

A case of membranous glomerulopathy associated with lung cancer and review of the literature

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Abstract. Membranous nephropathy (MN) is the most commonly occurring nephrotic syndrome in adults as well as the most common paraneoplastic nephropathy associated with solid tumors, and it is mostly associated with gastrointestinal system and lung carcinomas. Accurate diagnosis is important as the treatment of paraneoplastic glomerulonephritis is very varied from that of idiopathic ones. In the current report, a case of a patient that was referred with proteinuria and edema and was diagnosed with lung cancer, and responded markedly to treatment of malignancy, with improvement of MN, is presented. Active cancer is present in all patients with paraneoplastic MN. In numerous patients, the paraneoplastic MN and cancer diagnoses are made within one year of each other. The treatment of paraneoplastic syndromes is usually associated with the treatment of primary malignancy. There are conflicting data on which treatment modality is more suitable. In conclusion, further studies are required in order to determine the actual incidence of cancer in patients with nephropathy, explain the physiopathological association between cancer and nephropathy and to determine the most suitable treatment approaches.

Introduction

Nephrotic syndrome is one of the most easily diagnosed kidney diseases due to its established criteria. It is a clinical entity characterized by proteinuria >3.5 g/1.73 m² for 24 h along with hypoalbuminemia, edema and hyperlipidemia. In glomerular diseases presenting with nephrotic syndrome, there is a defect in glomerular filtration barrier (1). Membranous nephropathy (MN), is a pathological entity characterized by

diffuse thickening in the glomerular basement membrane, as viewed under light microscopy. Although 75% of MN cases are idiopathic, the remaining are associated with infections, malignancies, autoimmune diseases and drug toxicity (2).

The diagnosis of paraneoplastic nephropathy is made according to certain criteria: Clinical and histological remission with complete removal of the tumor or complete remission with chemotherapy, nephrological relapse concurrent with the recurrence of malignancy and physiological connection between two diseases including tumor antigens and antitumor antibodies along with immune deposits (3). MN is the nephrotic syndrome occurring most frequently in adults and the paraneoplastic nephropathy detected most commonly in association with solid tumors (4), and it is most commonly associated with the gastrointestinal system and lung adenocarcinomas (1). Accurate diagnosis is important as the treatment of paraneoplastic glomerulonephritis is different from that of idiopathic nephropathies. The aim of the present report was to present the case of a patient who was referred with proteinuria and edema, was diagnosed with MN and subsequently lung cancer and responded markedly to treatment of malignancy with improvement of MN.

Case report

A 62 year old male patient with a history of coronary artery disease and a history of smoking (36 pack-years) underwent kidney biopsy in July 2012 due to widespread edema and 11.8 g/day proteinuria, high creatinine levels (1.63 mg/dl; normal range 0.8-1.3), hyperlipidemia (total cholesterol 478 mg/dl, normal range 110-200; low density lipoprotein, 359 mg/dl, normal range 60-130) and hypoalbuminemia (albumin 1.6 g/dl, normal range 3.5-5). Histological analysis of the kidney biopsy was consistent with membranous nephropathy (Fig. 1 reveals thickening in the glomerular basement membrane detected with hematoxylin and eosin staining and Fig. 2 highlights subepithelial deposits detected using immunohistochemistry staining for immunoglobulin G). In etiological investigations, spiculated contoured lesions were detected in the lungs: a 17 mm lesion in the right lung apex and a 22 mm lesion in the upper lobe posterior segment. Subsequently, the patient underwent positron emission tomography-computed tomography (PET-CT) investigation and increased 18-fluorodeoxyglucose

