

“Teratoid” Wilms Tumor

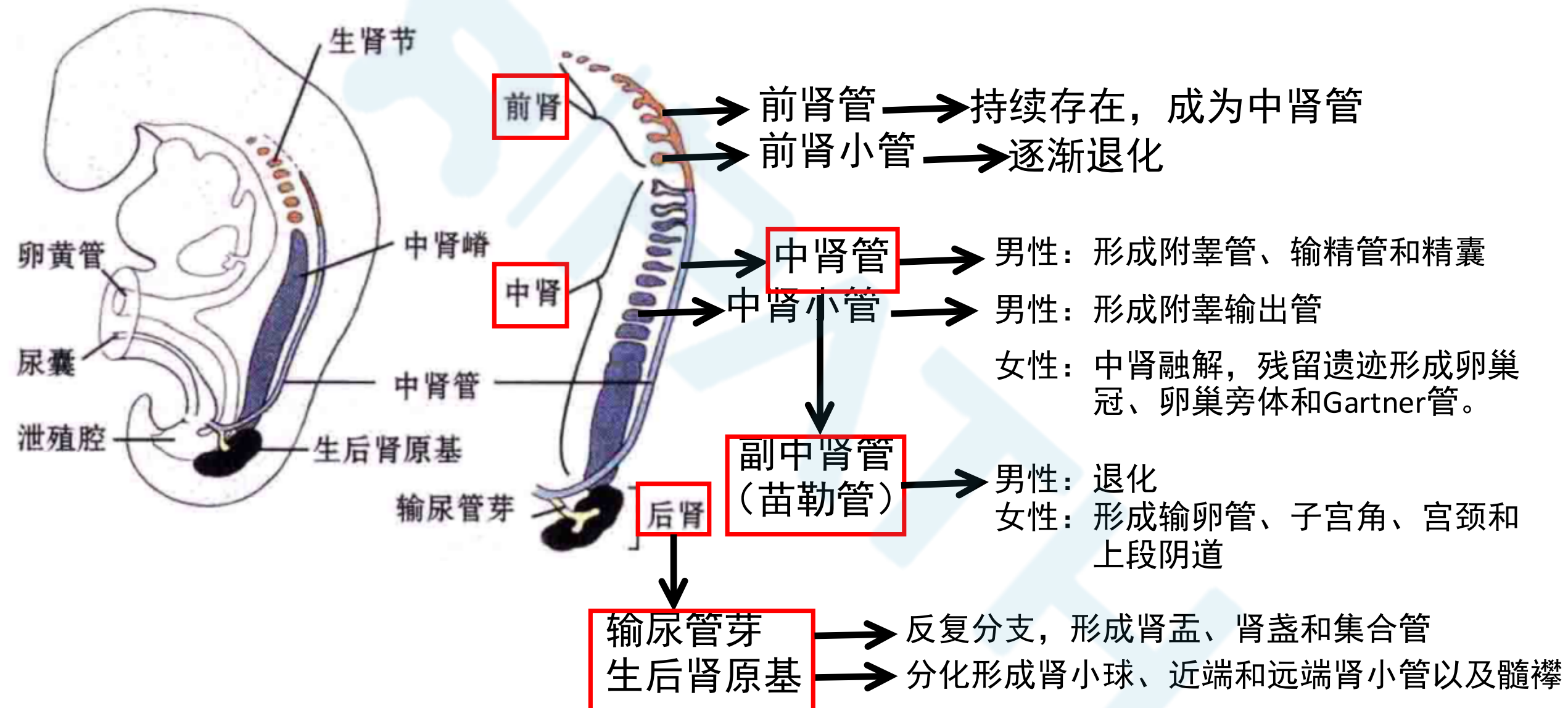
The Extreme End of Heterologous Element
Differentiation,
Not a Separate Entity

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关键词

- 肾源性残余 NR
- 肾母细胞瘤 WT
- 畸胎瘤样肾母细胞瘤 tWT

肾的发生



肾源性残余 (nephrogenic rest, NR)

- 定义：肾源性残余是妊娠36周（正常肾发育期）后，异常的持续存在的胚胎组织灶，有可能发展成肾母细胞瘤（也称为 Wilms 瘤）。弥漫性或多灶性肾源性残余称为肾母细胞瘤病。
- 流行病学：见于 25%-40% 的 Wilms 瘤患者和 1% 婴儿尸检中。单侧 Wilms 瘤中有 NR，对侧 Wilms 瘤发生风险增加，90% 双侧 Wilms 瘤存在 NR。
- 临床特征：没有直接与 NR 相关的症状，一般只有在显微镜下见到。
- 大体：可以不明显，或呈小的色泽变浅区域，或伴有被膜增厚的结节。
- 组织病理学：紧密排列的原始性、没有间变的胚芽细胞团巢或弥漫片块/原始的上皮小管，其间间质很少。

叶周型肾源性残余 (PLNR)

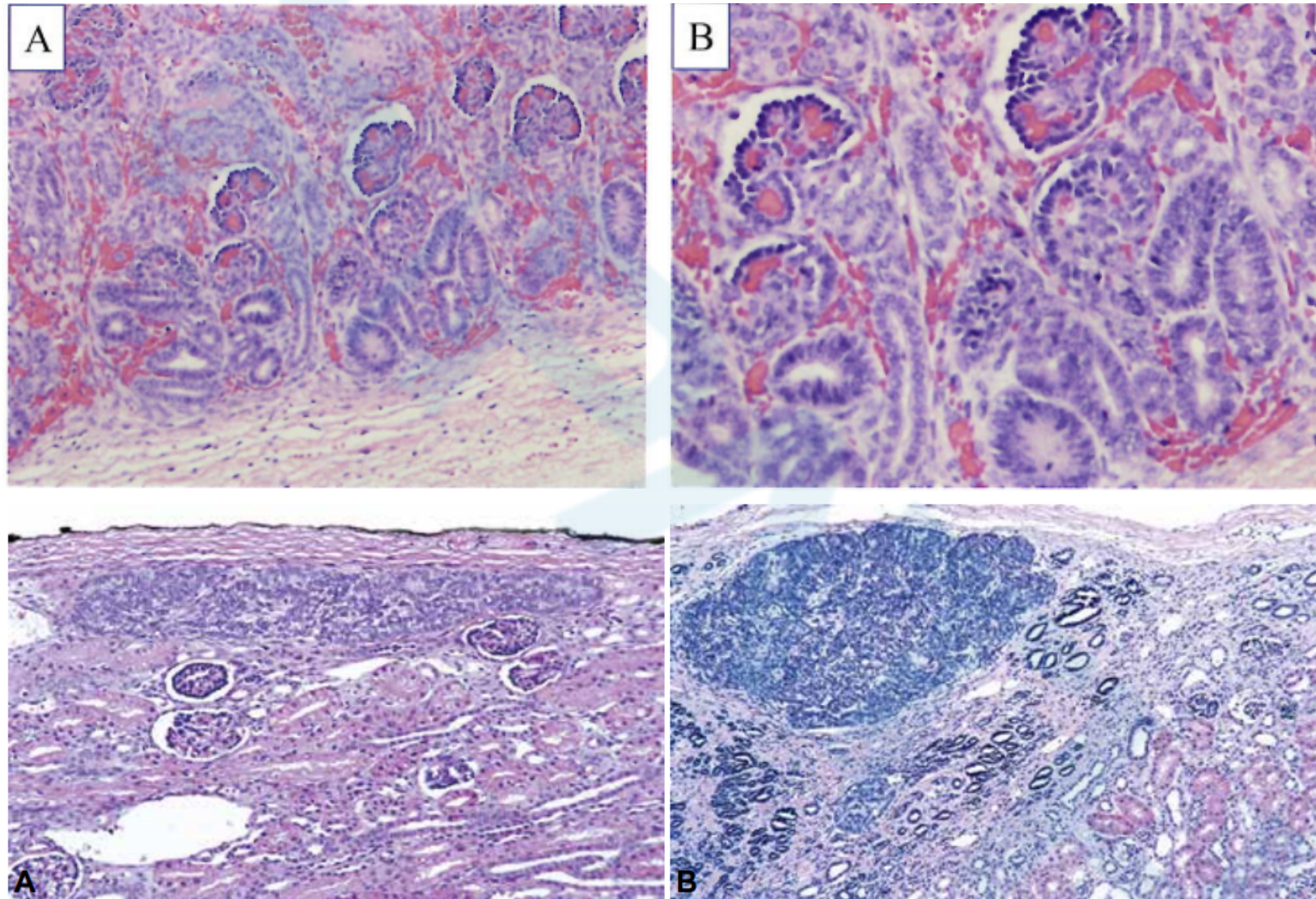
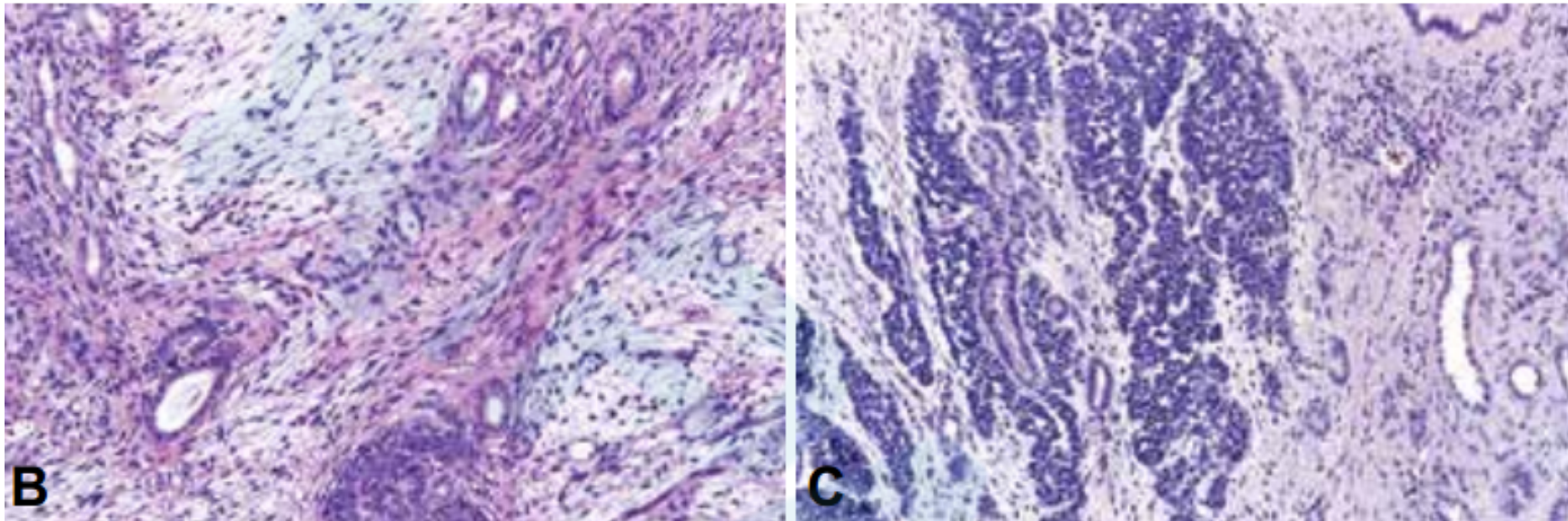


