Severe blood loss anaemia and recurrent intussusceptions as first presentation of bowel metastatic renal cell carcinoma: A case report and review of the literature

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Abstract. Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) may metastasize to almost any organ, but bowel metastases are highly unusual. A 75-year-old man presented with symptoms and signs of severe anaemia due to bowel bleeding and abdominal pain due to recurrent bowel intussusception. The patient underwent surgery and was identified to have intraluminal metastases from metastatic RCC. To the best of our knowledge, few cases of metastases from RCC manifesting as synchronous intraluminal polypoid tumours have been described in the literature. The present report focused on the importance of two aspects that must be considered: The role of accurate diagnosis and of surgery treating intestinal metastases that may lead to symptom control and prolonged survival.

Introduction

Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is a common malignancy, of which there were ~12,600 cases in 2015 in Italy (1). It represents 3% of all adult malignancies in this region, and is the third most frequent urologic malignancy after prostate and bladder cancer (2). RCC accounts for 90% of kidney cancer cases, and ~80% of these are clear cell carcinomas (3,4). The majority of cases of renal cancer are asymptomatic and are diagnosed incidentally, due to more extensive use of diagnostic imaging, whereas the classic triad of haematuria, flank pain and palpable abdominal mass are rarely the first symptoms of presentation, occurring in 4-17% of cases (5,6).

On occasion, the symptoms occurring due to the presence of intestinal metastasis may be the first presentation of renal cancer (7,8). These symptoms usually include nausea, abdominal pain, intussusception, weight loss, melena, bowel perforation, and primarily, gastrointestinal bleeding caused by the infiltration of intestinal vessels (9).

The current study presents the case of a 75-year old male in which severe anaemia due to bowel bleeding and abdominal pain from recurrent bowel intussusceptions were the first presentations of metastatic renal cell carcinoma. A review of the cases of bowel metastasis from renal cell carcinoma described in the literature from 2006 to the present was also conducted (Table I). Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for the publication of this case report and accompanying images.

Case presentation

In February 2014, a 75-year old male presented to San Paolo Hospital (Naples Italy) emergency department with symptoms and signs of severe anaemia: Tachycardia, pallor, fatigue and hypotension. The patient's medical history was relevant for chronic gastritis, prostate cancer, diabetes mellitus and Parkinson’s disease, recurrent abdominal pain and constipation. Laboratory tests revealed severe anaemia (haemoglobin level, 5.6 g/dl, normal range 14-18 g/dl) that required a transfusion of packed red blood cells. At rectal examination, tarry stools compatible with melena were evident and an esophagogastroduodenoscopy was performed, but was negative for bleeding lesions. Abdominal ultrasound revealed the presence of a lesion of 35 mm in the lower pole of the left kidney suspicious for a neoplastic lesion and thickening of the bowel loops into the abdomen centre. These findings were further detailed with a total body computerized tomography (CT) scan that confirmed the neoplastic lesion of the left kidney and revealed thickening of the wall of the jejunal loops with target lesions.
The CT scan revealed the requirement for a colonoscopy, which was negative. During hospitalization, numerous red blood transfusions were required for the persistence and worsening of anaemia. Technetium-labelled erythrocyte scintigraphy was performed to localize the site of acute gastrointestinal bleeding. It exhibited accumulation in proximity to the lower pole of the right kidney extending to the right iliac fossa for peristaltic transportation; these findings identified the jejunal loops as the source of bleeding (Fig. 1).

Therefore, the patient underwent an exploratory laparotomy, which determined multiple jejuno-jejunal intussusceptions with a number of pedunculated polyloid formations that occupied all the jejunum, with dimensions ranging between 1 and 8 cm. There was also a pedunculated polyloid formation in the distal ileum. A small neoplastic lesion of the lower pole of the left kidney was identified using palpation. Resection of the jejunum with side-to-side anastomosis was performed. The postoperative course was uneventful without complications.

Macroscopic examination of the jejunal segment revealed 23 polyps, covered with eroded mucosa (the largest measuring 8x5 cm), with a yellow-grey colour when dissected (Fig. 2). Histopathology tests revealed cellular elements with abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm, atypical nuclei with aspects of signet ring cell, atypical mitotic figures and angioinvasion, which were positive for cytokeratin, vimentin and Wilms cancer protein. The definitive diagnosis was metastases from high-grade renal cell carcinoma. Metastases were also identified in 5/40 removed lymph nodes. The patient was discharged 10 days after surgery without any complications. The multidisciplinary team decided to begin only best supportive care, due to the patient's comorbidity, old age and poor performance status. The patient succumbed to mortality in December 2014, nine months following surgery.

