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Špero M., Brkljačić B., Kolarić B., Marotti M. (2010) *Preoperative staging of renal cell carcinoma using magnetic resonance imaging: comparison with pathological staging.* Clinical Imaging, 34 (6). pp. 441-7. ISSN 0015-0282

<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/issn/08997071>

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/08997071>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.clinimag.2009.09.005>

<http://medlib.mef.hr/1419>

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Title of the manuscript:

**PREOPERATIVE STAGING OF RENAL CELL CARCINOMA USING
MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING: COMPARISON WITH PATHOLOGIC
STAGING**

Abbreviated title: MRI preoperative staging of renal cell carcinoma

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ABSTRACT

We have retrospectively assessed the accuracy of our MRI protocol on 1.0 T MRI system for preoperative staging of renal cell carcinoma using the 2002 TNM staging system, and pathological staging as the gold standard.

Medical records of 48 patients, mean age 56.28 years, with 57 renal tumors were reviewed: 52 malignant renal tumors were found, most of the patients were staged T1N0M0. In our study, kappa test revealed excellent agreement between all three classes of the TNM staging system.

Index terms: renal cell carcinoma, magnetic resonance imaging, TNM staging.

INTRODUCTION

Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is the most common primary malignant neoplasm of the kidney and accounts for 2% of all cancer diagnosed(1). Its incidence is constantly increasing over the last decades: incidence of RCC is 150,000 cases per year in the world(1), an annual incidence in the United States is 35,000 cases with more than 12 000 deaths per year(2). Recent trends indicate an increase in frequency in younger individuals, particularly females and including adolescents(3). It is due primarily to the increased use of cross-sectional imaging, mainly ultrasound (US) and computed tomography (CT), for investigating renal and non-renal symptoms. The percentage of incidentally discovered RCC ranges from 15% to 60%(4): these tumors are generally smaller, with a lower tumor stage, and therefore a better prognosis. In turn, this has led to the increased use of minimally invasive techniques, e.g. partial nephrectomy, laparoscopic resection, radiofrequency ablation and cryotherapy(5).

Surgery is currently the only curative therapeutic approach to RCC, and accurate preoperative staging is mandatory for surgical planning and assessing prognosis that depends on the extent of the tumor and its metastasis at the time of its primary diagnosis as well as on other factors including the patient's age, general state of health, and comorbidities, which may influence life expectancy in general(6).

Cross-sectional imaging, in particular multidetector-row computed tomography (MDCT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), have considerably improved preoperative staging. Magnetic resonance imaging is one of the most attractive

approaches: the technology is widely available, it is not associated with the exposure to ionizing radiation, and does not require the injection of iodinated contrast agent(7).

The Robson staging system has been replaced by the TNM staging system developed by the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) which provides a more detailed description and demonstrates more capability to grow and change with increasing knowledge in the diagnosis and treatment of RCC.

The aim of our study was to assess the accuracy of MRI for preoperative staging of renal cell carcinoma using the 2002 TNM staging system, with pathological staging as the gold standard.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Patient Population

After institutional review board approval, we have reviewed medical records of 48 patients, 23 male and 25 female, mean age 56.28 years (31-88), with renal neoplasm who underwent MRI for preoperative staging in our institution, between January 2006 and December 2007. Renal neoplasm was suspected or diagnosed at first during the ultrasound examination for renal or non-renal symptoms in our hospital (Figure 1 and 2) or in other medical institutions. Preoperative evaluation with MRI and surgical treatment were conducted in our institution for all patients.

Five patients had more than one tumor treated as separate lesions: two patients had unilateral tumors – one had two and the other had three tumors of one kidney, while

three patients had bilateral renal tumors – one had two lesions, the other had three lesions, and the third one had four lesions. Two patients with bilateral multiple tumors had von Hippel-Lindau disease. All together 57 tumors were analyzed.

MR Imaging Protocol

MRI studies were performed on 1.0 T MR imaging system (25 mT/m, Magnetom Harmony, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) with body phased-array coil. Sequences were entirely breath-hold and imaging protocol included unenhanced:

1. axial T1-weighted in-phase gradient echo image: TR 201.65 msec, TE 6.3 msec, ϕ (flip angle) 70° , slice thickness 10 mm, FOV (field of view) 350x350;
2. axial T1W-weighted out-of-phase gradient echo image: TR 185.2 msec, TE 40 msec, ϕ 70° , slice thickness 10 mm, FOV 350x350;
3. axial fat saturated HASTE T2-weighted image: TR 1200 msec, TE 55 msec, TI 150 msec, ϕ 180° , slice thickness 8 mm, FOV 390x390;
4. coronal True-FISP T2-weighted image: TR 7.08 msec, TE 3.54 msec, ϕ 80° , slice thickness 6 mm, FOV 390x390;
5. axial fat saturated T1-weighted image: TR 157.6 msec, TE 4.8 msec, ϕ 75° , slice thickness 8 mm, FOV 350x350.