Fig. 1.54 Perilobar nephrogenic rest. **A** A well-demarcated, lens-shaped subcapsular collection of primitive blastemal and tubular cells. **B** Note the lens-shaped hyperplastic area within an otherwise sclerosing perilobar nephrogenic rest.

更常见，见于被膜下的周边部，边界清楚，
主要由胚芽和原始小管构成，少量硬化的间质，常为多灶性。

叶内型肾源性残余 (ILNR)



centre of such lesions is indistinguishable from nephroblastoma. **B** Intralobar nephrogenic rest. A relatively hypocellular area with native renal tubules. **C** Intralobar nephrogenic rest. Hyperplastic blastemal cells within the rest intermingling with the

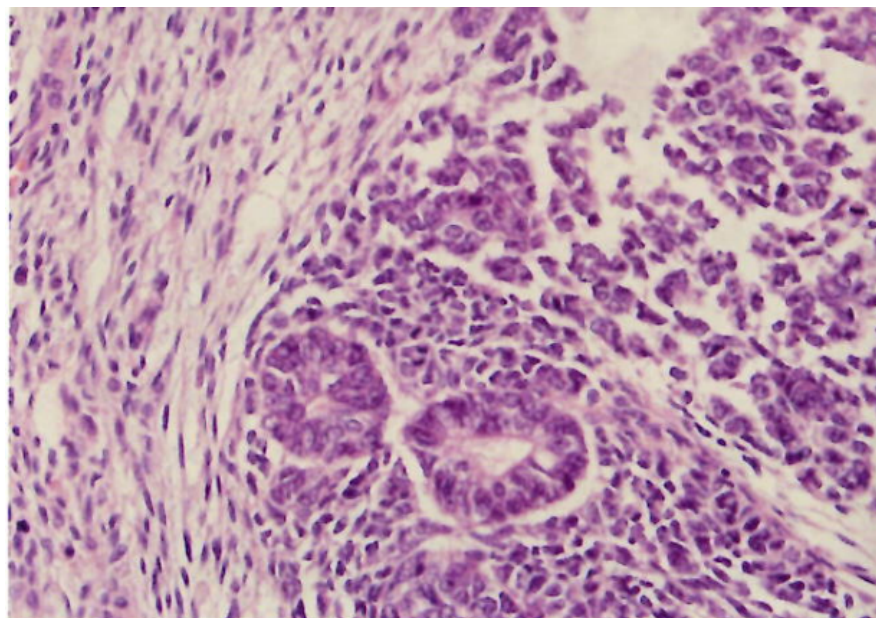


图 7-15 叶内型肾源性残余的特点是在深部肾实质内出现原始小管和胚芽细胞

位于小叶深部，多为孤立性，
边缘交错、更不规则，
间质成分明显，也可出现胚
芽和小管。

肾源性残余 (NR)

类型	叶周型 (PLNR)	叶内型 (ILNR)
发病率	更常见 (1%)	不常见 (0.1%)
在 Wilms 瘤中发病率	相似, 25%-80%	相似, 15%-75%
部位	叶周或被膜下	叶内
边缘	边界清楚	不规则
胚芽成分	为主	出现
上皮成分	为主	出现
间叶成分	出现	为主
Wilms 瘤危险性	有	高

肾源性残余 (NR)

- 多数病例消退，形成肾小管周围的瘢痕
- 静止无进展
- **增生**，包括胚芽或上皮成分，很难与Wilms 瘤鉴别
- 在 NR 基础上发生 Wilms 瘤时：
 - 叠加了增殖成分的结节状生长。
 - 肿瘤形成纤维性包膜，周围有受挤压的残余。
- 免疫组化：WT-1 核阳性
- 预后：
 - 1 岁以下的叶内型残余患者的危险性高。
 - 一般保守治疗。

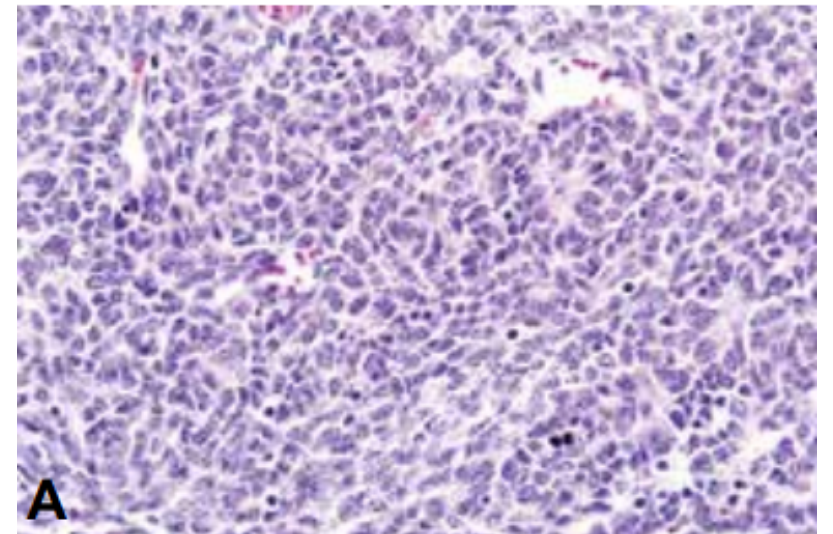


Fig. 1.55 A Hyperplastic perilobar nephrogenic rest. The spindle cell and blastemal proliferation permeates among the native renal tubules.