Discussion

Between 25 and 30% of patients are found to have metastases at diagnosis, and a further 30-50% of patients with local disease will develop metastases during the course of their illness (10). Approximately 60% of kidney cancer cases are diagnosed incidentally, as a direct result of the more extensive use of diagnostic imaging in patients not suspected for renal cancer (11,12).

The sizes of primary tumours are not associated with the risk of metastasis. The major sites of kidney cancer metastasis are lung (75%), bone (20%), lymph nodes (11%), liver (18%), and brain (8%) but virtually all organs may be affected (7). However, intestinal metastasis is rare and usually occurs when there is widespread dissemination of the primary cancer. In the current case, bowel metastases were the only site of metastases from RCC. The present study examined the literature for cases of bowel metastasis from RCC published from 2006 to present, and identified 24 case reports (Table I).

Symptoms of bowel metastases from RCC usually include nausea, abdominal pain, intussusception, weight loss, melena, bowel perforation (9) gastrointestinal bleeding (due to the invasion of the intestinal vessels by the disease), which in the reported cases represented ~55.6% of the onset of manifestations of intestinal metastasis from RCC, and symptoms of intestinal obstruction due to the presence of a mass within the intestinal wall (12), which in the current review was found to be present in 50% of patients.

However, there is a delay in diagnosis in the identification of metastases to the small intestine. Certain patients with gastrointestinal bleeding remain undiagnosed even following upper endoscopy and colonoscopy in, as these regions are challenging to access for diagnosis (13) and traditional methods of investigating the small intestine such as barium follow-through and CT have a low yield for cancer detection. Abdominal CT is only able to reveal a thickening of the intestinal wall and a fold in the intestine (14), and is frequently unable to determine the cause, as in the present review, in which the diagnosis of metastases to the small intestine is performed in 65% of cases.

Diagnosis of small bowel metastasis in RCC is most frequently performed by upper enteroscopy with tissue sampling, where the lesion can be detected as an ulcer, submucosal mass with ulceration or multiple nodules or small polyps of varying sizes (15). Capsule endoscopy (CE) is a simple, safe, and comfortable diagnostic technique, but does not allow biopsies and it is not performed when intussusception is suspected. On the other hand, double balloon enteroscopy (DBE) is a useful method for histological confirmation of small bowel lesions. Using the combination of CE and DBE, it is possible to obtain clear endoscopic images of the lesions and histological diagnosis prior to the patient undergoing surgery. CE is a reliable approach to such screening, and DBE is an effective approach to the histological diagnosis of small intestinal neoplasms (16,17).

The duration of the interval between initial nephrectomy and presentation of intestinal metacronous metastases ranges from 3 months to 20 years, and correlates with overall survival (12,18-20). The mean time from nephrectomy to metastatic recurrence is 8 years, and ~11% of metastases occur after ≥10 years (21). Few cases of renal cancer present with synchronous bowel metastasis, including the current case.

Small bowel intraluminal metastases from renal cell cancer are unusual (2-4%) (22) and autopsy cases revealed an incidence of 0.7-14.6% (23,24). Several mechanisms may be hypothesized including: Peritoneal dissemination, direct spread from an intra-abdominal malignancy, haematogenous and lymphatic spread (25). Haematogenous dissemination from the pulmonary circulation appears to have an important role in the metastatic spread of RCC to the intestine (26) and the majority of patients with intestinal metastases have lung involvement (9).

