

Management

of Advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma

Essay

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree of Urology by

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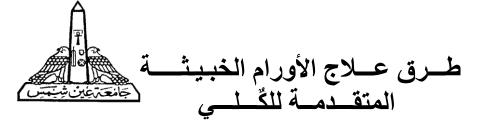
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2006



رسكالة وسيالك البولية توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير في جراحة المسالك البولية

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جامعة عين شمس

2006

بسلم الله الرحمان الرحيام

طرق علاج الأورام الخبيثة المتقدمة للكلي (التلخيص العربي)

- إن سرطان الكلي الخبيث من الأورام ذات النتائج الغير جيدة في علاجها

- تقدر الحالات الجديدة المكتشفة من سرطان الكلي حوالي 31000 حالة جديدة كل عام في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وحوالي 11900 حالة وفاة نتيجة لهذه الأورام سنويا.

- تقدر نسبة الانتشار السريع للورم بعيداً عن الكلي بنسبة 30% إلي 50%. وأن حوالي 20%- 30% من الحالات تكتشف بعد انتشار الورم بعيداً عن مكانة الأصلى وكنتيجة للأعراض المصاحبة في هذه الأماكن.

- تعتبر الرئتين والكبد والعظام والمخ والغدة الفوق كلوية هي الأماكن التي ينتشر اليها الورم مع الأخذ في الاعتبار إمكانية انتشار الورم في جميع أنحاء الجسم.

- ويدل انتشار الورم بعيدا عن الكليتين علي تأخر الحالة وسوء النتائج ويقلل العمر الافتراضي للمريض.

- وقد أصبحت معظم حالات الكلي تكتشف بالمصادفة أثناء عمل فحوصات للمريض. إن نتائج علاج هذا المرض سيئة وتخضع لكثير من العوامل أهمها الحالة العامة للمريض و أماكن انتشار الورم بعيداً عن الكليتين والمرحلة التي اكتشف فيها الورم والنوع الخلوي والباثولوجي للورم.

- ومن المعروف أن العلاج الأساسي في حالات سرطان الكلي الغير منتشر في مراحله الأولية هو التدخل الجراحي سواء بإستأصال الورم والحفاظ علي الجزء السليم من الكلية مع المتابعة او بإستأصال الكلي كلها و الأغشية المحيطة والغدد الليمفاوية والمتابعة أيضا ولكن بمجرد انتشار الورم خارج الكلية و الأغشية المحيطة إلي الأعضاء المجاورة للكلية يصبح التدخل الجراحي محدود ويحدد حسب الحالة.

- بينما يكون التدخل الجراحي في حالات الورم المنتشر إما لإستأصال اكبر جزء ممكن من الورم وهذا يخضع لحالة المريض للإبقاء علي حياة المريض أطول فترة ممكنة أو للتخلص من الآلام المبرحة أو النزيف البولي أو كجزء من بروتوكولات العلاجي المناعي للورم او لأستأصال الورم المرتجع اولأستأصال الأجزاء المنتشرة من الورم بعيداً عن الكليتين وهذه التدخل يرجع لحالة المريض ومدي الاستفادة من التدخل الجراحي.

- لقد ثبت بالتجربة أن العلاج الكيماوي والعلاج بالإشعاع ليس له جدوى في علاج هذه الحالات . ولكن وجد أن العلاج المناعي له نتائج جيده في علاج سرطان الكلي المتقدم والمنتشر وان نسبة الاستجابة بين 15 - 35 % وان هذا النوع من العلاج يزيد من العمر الافتراضي للمريض . وان هناك عدة بروتوكولات تحكم التدخل الجراحي بمصاحبة العلاج المناعي .

- هناك بعض الخصائص التي أدت الستخدام العلاج المناعي وهي:

* النقوص التلقائي للورم (يعتقد انه نتيجة لتدخل الجهاز المناعي).

*الاستجابة للعلاج المناعي.

*الدر اسات المعملية والتحاليل اثبت أن الخلايا الليمفاوية منتشرة في هذا النوع من الورم كنتيجة لوجود بعض البروتينات التي تجذب هذه الخلايا.

- ويعتمد العلاج المناعي علي استخدام الانترفيرون الفا والانترليوكين-2 وهذه المواد تعمل علي تحفيز الجهاز المناعي للجسم فتساعد الخلايا الليمفاوية علي مهاجمة الخلايا السرطانية وأيضا لها تأثير مباشر علي الخلايا السرطانية ولكن بدون تأثير علي الخلايا السليمة.