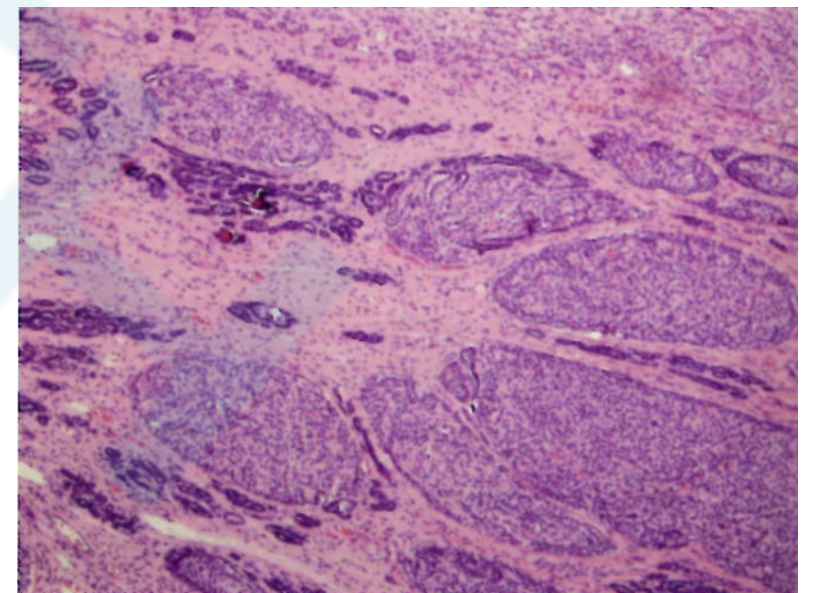


图 7-16 肾源性残余增生，由增殖活性高的卵圆形胚芽细胞集团构成

肾母细胞瘤 (Nephroblastoma)

- 定义：是起源于肾胚基细胞的恶性胚胎性肿瘤，再现肾脏的发生和发育过程，并呈显示不同分化的特点。
- ICD-O code： 8960/3
- 流行病学：占儿童恶性肿瘤的8%，占儿童肾恶性肿瘤的85%。无性别差异，中位年龄在男性 37 月，女性 43 月。98% 病例发生于 < 10岁，成人极为少见。大多数 Wilms 瘤为肾脏单发肿瘤，7% 单侧多发，5% 累及双侧肾脏。
- 临床特征：最常见的是腹部肿块。腹痛、血尿、急腹症、高血压为典型体征。
- 最常见的转移部位为淋巴结、肺和肝。
- 10% 的 Wilms 瘤伴有特殊综合征。

Table 1.07 Conditions associated with nephroblastoma
Reprinted from Eble JN et al. {756A}.

Syndromes associated with the highest risk of nephroblastoma
WAGR syndrome (Wilms tumour / nephroblastoma, aniridia, genitourinary anomalies, and mental retardation syndrome)
Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome
Hemihypertrophy
Denys-Drash syndrome
Familial nephroblastoma
Other conditions associated with nephroblastoma
Frasier syndrome
Simpson-Golabi Behmel syndrome
Renal or genital malformations
Cutaneous nevi, angiomas
Trisomy 18
Klippel-Trénaunay syndrome
Neurofibromatosis
Bloom syndrome
Perlman syndrome
Sotos syndrome
Cerebral gigantism

肾母细胞瘤 (Nephroblastoma)

- 大体：多数为实性、质软肿块，通常边界清楚。
- 形态学：典型的 Wilms 瘤镜下可见原始肾胚芽、上皮和间质三种成分，也可见其中两种或一种成分的 Wilms 瘤，但**原始肾胚芽**是病理确诊肾母细胞瘤的最主要依据。
- **胚芽细胞**：小的原始细胞，细胞核富含粗颗粒状染色质，可见小核仁，胞浆稀少。
- **上皮细胞**：形态各异，可呈小的原始细胞到大的分化良好的鳞状上皮或黏液上皮等一系列变化。
- **间叶细胞**：从未分化的梭形细胞、骨骼肌、成纤维细胞、直到软骨和骨。

肾母细胞瘤 (Nephroblastoma)

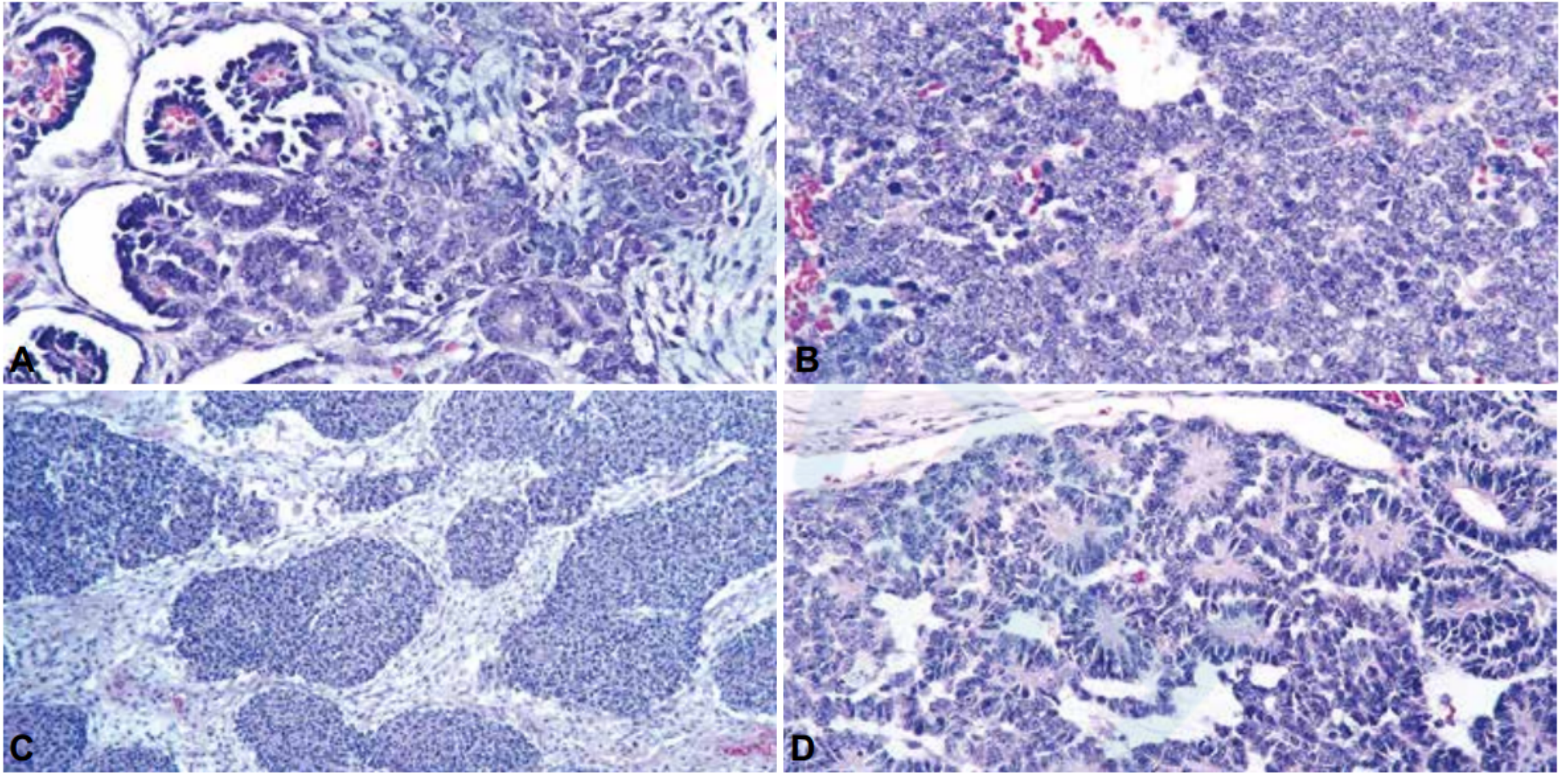


Fig. 1.57 Nephroblastoma. **A** Classic triphasic growth pattern, including blastemal cells, stromal cells, and epithelial differentiation with tubules and primitive glomeruli. **B** Diffuse blastemal pattern. **C** Serpentine blastemal pattern. **D** Primitive epithelial differentiation into tubules, with earlier forms resembling rosettes.