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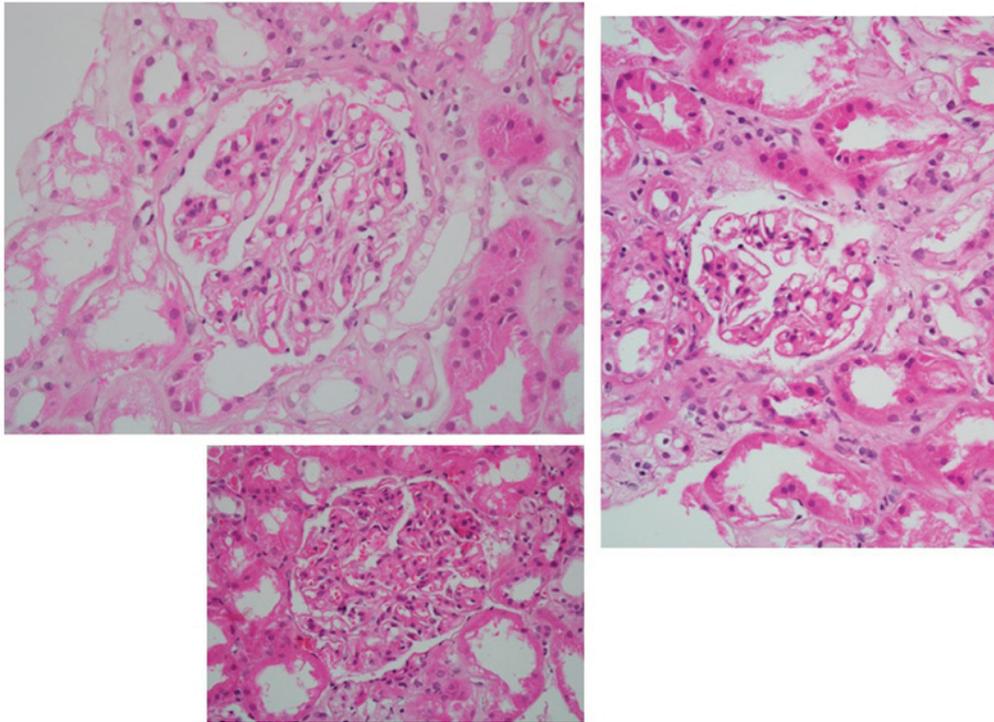


Figure 1. Thickening in glomerular basement membrane. Hematoxylin and eosin staining; magnification, x400.

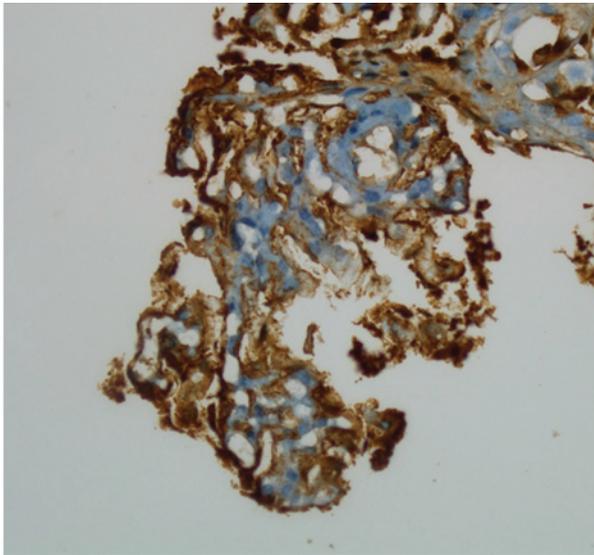


Figure 2. Granular staining as determined by immunohistochemistry in subepithelial deposits in the glomerular basement membrane. Immunoglobulin G; magnification x400.

(18-FDG) involvement was identified in the mediastinal lymphadenopathies (LAPs), nodules in the apex and posterior segment of upper lobe of right lung. Pathological sampling was performed using fiber optic bronchoscopy, which initially detected adenocarcinoma. The patient underwent wedge resection and lymph node dissection and was diagnosed with T3N2M0 stage disease according to the TNM classification of malignant tumors (5), and stage 3 B lung adenocarcinoma according to the American Joint Committee on Cancer 2010 criteria (6). Adjuvant radiotherapy (with paclitaxel 45 mg/m²