Males are more commonly affected (male: female=1.5:1) and the incidence of metastasis from RCC increases with age (12). In the current review, males were more commonly affected (22 M vs. 4F; ratio 5:1). The mean age at diagnosis of metastasis was 61 years (median age, 61; range, 32-86 years). The possible aetiology of extensive small bowel metastasis presenting as polyposis, may be transient showering of multiple tumour emboli in the celiac and mesenteric arteries (17). The cases of isolated intestinal metastases were rare, and generally the metastases are also present in other organs (27) In the case of right-sided RCC, the probability of duodenal metastasis is always higher due to the greater risk of loco-regional invasion (28). Intestinal metastases occur equally in the jejunum and the ileum (usually present
Table I. A review of the cases of bowel metastasis from renal cell carcinoma.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First author, Sex, Year</th>
<th>Presenting symptoms</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Anatomic site of polyp</th>
<th>Number of largest polyp</th>
<th>Dimensions of polyp cm</th>
<th>Interval between primary diagnosis and metastasis</th>
<th>Histology</th>
<th>Other involved organs</th>
<th>Renal vein invasion</th>
<th>Intussusception</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Overall survival (Refs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sasaki, M 2006</td>
<td>Abdominal pain</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Small bowel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.5x3.5</td>
<td>11 years</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes (ileum)</td>
<td>Surgical resection of ileum and jejunum resection</td>
<td>Few months (42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roviello, M 2006</td>
<td>Melena, anaemia, bowel obstruction</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Jejunum</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.5x4.5</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>Lung Brain</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes (jejenum)</td>
<td>Surgical resection of small bowel</td>
<td>Alive after 24 months (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rampersad, F 2006</td>
<td>Bowel obstruction</td>
<td>Laparotomy</td>
<td>Ileum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2x3</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes (ileum)</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>NA (49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathia, M 2006</td>
<td>Abdominal mass</td>
<td>Endoscopy</td>
<td>Duodenum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4x4</td>
<td>1 years</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>Renal vein</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Polypectomy</td>
<td>NA (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahli, F 2007</td>
<td>Bowel obstruction</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Jejunum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1 years</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>NA (50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sridhar, M 2008</td>
<td>Vomit</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Ileum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.9x3.4</td>
<td>7 years</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>Renal vein, inferior vena cava</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Surgical resection of small bowel</td>
<td>21 months (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eo, M 2008</td>
<td>Abdominal pain</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Jejunum</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.3x3.5</td>
<td>9 months</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes (jejenum)</td>
<td>Surgical resection of jejunum surgery</td>
<td>Alive after 10 months (33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rustagi, M 2011</td>
<td>Bleeding, anaemia, melena</td>
<td>Endoscopy</td>
<td>Duodenum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7x4</td>
<td>13 years</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes (jejenum)</td>
<td>Therapy (sorafenib)</td>
<td>10 months (28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vazquez, M 2011</td>
<td>Endoscopy</td>
<td>Jejunum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.12x0.17</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>Gluteus bone</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>Alive after 6 months (53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takeda, M 2011</td>
<td>Bleeding</td>
<td>Endoscopy</td>
<td>Jejunum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.12x0.17</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>Alive after 6 months (53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First author, year,</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Presenting symptoms</td>
<td>Diagnosis</td>
<td>Anatomic site</td>
<td>Number of polypoid lesions</td>
<td>Number of largest polyp cm</td>
<td>Interval of diagnosis of primary tumour and metastasis</td>
<td>Histology</td>
<td>Other involved organs</td>
<td>Renal vein invasion</td>
<td>Intussusception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vashi, M, 2011</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Anaemia, fatigue</td>
<td>Endoscopy</td>
<td>Small bowel</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang, F, 2012</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Anaemia, fatigue</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Duodenum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3x5</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>Lung Pancreas</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhao, M, 2012</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Melena, vomit</td>
<td>Endoscopy</td>
<td>Duodenum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerkeni, M, 2012</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Bowel obstruction</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Ileum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17 months</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aissa, M, 2012</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Bowel obstruction</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Small bowel</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>Tubulo-papillary, Lung</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longo, F, 2013</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Anaemia</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Ileum</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>Lung big toe</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hegde, M, 2014</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Vomit</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Ileum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.3x2.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>Intrarenal venous, Yes (ileo-ileum)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staderini, M, 2015</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Subcutaneous nodules</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Sigmoid colon</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>Peritoneum, Lung subcutaneous</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ismail, M, 2015</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Vomit, Abdominal pain</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Jejunum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19 years</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorsky, M, 2015</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Syncope, bleeding</td>
<td>Endoscopy</td>
<td>Jejunum/ileum</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Lymph nodes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budmiger, M, 2015</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Vomit, abdominal pain, melena</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Jejunum</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>Lymph nodes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geramizadeh, M, 2015</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Vomit, abdomenal pain, melena</td>
<td>Endoscopy</td>
<td>Duodenum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7x5 cm</td>
<td>16 years</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trojaniello, M, 2016</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Anaemia</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Jejunum/ileum</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8x5 cm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Clear cell</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CT, computed tomography; NA, not available; M, male; F, female.
occlusion due to the phenomenon of intussusception, which is rare in adults and accounts for 1% of all bowel obstruction cases (31). Intussusceptions are more frequent in the jejunum and ileum, and detection of an intestinal intussusception in patients with RCC must always raise suspicion of a secondary metastasis in the small intestine (32,33). The management of adult intussusception remains controversial; however, metastasectomy may extend patient survival (34). Therefore, surgical resection of the involved intestinal segment has been recommended as the treatment of choice (35,36). The diagnosis of intussusception is complex, but in the majority of cases CT allows the diagnosis of the presence of an intraluminal soft-tissue density within the lumen of the bowel, the intussuscepted hernia, referred to as the ‘target’ sign, which is associated with the presence of eccentric mesenteric fat and vessels and is considered a pathognomonic sign of intussusception on CT images (37).