肾母细胞瘤 (Nephroblastoma)

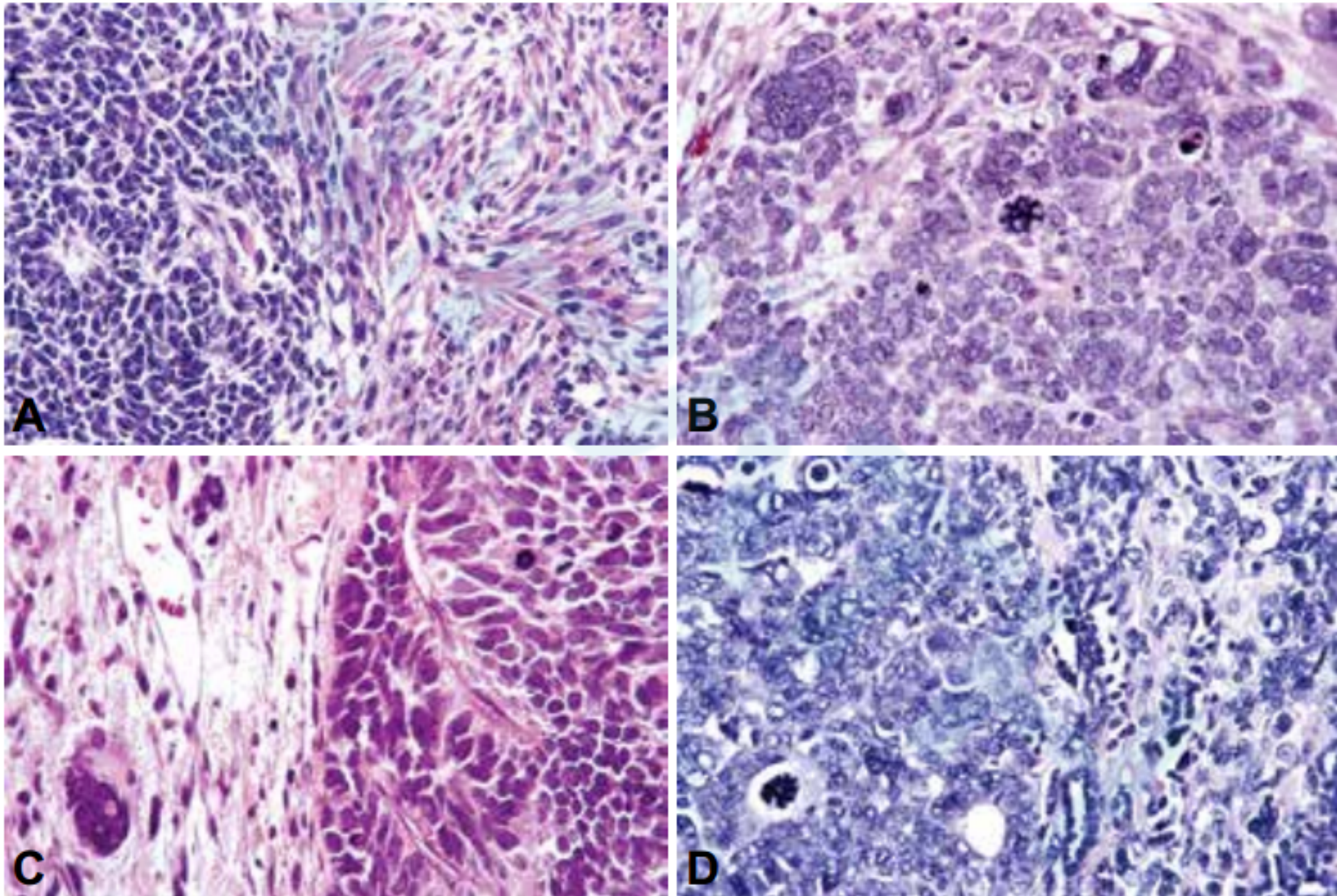


Fig. 1.58 **A** Nephroblastoma. Skeletal muscle differentiation. **B** Anaplastic nephroblastoma. Blastemal and stromal tumour with enlarged, hyperchromatic nuclei and a multipolar mitotic figure. **C** Anaplastic nephroblastoma. The anaplasia is most noticeable in the stromal component. **D** Focally anaplastic nephroblastoma. The left side of the figure shows marked nuclear enlargement, hyperchromasia, and a multipolar mitotic figure.

儿童肾母细胞瘤病理诊断共识

- 北美为代表的儿童肿瘤研究协作组（COG）

主张首先手术切除肿瘤，明确病理诊断和临床分期后，再进行化疗等综合治疗。

- 欧洲的儿童肿瘤研究国际协作组（SIOP）

主张术前化疗，然后再手术切除肿瘤。

- 不管是术前化疗或术后化疗，其临床分期均与肿瘤镜下**是否完整切除、肾包膜是否完整、是否浸润肾窦血管、手术切缘是否有残留、部属淋巴结、肾周组织是否浸润、腹腔是否有浸润密切相关。**

儿童肾母细胞瘤病理诊断共识：临床分期

表 1 儿童肾母细胞瘤临床分期标准

	儿童肿瘤研究协作组(化疗前)	儿童肿瘤研究国际协作组(化疗后)
I 期	肿瘤局限于肾脏并完整切除 a: 肿瘤在术前或术中无破裂 b: 肾窦血管未受累或不超过 2 mm c: 肾包膜完整, 切缘无残留 d: 无活检史	肿瘤局限于肾、肾包膜; 肾囊或假包膜有肿瘤浸润, 但没有浸润包膜表面, 肿瘤完整切除, 切缘无残留 a: 肿瘤可突入骨盆, 侵入输尿管, 但没有侵入管壁 b: 肾窦血管没有侵入 c: 肾内血管可能受累
II 期	肿瘤浸润至肾外, 但可完全切除 a: 肿瘤侵透肾表面至肾周围软组织或肾窦内血管 b: 肿瘤向周围器官或上腔静脉浸润, 但可完全切除, 切缘无残留	肿瘤超出肾脏, 穿透肾包膜、纤维假膜至肾周脂肪, 但能完整切除, 切缘无残留 a: 肿瘤侵入肾窦和/或肾包膜外的血管、淋巴管, 但能完整切除 b: 肿瘤侵入邻近的器官或腔静脉, 但能完整切除
III 期	腹部肿瘤有肿瘤残留 a: 肾门或主动脉周淋巴结 b: 腹膜肿瘤弥漫浸润 c: 肿瘤腹膜种植 d: 切缘有肿瘤残留或镜下残留 e: 肿瘤侵犯重要组织, 无法完整切除	无完整切除肿瘤, 切缘有残留 a: 腹腔任何淋巴结受累 b: 手术前或手术中, 肿瘤破裂 c: 肿瘤穿透腹膜表面 d: 血管或输尿管切缘有瘤栓 e: 术前或化疗前有外科活检史
IV 期	肿瘤出现血道转移或远处淋巴结转移	血道转移至肺、肝、骨髓、脑等或腹腔/盆腔外淋巴结转移
V 期	双侧肾脏原发肿瘤	双侧肾脏肿瘤

儿童肾母细胞瘤病理诊断共识：病理诊断要点

- Wilms 瘤组织学分型是根据**肿瘤最大切面**组织切片中上述**三种成分的比例**多少进行分型，因此，要求对所取的标本全部切片进行观察和计算各种组织成分的多少后，根据优势组织学成分进行分型；如果有坏死组织，则需将坏死组织去除后，再进行计算；此外，还要仔细观察肾包膜、肾周围脂肪囊、肾脏实质、肾盂、肾窦、肾门动静脉血管、输尿管以及淋巴结是否有肿瘤浸润。

