CORALLIFORM STONE, SIMPLE KIDNEY CYST AND CANCER WITHIN THE SAME ENTITY: RARE CASE WITH SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON TREATMENT
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INTRODUCTION: The association of calculosis and kidney cyst is not rare but simultaneously present kidney cancer is extremely rare occurrence. This is a case report of a patient with coralliform calculosis with concomitant simple kidney cyst and cancer.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: A 52-year old male presented for urological examination due to fever, hematuria, weakness, groin pains, and loss of weight. Upon examination, ultrasonography revealed coralliform stone of the left kidney and 5cm cyst at the lower pole. Urotact X-ray showed complete coralliform stone. IVP test: The right ureteropyelogram was normal, and exclusion was evident on the left.

RESULTS: The patient underwent pannephrectomy of the left kidney.
Gross findings: The kidney with fat capsule of 200x100x70 mm in diameter, and upon exposure, the removal of corral stone with tumor of 60x60x20mm in diameter at the lower pole region. The tumor penetrated a part of submitted and hardly removable fat capsule and protruded in the lumen of one calyx. Close to tumor, at distance of 5 mm, the smooth wall cyst of 45 mm in diameter with clear fluid content was found in the cortex.
Pathohistological diagnosis: Carcinoma renis (hypernephroma) GIll, pT3a. Calculosis renis. Cystis simolex corticis renis.
A month after the surgery, pulmonary metastases were verified and six months later the patient died with meta changes of the liver, lungs and bones.

CONCLUSION: The patients with kidney calculosis and candidates for ESWL or percutaneous nephrolitholapaxy require thorough examination, since the presence of malignant tumor, even of lower grade, has crucial effect on further treatment and prognosis.