Other authors instead identify other equally valid diagnostic methods, including barium enema, abdominal ultrasound, plain film X-rays and radionucleotide studies (38-40) and colour Doppler ultrasound may be used to evaluate the vascularity of the intussusception and to predict bowel viability (41). However, the diagnosis can be too challenging to determine preoperatively, and is performed only during the surgical examination. Colonoscopy and sigmoidoscopy are usually nondiagnostic (19).

At present, there have been few case reports detailing intussusceptions of the small intestine secondary to RCC (19,42-46), with only one other case (in addition to the present case) of multiple intussusception of the small intestine (19). Unlike in children, intussusceptions in adults are more often associated with underlying diseases (47). Intussusceptions may develop either from the small or the large intestine, but the aetiology is variable. Intussusception of the small intestine is usually secondary to benign lesions, whereas those of the large intestine are more frequently associated with malignant lesions (47,48).

Patients who are not candidates for radical resection of metastatic lesions must be treated with targeted therapy. The standard first line treatment for metastatic renal cell carcinoma is bevacizumab (combined with interferon-α), sunitinib or pazopanib for patients with good or intermediate prognosis and temsirolimus or sunitinib for patients with poor prognosis. The choice of treatment must account for the characteristics of the disease (tumour burden and histotype), with intestinal bleeding due to tumoral invasion of intestinal vessels) (18); however, certain studies, including 38% of those reviewed in the current study, indicate the jejunum as the most frequent area of intestinal metastases (13). In the present review, only one case of metastasis to the colon sigmoid was identified. The average number of metastatic intestinal polyps usually present as a result of RCC is 2 (as is evidenced in our review); the only 2 cases that have been reported in the literature for 10 years to date are the case report of Vashi et al (17) with 70 polyps and the current case with 23 polyps, of which the largest was 8x5 cm in size, the largest detected in any of the reviewed cases.

The most suitable treatment for metastases of the small intestine from RCC remains controversial, and is dependent on several factors, including clinical conditions, comorbidities, free interval between nephrectomy and metastasis, the number, location and resectability of metastases (29). Surgery must be considered not only to palliate symptoms, but also as it may lead to improved overall survival (30). In fact, the complete removal of secondary lesions aids the improvement of the prognosis of patients with metastatic RCC (30). A recent retrospective case series has revealed a benefit in terms of cancer specific survival (CSS) in favour of the complete resection of metastases (CSS, 4.8 vs. 1.3 years) regardless of the sites of disease and time of onset (30). The patient in the current case report did not undergo radical surgery of metastatic lesions due to distant locations; however, surgery was performed to control the complication of bowel bleeding.

On occasion, symptoms of metastases from RCC presentations are secondary to the phenomena of sub-occlusion/
of patients (performance status, age, comorbidities) and drug safety. In the current case, the patient was not candidate for first line treatment due to comorbidity, age and poor performance status.

In conclusion, the present case report highlights the importance of vigilance and a high index of suspicion in patients with a history of malignant tumour, using endoscopy or CT. Secondly, based on clinical conditions and comorbidities and following an accurate tumour staging, it is important to identify the potential for a radical resection of intestinal metastases that may lead to symptom control and to a prolonged survival, particularly if an active therapy is possible.

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