儿童肾母细胞瘤病理诊断共识：病理分型

- **胚芽为主型**：Wilms 瘤中胚芽成分>65%。胚芽细胞小，排列紧密，核圆形、椭圆形，核染色质较粗，有小核仁，核分裂象多，胞质少，嗜碱性。

根据胚芽的排列分成四种类型：

(1)弥漫性胚芽型；(2)蛇形胚芽型；(3)结节样或器官样胚芽型；(4)基底细胞样胚芽型。

- **上皮为主型**：肿瘤中上皮成分>65%，包括各种不同分化程度的腺腔、腺管、菊形团及由上皮细胞团构成的肾小球样结构，罕见情况下也可出现异源性上皮如黏液细胞、鳞状细胞、神经细胞等。

根据上皮成分的分化程度又可分为**分化型**和**未分化型**。

欧洲儿童肿瘤研究国际协作组强调上皮型中胚芽组织不得超过10%，否则为混合型。

- **间叶为主型**：肿瘤中间质成分>65%，间质细胞主要为不成熟的黏液样或梭形细胞，骨骼肌是最常见的异源性细胞类型，其他如平滑肌、脂肪、骨、软骨、神经节细胞和神经胶质也可出现。
- **混合型**：肿瘤由上述3种或2种组织形态混合构成，各成分均不大于65%。

儿童肾母细胞瘤病理诊断共识：病理分型

- **消退型**：对进行了术前化疗Wilms瘤，当整个肿瘤组织超过2/3发生坏死消退为消退型；如果坏死组织少于2/3，则根据残余优势的肿瘤组织成分进行分类并标注含量(如胚芽、上皮、间叶成分)；如果肿瘤细胞完全坏死，没有可供诊断的肿瘤细胞，为**完全坏死型**，说明对化疗敏感，预后良好。
- **间变型**：Wilms瘤大约5%~8%发生间变。

间变特征：(1)肿瘤细胞核明显增大，直径>相邻同类细胞的3倍；

(2)细胞核染色质明显增多，核深染；

(3)出现不典型或明显多倍体的核分裂象。

根据间变数量的多少，可分为：

(1)局灶性间变：

每高倍视野间变的细胞少于10%，区域局限，限于肾实质(在血管间隙的应除外)，预后良好。

(2)弥漫性间变：

间变细胞多灶状，间变细胞和周围非间变组织界限不清，超出肿瘤包膜；间变细胞可侵及肾内或肾外血管、肾窦、肾包膜外、转移灶。预后较差。

儿童肾母细胞瘤病理诊断共识：病理分型

- 术前细针穿刺标本诊断：含有胚芽、上皮和/或间质成分，存在或不存在间变，大部分可以明确诊断，由于取材有限，进行组织学分型和间变的诊断具有局限性。
- 特殊类型的 Wilms 瘤诊断：
 - 畸胎瘤样 Wilms 瘤：肾 Wilms 瘤变异型，肿瘤组织中除含有肾胚芽、上皮和间质成分，还含有异源性成分脂肪、软骨、肌肉、鳞状上皮等，其异源成分>50%肿瘤成分。
 - 囊性部分分化型 Wilms 瘤：为多囊性肾肿瘤，囊壁被覆扁平、立方上皮，纤维间隔中含有多少不等、分化不同阶段的肾胚芽、上皮性小管或肾小球结构及间叶组织成分，还可见到骨骼肌、软骨、黏液样间质等，预后良好。
 - 胎儿横纹肌瘤型 Wilms 瘤：一种间叶为主的特殊类型，30% 为双侧，肿瘤切面质韧、像子宫瘤肌瘤样。镜下：肿瘤呈长梭形，大部分为分化好的胎儿横纹肌，肌纹理可见，含有岛状分布的原始肾胚芽或原始肾小管成分。患儿预后好。

儿童肾母细胞瘤病理诊断共识：危险度评估

- Wilms 瘤的危险度评估有利于临床综合治疗的选择，病理组织学类型与危险度评估密切相关，由于术前化疗或术后化疗方法的选择，两组评估方案与组织学类型的关系略有不同(表2)。

表2 儿童肾母细胞瘤术后化疗和术前化疗危险度
分型与病理组织学关系

分型	北美儿童肿瘤研究 协作组(术后化疗)	欧洲儿童肿瘤研究 协作组(术前化疗)
低危(良好型)	囊性部分分化型	囊性部分分化型 完全坏死型
中危(标准型)	非间变性和其他亚型 局灶性间变型	间叶型 上皮型 混合型 消退型 局灶性间变型
高危(不良型)	弥漫性间变型	胚芽型 弥漫性间变型

儿童肾母细胞瘤病理诊断共识：免疫组化

- 免疫组织化学的应用：在Wilms瘤病理辅助诊断中作用有限。
- 肾胚芽细胞表达 **Vim**、**CD56**，在胚芽和早期上皮分化区域多呈弥漫表达，分化的上皮细胞呈灶性表达，间质分化和高分化的上皮区域常常阴性；
- 上皮细胞表达 **CK**、**EMA**，肾胚芽细胞表达或不表达 CK；
- 横纹肌分化表达 **desmin**、**Myogenin** 和 **MyoD1**；
- **WT-1** 的表达与组织类型有关：向间叶成分分化和高分化的上皮成分，WT-1表达很低或不表达，而胚芽细胞和早期上皮分化者 WT-1 高表达；
- **PAX2** 表达胚芽及上皮、间叶、间变细胞；
- **Ki-67** 表达在30%~80%；
- **P53** 常表达阳性。