- هناك بعض البروتوكولات التي تعمل علي الحصول علي أفضل استخدام للانترفيرون الفا والانترليوكين-2 وبأقل أعراض جانبية.

- هناك بعض التجارب أيضا لاستخدام العلاج الجيني واستخدام التلقيح ضد الأورام السرطانية وأيضا العلاج باستخدام الأجسام المضادة أو العلاج بزارعة النخاع الشوكي أو استخدام بعض المواد الكيميائية مثل الثاليدوميد.

Acknowledgement

First, and foremost, thanks are for **GOD**, to whom I relate any success in achieving any a work in my life.

My words stand short of my supreme gratitude and thanks to *Prof. Dr. Mohamed Amin El-Baz Professor of Urology*, Ain Shams University, for his continuous supervision, valuable guidance, generous encouragement, help and overall, his moral support and kindness that gave me and this work a life to the scope of light.

Special thanks are for *Dr. Tarek Mostafa El-Zayat Assistant Professor of Urology*, Ain Shams University, for dedicating so much of his precious time, effort and for honest and constant guidance to complete this work, words of thanks are so little for his great help in preparation and completing this work.

I wish to thank my senior staff and my collagues in *Damanhour National Medical Institute* for their continuous help and support.

I wish to gift this work to *my father*, *my mother*, *my sister and* her husband to express my thanks and gratitude for their strong support in my whole life.

Also, I'm deeply indebted to *my wife* for her continuous efforts and prays.

List of Abbreviations

AML	Angiomyolipoma
5-FU	Fluorouracil
AJCC	American Joint Committee on Cancer
CD ₃	Complement D ₃
CT	Computerized Tomography
CTLs	Cytotoxic T-Lymphocytes
DC	Dendritic Cells
ECOG	Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group
FDG	18 Fluoro-2-deoxyglucose
GVT	Graft-Versus-Tumor
HPRCC	Hereditary Papillary Renal Cell Carcinoma
IFN	Interferon
IL	Interleukins
IV	Intravenous
IVC	Inferior Vena Cava
LAK	Lymphokine-activated Killer cells
MDCT	Multi Detector C T
MHC	Major Histocompatibility Complex
MRCC	Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Isotope
MSKCC	Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center
NCI	National Cancer Institute
NF	Nuclear Factor
NK	Natural Killer cells
PET	Positron Emission Tomography
RCC	Renal Cell Carcinoma
SC	Subcutaneous
SWOG	South West Oncology Group
TC	Cytotoxic T cells
TGF	Tumor Growth Factor
TILs	Tumor Infiltrating Lymphocytes
TS	Tuberous Sclerosis
UICC	International Union Against Cancer

US	Ultrasonography
V/S	Versus
VEGF	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor
VHL	Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome

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Aim Of The work

The purpose of this article is to review the various types of biologic therapies that have been evaluated for the treatment of renal cell carcinoma and to lay a foundation for where research will take this important topic in the future. And also lay a foundation for the role of surgery in treatment of advanced Renal cell carcinoma

Anatomical Background

The kidneys are reddish brown in colour and approximately 10 cm. Long, 5 cm. Wide, and 2.5 cm. thick. They are ovoid in outline, and the lateral and medial borders are convex, but the medial is deeply indented and concave at its middle where a wide, vertical cleft (the hilus) transmits the structures entering and leaving the kidney, and leads into a space within it, the sinus of the kidney. The hilus lies approximately at the level of the first lumbar vertebra. The kidneys lie obliquely in the upper parts of the paravertebral gutters (posterior to the peritoneum) against the structures covering the sides of the vertebrae from the last thoracic to the third lumbar.

The superior extremities are medial to the inferior extremities, and the medial and lateral borders face anteromedially and posterolaterally. Thus the anterior and posterior surfaces face anterolaterally and posterolaterally respectively. (**Kabalin,1992**).

The upper end of the ureter expands into the pelvis of the kidney, and this passes through the hilus to become continuous with some short, funnel-like tubes (calyces) which unite it to the kidney tissue. The renal vessels lie anterior to the pelvis of the kidney, but some of their branches and tributaries pass posterior to it. Lymph vessels and nerves also pass through the hilus into the sinus which is packed with fat (**Graves,1986**).

