestinal system.³⁻¹⁸

Dermatological manifestations of RCC, although seldom observed, may be represented by nodules: (i) metastasis (presented in 3–6% of the RCC) mostly

found in the scalp, the thorax, and the abdomen;^{1,19-22} or (ii) leukocytoclastic vasculitis, with or without ulceration.²³ Even rarer, the skin manifestations may also be represented by paraneoplastic syndromes, such as AN, palmar fibromatosis, erythrodermia, and bullous pemphigoid.^{24,25}

Paraneoplastic syndrome refers to conditions, signs, and symptoms secondary to the presence of a malignancy,²⁶ which, in the case of RCC, may be present in up to 40% of the cases, and are also represented by fever, cachexia, Stauffer's syndrome, polycythemia, hypercalcemia, hypertension, gynecomastia, galactorrhoea, and others, which subside after the tumor removal, and may upsurge with tumor relapse or metastatic disease.

Our patient's situation represents one of those cases of pauci symptomatic RCC (only weight loss); however, the misinterpretation (mood disorder) of the cause of weight loss was very regrettable. Our patient was being followed by a mental health service where the clinical hypothesis was far from the correct diagnosis, giving an opportunity for the large growth of the tumor. The darkening of the skin was probably also neglected what added to the marked weight loss should have raised the suspicion for malignancy.

It is suspected that AN was first diagnosed in 1867 by Mitchel.²⁷ However, it was only in 1890 that Pollitzer²⁸ and Janvosky²⁹ described the verrucous hyperpigmented dermatosis, which was named "acanthosis nigricans." Since then, many descriptions proliferated in the literature associating AN with many clinical conditions mostly related to insulin-resistance entities³⁰ such as: (i) obesity (up to 70% may present AN);³¹ (ii) type-2 diabetes; (iii) metabolic syndrome;³² and (iv) polycystic ovary syndrome,³³ other endocrinopathies (acromegaly, Cushing syndrome, hypothyroidism), Down syndrome, drug use (e.g. nicotinic acid, fusidic acid, and hormones), and genetic syndromes.³⁴ AN more often involves the neck, axilla, the region under the breast, the groin, and other skin folds. Less commonly, the back of the neck, face, periumbilical and anogenital areas, palms, soles, and mucosa can be involved. The lesions are often symmetrical and characterized by brownish, thickened, dry, and rough skin, with a velvet or leather appearance, sometimes showing verrucous or papillomatous excrescences. Patients with AN may complain that they have a kind of grime they cannot get rid of. Microscopically, the lesion is characterized by papillary hypertrophy (papillomatosis)

and hyperkeratosis. Hyperpigmentation is due to hyperkeratosis rather than an increase in melanin pigment in the skin.

In 1893, Ferdinand-Jean Darier first described the association of AN with malignancy (two cases with the descriptive title of "Dystrophie papilaire et pigmentaire",³⁵ which, although clinically very similar, usually affects palms and soles, with rapid onset and spread, afflicting the elderly population.^{34,36} Among all malignancies, gastric adenocarcinoma is particularly associated with up to 61% of all malignant AN, followed by neoplasia of the ovary, lungs, and breast. Much less frequent, esophageal, intestinal, biliary bladder, pancreas, prostate, bladder, and other urothelial carcinoma have been reported in association with AN.³⁶ Searching the PubMed database (irrespective of the period), using the keywords "acanthosis nigricans" crossed with "clear cell carcinoma," "urothelial carcinoma," "kidney," "renal carcinoma," and "paraneoplastic," we found 168 citations related to malignant AN—among them the association with renal malignancy are described as follows. In the Riegel and Jacobs series,³⁶ which comprised 277 cases of malignant AN, only 1 case of renal malignancy was reported; Moscardi et al.³⁷ reported a case of renal malignancy without histological identification; and Lee et al.³⁸ reported a case of renal urothelial carcinoma and AN. Therefore, we conclude that this association is very rare or at least under-reported. The pathogenesis of malignant AN, although not entirely understood, involves the action of an excess of transforming growth factor- α acting on the epidermal growth factor receptor inducing hyperstimulation of keratinocytes, which subside or disappear after tumor removal.³⁹ Generally, in 61% of cases the skin involvement is concomitant with the neoplasia; however, in 18% of cases AN appears many years before the neoplasia.⁴⁰

In our case, although delayed, AN was diagnosed concomitantly with the neoplasia since the skin alteration appeared when the patient had already started losing weight.

An evaluation of the patient during the early post-operative period (around the seventh day after surgery) showed a slight evanescence of the darkening color of the skin. On the second month after surgery, the AN was no longer detected on the neck, which showed its close association with the presence of the neoplasia (Figure 6).



Figure 6. Skin examination of the neck region 50 days after tumor removal. Note the almost complete disappearance of the acanthosis nigricans in this area.

The aim of this report was not only to show the association of RCC with AN, but also to call attention to this diagnosis in the elderly, most often when accompanied by weight loss without any other clinical feature that could raise the surveillance for neoplasia.

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Conflict of interest: None

Submitted on: January 5th, 2016

Accepted on: January 31st, 2016

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