儿童肾母细胞瘤病理诊断共识：分子诊断

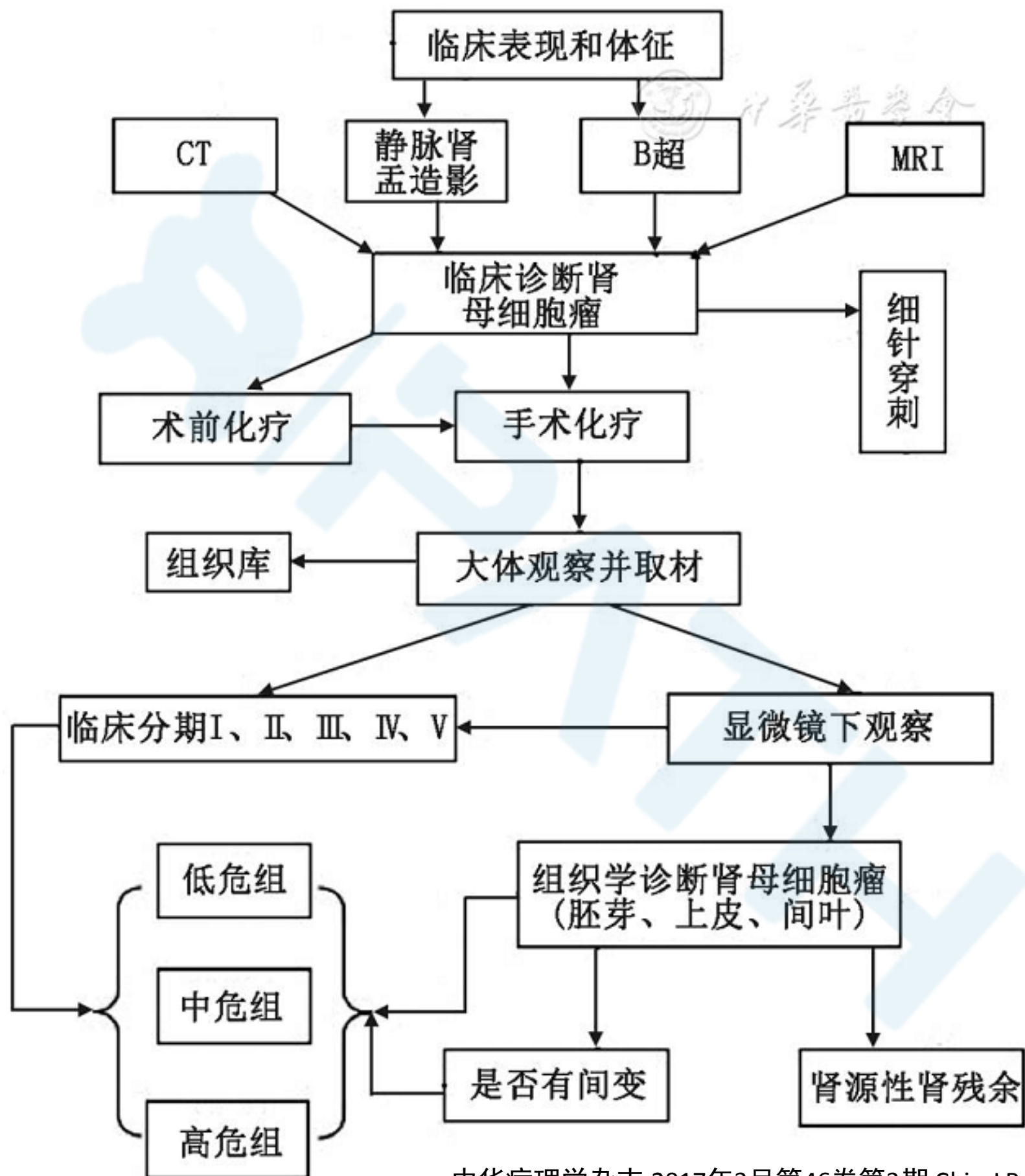
- Wilms 瘤属于异质性肿瘤，和多种癌基因和抑癌基因的异常相关，但其实际临床意义有待多中心和大样本验证。
- (1) **Wilms 瘤基因**是一种抑癌基因，位于11p13，Wilms瘤基因的突变以错义突变和无义突变为主，约10%~15%，且和肾源性肾残余、WAGR综合征、Denys-Drash综合征的发病密切相关，甚至和病理分型和远期预后有关。
- (2) **染色体 16q 和 1p 区的杂合性丢失(LOH)**提示预后较差。
- (3) **染色体 1q 拷贝数增加**是预后较差的因素。
- (4) 其他基因异常：CTNNB1、WTX、IGF2、CDKN1C 和 KCNQ1 等基因的突变。

儿童肾母细胞瘤病理诊断共识：鉴别诊断

- **透明细胞肉瘤：**
 - 男女比例2：1，平均年龄3岁左右。经典的透明细胞肉瘤细胞排列成巢状、条索状，由分支状小纤维血管穿插于肿瘤细胞将其分隔。组织学可分为硬化型、细胞型和上皮样型，约3%可发生间变。肿瘤中**未见肾胚、上皮及间叶组织同时存在**，可与 Wilms 瘤鉴别。免疫组织化学：表达 Vim、cyclin D1，上皮性标志物、WT1、CD99 等阴性。
- **肾恶性横纹肌样瘤：**
 - 多见于2岁以内的儿童，肿瘤细胞弥漫排列，易侵入血管、包膜及肾实质。细胞核呈泡状，核仁清晰，细胞质可见粉染玻璃样包涵体。有时细胞小，呈未分化状，类似肾胚组织，但**无上皮样和间叶组织**。免疫组织化学 **INI1 表达阴性**，电子显微镜在细胞质内可见中间丝状结构，可与 Wilms 瘤鉴别。

儿童肾母细胞瘤病理诊断共识：鉴别诊断

- **神经母细胞瘤：**
 - 可见不同分化的神经母细胞和纤细的神经毡，当形成菊形团，有时与分化差的小管类似，但**没有肾胚、上皮及间叶组织成分**。免疫组织化学**仅表达神经分化的标志物**：TH、PGP9.5、嗜铬粒素A(CgA)、突触素等，不表达WT1、CK、肌浆蛋白、WT1等。
- **先天性中胚叶肾瘤 (CMN)：**
 - 多见于1岁以内婴儿。肿瘤质地较硬，切面呈编织状。经典的 CMN 主要由纤维母细胞呈纵横交错状排列，肿瘤中可见少量残留的肾小管和肾小球。**无肾胚芽、上皮成分**。免疫组织化学：表达结蛋白、肌动蛋白、纤连蛋白，上皮标志物和 Wilms 瘤阴性；细胞型有特征性t(12；15)(p13，q25)易位。
- **肾畸胎瘤：**
 - 可发生在各个年龄阶段，具有特征性的三个胚层的成分，其间叶成分和肾小球样结构，有时很难与 Wilms 瘤鉴别，但通过仔细的寻找，**无一致性原始肾胚芽成分，也缺乏胚胎期的肾小管或肾小球结构**，免疫组织化学 WT1 阴性表达。



Introduction

- The term “teratoid” Wilms tumor (tWT) was first used by Variend et al to describe a case of Wilms tumor (WT), in which a wide diversity of epithelial and mesenchymal differentiation was observed.
- In 1988, Fernandes et al reported 3 additional cases with similar features and suggested that these cases constituted a separate WT entity, in which there is a clear predominance of heterologous elements (HEs), comprising >50% of the tumor, and with a strong tendency to occur in patients with bilateral renal tumors.
- Since then, another 40 cases have been reported, including unilateral tumors, extrarenal tumors, and also tWT in adults.
- Yet, there are no consistent criteria for designation of tWT. Although the constant features are the presence of classic WT elements in addition to some combination of “prominent”/“predominant” HEs, it has not been clearly defined as to what combination and proportion of HEs is needed for diagnosis.

Introduction

- However, the prevalence and relative frequencies of HEs in WT has not been quantified in a large series of cases.
- For the purpose of treatment stratification, neither of the 2 principal classifications, the Children's Oncology Group (COG) and the International Society of Paediatric Oncology (SIOP), take into account the presence, nature, or extent of HEs or "teratoid" features, despite a suggestion that tWT should be regarded as a separate entity.
- In addition, in the authors' experience, many reporting pathologists use the term in their final diagnosis, especially when they recognize different HEs in WT.
- Therefore, we systematically studied a large cohort of WT cases to determine the frequency and types of HEs, test whether cases with extensive HEs (tWT) were associated with certain age, sex, histologic types, stages, the presence of nephrogenic rests (NRs), and prognosis, and reviewed these features in the published cases of tWT.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- the United Kingdom and Ireland (**841** cases), and also a few patients from centers in New Zealand (**6** cases) and Australia (**2** cases)
- Our study included patients who fulfilled the following criteria:
 - (a) diagnosed preoperatively or postoperatively as having intrarenal WT;
 - (b) treated with preoperative and postoperative therapy according to the SIOP WT 2001 protocol;
 - (c) had total and/or partial nephrectomy;
 - (d) whose tumors were reviewed by the UK Renal Tumor Pathology Panel.

In addition, for event-free survival (EFS) and overall survival (OS) analysis, only patients who had a follow-up of at least 24 months were included.
- There were **691 patients** with WT registered in the study who fulfilled the inclusion criteria (allWT).
- A search of the literature since 1984 was carried out using PubMed/NCBI with “teratoid” and “Wilms tumor” as key words.
- In total, **34 cases** from 26 papers fulfilling the inclusion criteria were identified.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