on day 1 and carboplatin AUC 2 on day 1, every 7 days during thoracic radiotherapy) and then paclitaxel (175 mg/m² on day 1 + carboplatin AUC-5 on day 1, every 21 days for 6 cycles) chemotherapy was administered. Two months following surgery, the proteinuria had regressed to 175 mg/day. After six months (the end of chemotherapy), the proteinuria had increased to 817 mg/day. PET-CT investigation was performed and the apical region of the upper lobe of the right lung and upper posterior segment of the right lung increased pathologic 18-FDG uptake were identified and, considering recurrence, a right lung upper lobectomy + mediastinal lymph node dissection were performed. Pathological examination detected residual carcinoma areas and 20 lymph nodes exhibiting reactive changes. The patient was followed without intervention and proteinuria decreased to 92 mg/day. MN was observed to be in complete remission. After six months of follow-up, due to suspicion of recurrence, PET-CT was performed and increased 18F-FDG involvement was observed in the right lung middle lobe and the anterior and posterior of the right hemithorax in the diaphragmatic pleura and 9th costa. The patient is in complete remission for nephrotic syndrome and has no associated symptoms. Nivolumab treatment was commenced for recurrent metastatic lung carcinoma. Patient received 6 courses of treatment and has been in complete remission for MN for 33 months.

Discussion

Two important risk factors differentiating paraneoplastic membranous nephropathy from idiopathic MN are an age >65 and a history of smoking >20 pack-years. All patients with paraneoplastic MN also have active cancer. The age range of patients with paraneoplastic MN was 55-65 and the median

age was 60. In the majority of patients, the diagnosis of paraneoplastic MN and cancer are made within 1 year; however, in half of patients, cancer symptoms are present at the diagnosis of MN (7). Malignancy is detected in 11-13% of patients with nephrotic syndrome (1).

Lee *et al* (8) reported that of 101 nephrotic syndromes, 11 were associated with malignancy and of these 8 presented with MN. Eagan (9) reported that 28/67 patients with a nephrotic syndrome-associated malignancy had lung cancer.

In the recent study of Lefaucheur *et al* (10) on 240 patients with MN, cancer prevalence was determined at the rate of 10% in patients diagnosed with MN, and this study had one of the largest patient series published so far. It was stated that this association becomes more marked with age; comparisons were made with general population and it was established that cancer prevalence was 10-fold higher in patients with MN for both sexes and all age groups. It was also reported that carcinomas (20 cases, 83.3%) account for the majority of MN-associated tumors, and the most common locations were lung (8 patients, 4 squamous cell and 4 adenocarcinoma) and prostate (5 patients) (10). Another important point stressed in this previous study was that proteinuria decreased with tumor regression. Similarly, in other previous studies, the prevalence of cancer in patients with MN was reported to be 5-22% (11,12).

In a recent meta-analysis (13), it was stated that majority of malignancies in MN patients are solid tumors (86%, 73 cases) and hematological malignancies were observed in 14% of cases (12 cases). Lung cancer is the most common accompanying malignancy (22 cases, 26%) followed by prostate cancer (13 cases, 15%), colorectal cancer (9 cases, 11%), breast cancer (6 cases, 7%), stomach and esophagus cancer (5 cases, 6%), bladder cancer (4 cases, 5%) and cervical and uterine cancers (3 cases, 4%). In the present study, similar to the study of Lefaucheur *et al* (10), MN cancer prevalence was reported to be 10% and the mean age of the patients was 66.35±6.75.

The treatment of paraneoplastic syndromes is usually associated with the treatment of primary malignancy. There are conflicting data on which treatment modality is more appropriate. In a previous study, it was reported that complete surgical resection of small lesion lung cancers prevents the progression of nephrotic syndromes and decreases the excretion of urinary protein (14). In the present case, chemotherapy was administered following surgical intervention and nephropathy resolved during this process. Although it is not possible to say definitively which treatment was effective, following a second recurrence, the patient underwent only surgical intervention and proteinuria returned to the normal physiological range, which underscores the contribution of surgery. In a case report (15) including two patients with stage 3 squamous cell lung cancer, paraneoplastic syndrome improved with radiotherapy and it was reported that these patients may be administered radiotherapy. In another previous report, it was stated that chemotherapy led to the regression of nephrotic syndrome (16). In an additional case report, (17) it was stated that in a patient with stage 3 non small cell lung cancer, chemotherapy led to dramatic improvement in cancer and MN, but ~14 months later, MN also recurred along with the recurrence in cancer. Unlike the aforementioned case, in our case, cancer recurrence was identified twice, and at the second recurrence, an increase in proteinuria was observed (817 mg/day), but this

returned to normal levels following surgery and MN coursed in remission.

In conclusion, further studies are required in order to determine the real incidence of cancer in paraneoplastic nephropathy patients, to explain the association between cancer and nephropathy and to determine the most effective treatment approaches.

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