The kidney is enclosed in a dense fibrous capsule which is readily stripped from its surface. At the hilus, the capsule passes into and lines the sinus of the kidney, becoming continuous with the walls of the calyces where they are attached to the kidney. The fibrous capsule is surrounded by a fatty capsule (perirenal fat), and this fills the space inside the loosely fitting sheath of renal fascia which enclose it with the kidney and suprarenal. The layers of renal fascia fuse with each other, and become continuous laterally with the transversalis fascia, superiorly with the diaphragmatic fascia, and medially fuse around the renal vessels. Inferiorly the layers of the renal fascia are only loosely united, and may be separated for some distance below the kidney. Abscesses may form in the fatty capsule and cause swelling of the loin. The kidney may descend to an unusually low level if the supporting fatty capsule is absorbed; the renal vessels are then its only support. Such a descent may lead to kinking of the ureter and failure of the urine to drain freely down. There may be a considerable collection of fat (pararenal fat) between the peritoneum and the renal fascia, and air injected into the loose retroperitoneal tissues anterior to the sacrum ascends to the level of the kidneys, and surrounding them, makes their outlines readily visible on X-ray examination (William's et al, 1995).

Developmentally the kidney is first formed in the pelvis and ascends to its final position. Its ascent may be arrested at any point, and thus the kidney may be found near the superior aperture of the lesser pelvis. As it ascends, the kidney receives a different blood supply at each level, thus accessory renal arteries from the aorta may be found entering the lower pole of a normally placed kidney. When first formed, the rudiments of the two kidneys are close together and may fuse anterior to the aorta, forming a horseshoe kidney. Such a kidney cannot ascend beyond the level of origin of the inferior mesenteric artery which bars its ascent. The kidneys are larger relative to body size in children, and, at birth, the kidneys are irregular in contour with multiple fetal lobations. These lobations typically disappear in the first years of life. By adulthood, the lateral surface of the kidney usually forms a smooth convexity with rounded upper and lower poles; fetal lobulations may persist as an abnormal variation (William's et al , 1995).

Anatomic Relations

In most individuals the right kidney lies 1 to 2 cm lower in the retroperitoneum than does the left due to presence of the liver; The upper pole of the left kidney typically lies at the level of the 12th thoracic vertebral body, and its lower pole at the level of the 3rd lumbar vertebra. The right kidney usually extends from the top of the

first lumbar vertebra to the bottom of the third lumbar vertebra. The kidneys are remarkably mobile organs, and their positions vary with inspiratory and expiratory movement of the diaphragm as well as with changes in position from upright to supine to head down (Trendelenburg position).

The posterior relations of the kidneys to the abdominal wall musculature are relatively symmetrical (Fig 3-1).

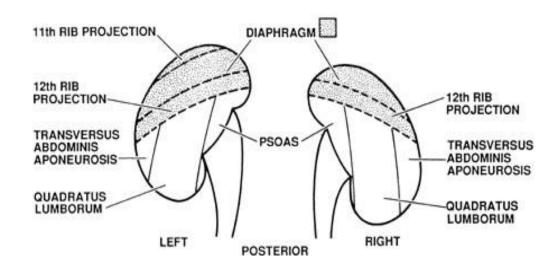


Fig 3-1: The posterior relations of the kidneys (McVay, 1984)

Anterior relations, the right and left kidneys differ significantly in their relationships to both intraperitoneal and extraperitoneal organs (Fig 3-2). (McVay, 1984).

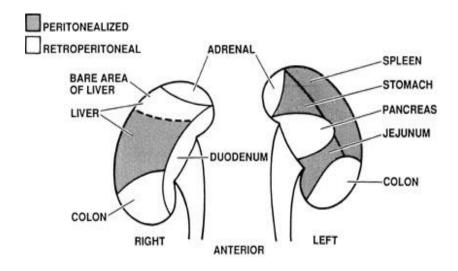


Fig 3-2 : Anterior relations of the kidneys. (McVay, 1984).

Renal Vasculature

The renal artery divides into four or five branches close to the hilus. The majority pass anterior to the pelvis of the kidney (but one or two pass posterior to it), and giving off twigs to the structures in the sinus, branch into lobar arteries, one to each papilla. These divide into interlobar arteries which enter the kidney substance near the papilla, and ascending at the sides of the pyramid, divide into arcuate arteries at the corticomedullary junction. The arcuate arteries run parallel to the surface of the kidney between the pyramid and its cortical cap. They do not anastomose with adjacent arcuate arteries, but send branches vertically towards the surface of the kidney, the

interlobular arteries. Afferent arterioles pass from these to the glomeruli. The efferent arterioles from the glomeruli either pass to another group of capillaries around the convoluted tubules, or run as straight arterioles into the medulla from the glomeruli close to medulla. The capillaries drain into interlobular veins, and then to the interlobar veins, which begin deep to the renal capsule as stellate veins, and pass through the kidney tissue to the sinus. (Sykes, 1963)

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