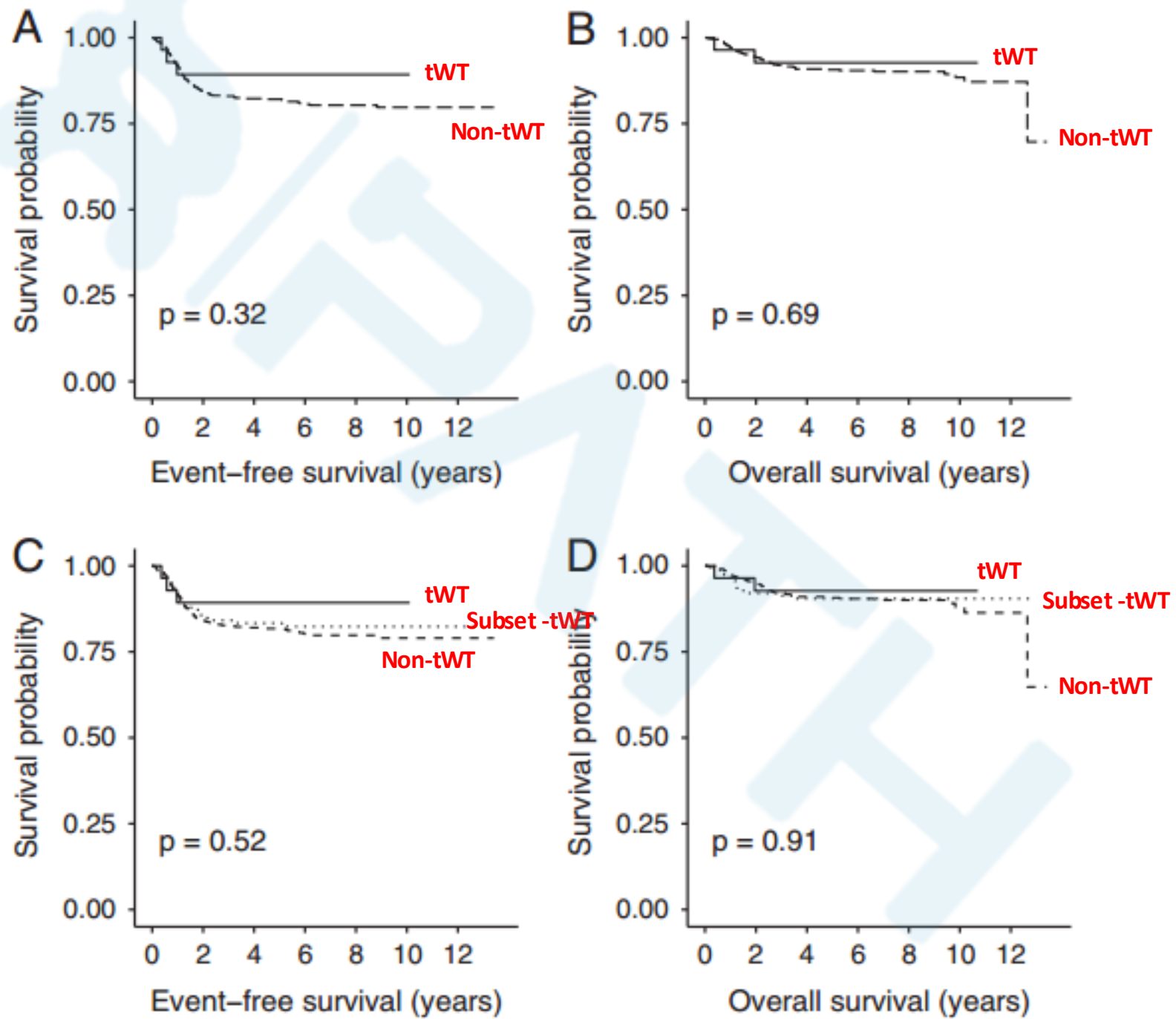
- The following elements were regarded as heterologous:
skeletal muscle, smooth muscle, adipose tissue, cartilage, osteoid/bone, glial tissue, and squamous, ciliated, and glandular epithelium (including mucinous) .
- In the absence of universal criteria, for the purpose of this study, we defined as **tWT those tumors that contained ≥ 3 HEs.**

TABLE 1. Characteristics of Patients With tWT in Our Series and in the Literature

Characteristics	n (%)		P	n (%)		P	n (%)	
	AllWTs (N = 691)	Non-tWT (N = 663)		tWT (N = 28)	SubsetWT (N = 522)		Literature (N = 34)	
Sex								
Male	310 (44.9)	298 (44.9)	性别无差异	12 (42.9)			234 (44)	22 (64.7)
Female	381 (55.1)	365 (55.1)		16 (57.1)			298 (56)	12 (35.3)
Age at diagnosis								
Median	42	39	0.0001	21 mo	0.0001		39	2 y
Range	2-199	2-199		4-71 mo			2-199	4 mo-11 y
Side								
Unilateral	634 (91.8)	615 (92.8)	0.001	19 (67.9)	0.0006		487 (93.3)	24 (70.6)
Bilateral	56 (8.1)	48 (7.2)		8 (28.6)			34 (6.5)	9 (26.5)
Horseshoe kidney	1 (0.2)	0		1 (3.6)			1 (0.2)	1 (2.9)
Tumor type								
Nonanaplastic*								33 (97.1)
Completely necrotic	38 (5.5)	38 (5.7)	<0.00001	0	<0.00001		NA	
Blastemal	43 (6.2)	43 (6.5)		0			NA	—
Epithelial	44 (6.4)	44 (6.6)		0			NA	—
Stromal	89 (12.9)	73 (11.0)		16 (57.1)			73 (14)	—
Mixed	166 (24.0)	159 (24.0)		7 (25.0)			159 (30.5)	—
Regressive	243 (35.2)	242 (36.5)	0.152	1 (3.6)	23/28 (82.1%) 间叶成分 >50%		2 (46.3)	—
Focal anaplasia	16 (2.3)	0		0			NA	—
Diffuse anaplasia	52 (7.5)	48 (7.2)		4 (14.3)			3 (9.2)	1 (2.9)
Tumor stage								
I	214 (31.0)	207 (31.2)	0.001	7 (25.0)	0.0006		160 (30.7)	13 (43.3)
II	130 (18.8)	125 (18.9)		5 (17.9)			108 (20.6)	2 (6.7)
III	149 (21.6)	144 (21.7)		5 (17.9)			116 (22.2)	4 (13.3)
IV	142 (20.5)	139 (21.0)		3 (10.7)			104 (20.0)	2 (6.7)
V	56 (8.1)	48 (7.2)		8 (28.6)			34 (7.3)	9 (30)
Unknown								4 (—)
NR			V 期病变 间叶型WT更多见					
NR (not specified)			0.002	3 (10.7)	0.0032		136 (26.1)	5 (14.7)
PLNR only	176 (25.5)	173 (26.1)		8 (28.6)			48 (9.2)	—
ILNR only	60 (8.8)	52 (8.4)		2 (7.1)			21 (4.0)	—
PLNR+ILNR	29 (4.2)	27 (4.1)	ILNR 间叶型WT更多见				—	1 (2.9)
DHPLNB	—							
Not present	426 (61.6)	411 (62)	预后无差异				317 (60.7)	28 (82.4)
Outcome								
Alive, NED	526 (81.8)	500 (80.4)		26 (92.9)			392 (81.2)	14 (70)
Suffered relapse, alive	50 (7.8)	49 (7.9)		1 (3.6)			40 (8.3)	1 (5)
Suffered relapse, died	53 (8.3)	52 (8.4)		1 (3.6)			40 (8.3)	—
Died	13 (2)	13 (2.1)		—			11 (2.3)	5 (25)
Unknown+inadequate†	41	41		—			39	14

DHPLNB indicates diffuse hyperplastic perilobar nephroblastomatosis

RESULTS



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- “Teratoid” features or HEs are **not used** in either of these classifications and **have no impact on** treatment stratification.
- Several case reports or small series emphasize that **tWT is resistant to chemotherapy**, and they suggest that the recognition of “teratoid features” should lead to different treatment with avoidance of chemotherapy. In addition, tWTs are claimed to be **rare or unusual**.
- The clinicopathologic features of tWT, which showed significant associations with **younger age, stage V (bilateral disease), ILNRs, and stromal type**.
- In addition, patients with bilateral disease are treated longer preoperatively than patients with unilateral WT, and it has been shown that **chemotherapy can induce further differentiation and maturation**, which may also contribute to this histologic appearance.
- In our cohort, all cases received preoperative chemotherapy (PCT), and therefore **we cannot make a direct assessment to test** whether PCT increases the proportion of cases with “teratoid” feature or with any degree of HE differentiation.

DISCUSSION

- Nevertheless, in a previous study, we showed significant differences in **the distribution of WT histologic types** between cases treated with immediate surgery and those treated with PCT.
- Most pertinently, the proportion of **stromal WT in PCT cases was 14%** versus 5% in the immediate surgery group, a statistically significant difference ($P = 0.001$).
- In a National Wilms Tumor Study Group study on **bilateral tumors treated with PCT, “teratoid” features were reported in 7/266 (3%) of cases**, but no further comment about them was made.
- In the present study, **tWT and stromal WT showed a similar, high prevalence of ILNR** (approximately a third of each group, as compared with approximately one eighth in allWT). Our findings suggest that this was not coincidental.
- Histologically, **stromal-type WT was very strongly associated with tWT** (57.1% in comparison with 11% of non-tWT). Furthermore, **82.1% tWTs contained $\geq 50\%$ stroma**.
- **Stromal WT (regardless of “teratoid” features/HEs) was strongly associated with younger age at diagnosis, stage V (bilateral disease), and ILNR.**

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 2. Presence of HEs in 143 WTs in the Present Series and in tWTs in the Reviewed Literature

HE/Group	n (%)				Literature (N = 34)*
	≥ 3 HEs (N = 28)	2 HEs (N = 31)	1 HE (N = 84)	Total (N = 143)	
Skeletal muscle	27 (96.4)	25 (81.6)	68 (81.0)	120 (83.9)	26 (76.4)
Smooth muscle	4 (14.3)	1 (3.2)	1 (1.2)	6 (4.2)	10 (29.4)
Adipose tissue	20 (71.4)	16 (51.6)	1 (1.2)	37 (25.9)	25 (73.5)
Cartilage	16 (57.1)	9 (29.0)	9 (10.7)	34 (23.8)	14 (41.2)
Bone/osteoid	12 (42.9)	4 (13.9)	0	16 (11.2)	10 (29.4)
Squamous epithelium	14 (50.0)	5 (16.1)	5 (6.0)	24 (16.8)	25 (73.5)
Glandular (including mucinous) epithelium	5 (17.9)	1 (3.2)	0	6 (4.2)	16 (47.1)
Ciliated (including “respiratory”) epithelium	1 (3.6)	0	0	1 (0.7)	7 (20.6)
Skin adnexa	1 (3.6)	0	0	1 (0.7)	5 (14.7)
Glial tissue	2 (7.1)	0	0	2 (1.4)	6 (17.6)

*Only “tWT.”

tWT 异源性成分中最常见的成分依次是骨骼肌、脂肪组织、软骨组织(全是间叶成分)、鳞状上皮、骨组织、腺上皮.....

tWT 28例，25/28间叶成分比上皮成分多见，并且所有的tWT(28例)都至少有1种间叶成分，27例至少有1种上皮成分，其中11/28只有间叶成分。

有趣的是，在非tWT中也观察到了类似的趋势。

含有2HEs的有31例，30/31(96.8%)有间叶成分，4/31有上皮成分。含有1HEs的有84例，79/84(94%)有间叶成分，5/84有上皮成分。

回顾文献病例，最常见的成分依次是骨骼肌、脂肪组织、鳞状上皮.....32/34有间叶成分，31/34有上皮成分，3例仅有间叶成分。

总而言之，这些发现提示间叶分化可能是所有相关现象的关键因素。

本文认为，tWT代表了具有HE的WT的一个极端，其中绝大多数与间叶分化趋势相关。重要的是，与间叶型WT相比，tWT的唯一区别在于≥3个HE，年龄、分期、与ILNR的相关性和预后都无显著差异。

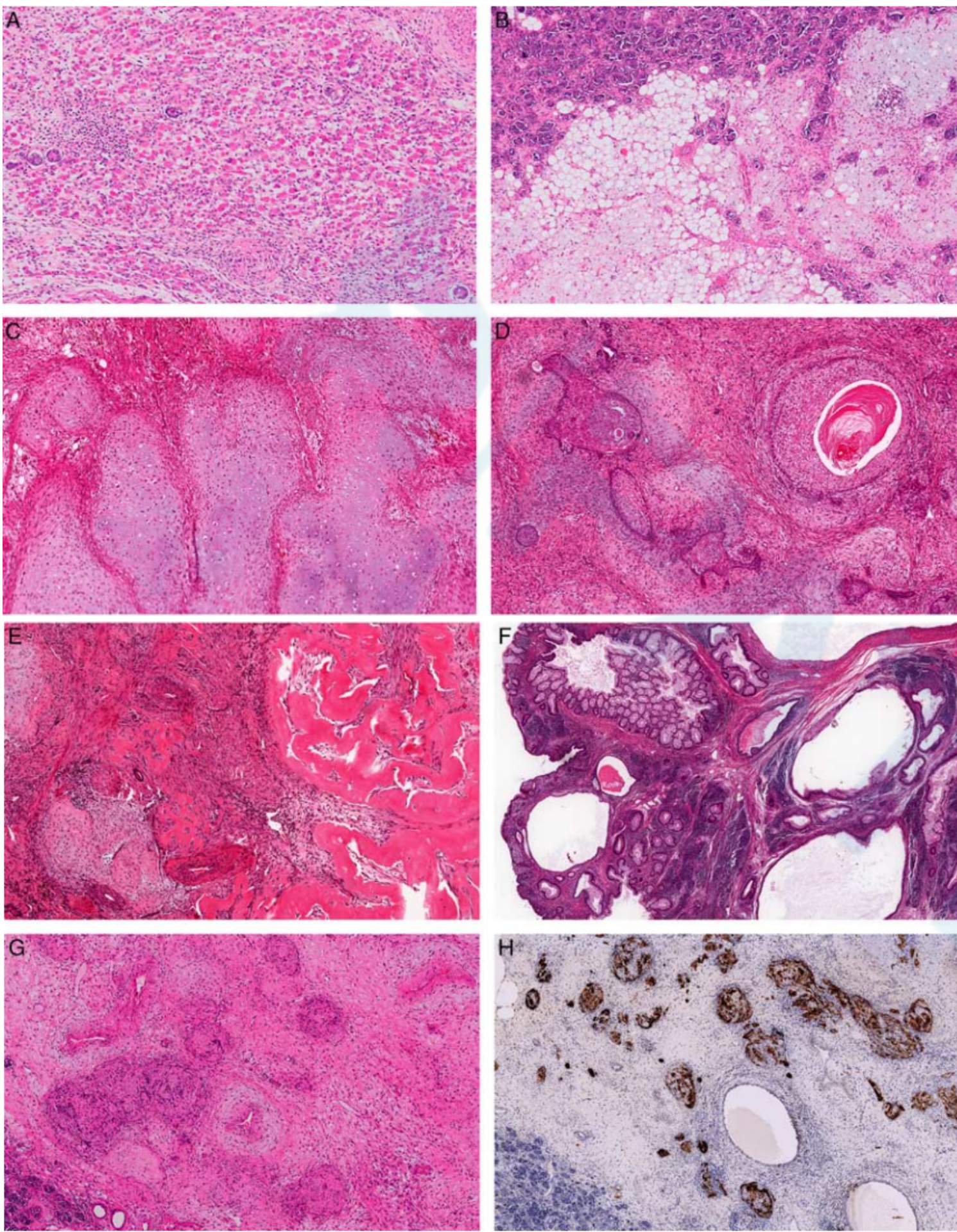


FIGURE 1. Different HEs seen in WTs.

A, Skeletal muscle.

B, Mature adipose tissue.

C, Islands of mature cartilage.

D, Squamous epithelium.

E, Bone and cartilage.

F, Extensive mucinous epithelial differentiation.

G, Neural differentiation.

H, S100-positive areas with neural differentiation

CONCLUSION

- 总而言之，本文研究表明，异源性成分是WT中的常见表现。
- ≥ 3 HEs (tWT) 的WT病例与年龄较小，双侧疾病，ILNR和间叶型显著相关。
- 间叶分化的趋势解释了所有这些关联。
- 所谓的tWT仅仅代表了WT中异源性分化的极端，而绝不是一个单独的亚型。
因此，tWT这一术语不应在最终诊断中使用。
- 肿瘤的预后仅取决于其组织学亚型和分期，而不取决于HE的存在，“只有具有独特临床或生物学意义的亚型才应单独分类。”



THANK YOU