Unenhanced sequences were followed by gadolinium-enhanced imaging:

1. axial T1-weighted in-phase gradient echo image: TR 201.65 msec, TE 6.3 msec, ϕ (flip angle) 70° , slice thickness 10 mm, FOV (field of view) 350x350: 0 sec, 40 sec, 80 sec and 120 sec after the contrast administration;

2. coronal fat saturated T1-weighted image: TR 157.6 msec, TE 4.8 msec, ϕ 75°, slice thickness 8 mm, FOV 350x350, immediately after contrast dynamic imaging, in sagittal plane in case vascular thrombosis;
3. axial T1W-weighted out-of-phase gradient echo image: TR 185.2 msec, TE 40 msec, ϕ 70°, slice thickness 10 mm, FOV 350x350, 10 minutes after contrast dynamic imaging.

Gadopentetate dimeglumine (Magnevist, Schering AG, Germany) was used at the dose of 0.1mmol/kg of body weight, or a contrast volume of 20mL if the patient's weight was unknown. Gadolinium was administered through a cannula placed in the antecubital fossa, by hand injection with firm push in a bolus. The arterial phase acquisition was timed using carebolus (Siemens Medical Systems).

All MRI studies were evaluated by one of three experienced MR radiologist with special interest in urologic imaging: they were introduced with patients' clinical histories.

MR Staging of RCC

The preoperative staging was based on the 2002 TNM staging system (Table 1).

MR Image Analysis

The tumor diameter was measured in three planes, and the largest one was chosen to represent the tumor size.

Perinephric fat invasion was diagnosed if the tumor-fat interface was irregular or indistinct, if thick (> 5 mm) perirenal soft tissue streaks and/or nodules (≥ 5 mm) surrounded the tumor and extending into the perirenal fat, if capsular integrity was lost –

disruption of the hypointense line around the kidney on T1 and T2-weighted images, and if the pseudocapsule was present around the tumor.

Involvement of the adjacent suprarenal gland was considered when the gland was enlarged and enhancing.

Tumor thrombosis was diagnosed in case of direct continuity with the renal mass, high signal intensity, and signal heterogeneity compared with skeletal muscle on T2-weighted imaging, and contrast enhancement.

Lymphadenopathy was diagnosed if there were regional lymph nodes (nodes along the renal arteries, para-caval nodes for right-sides and para-aortic nodes for left-sided RCC) greater than 1 cm in short axis, and/or contrast enhancement of the enlarged lymph nodes.

Distant metastases were limited to the abdomen and visualized portions of the lung bases and axial skeleton. Metastatic disease in the chest was evaluated by a chest X-rays and if suspected chest CT was performed.

Statistical Analysis

MRI staging was compared with pathological staging as the gold standard, and agreement between the two staging systems was determined using the kappa statistic (0.0-0.2, poor; 0.2-0.4, fair; 0.4-0.6, moderate; 0.6-0.8, good; 0.8-1.0, excellent). Agreement was calculated for all renal tumors and separately for malignant tumors.

RESULTS

Forty-eight patients with fifty-seven renal tumors staged preoperatively by MRI were submitted to the surgical treatment: 33/57 tumors were treated by total nephrectomy, while 24/57 was treated by partial nephrectomy. Two patients with bilateral multiple tumors were treated by bilateral partial nephrectomies, one patient with two tumors of one kidney and one tumor of the other kidney was treated with combination of total nephrectomy of the kidney with two tumors and partial nephrectomy of the other kidney. One patient with two tumors of the same kidney was treated by total nephrectomy, while patient with three very small tumors of one kidney was treated by partial nephrectomy.

According to the MRI, there were suspected 45 (78.9%) solid renal tumors, 7 (12.3%) cystic tumors, 3 (5.3%) complex cysts, while in 2 (3.5%) patients we had doubt whether the renal lesion was a complex cyst or a cystic form of malignant tumor.

According to the pathological findings there were 52 (91.2%) malignant renal tumors and 5 (8.8%) benign tumors, four oncocytoma and one complex cyst. From 52 malignant renal cell tumors 33(63.5%) were clear cell RCC, 7(13.5%) multilocular cystic clear cell RCC, 5 (9.6%) chromophobe RCC, 3(5.7%) were papillary RCC with two type 1(basophilic) and one type 2 (eosinophilic) papillary RCC, 1(1.9%) tumor were unclassified, sarcomatoid RCC. In two patients renal adenocarcinomas were mixed tumors containing cells with clear and chromophobe-eosinophilic cells, while in one patient carcinoma contained cells of uroepithelial origin. Regarding nuclear grade, 10 (19.2%) tumors were grade 1, 30 (57.7%) were grade 2, 11 (21.2%) were grade 3, while one tumor (1.9%) was grade 4.

Regarding tumor size, according to MRI tumor mean size was 43.9 mm (10 mm – 150 mm), while according macroscopic tumor size measured by pathologist tumor mean size was 43.4 mm (10 mm – 140 mm).

According to the TNM staging, MRI staged 48(84.2%) tumors in T1 stage, 4 (7%) tumors in T2 stage and 5(8.8%) tumors in T3 stage: 2/5 staged T3a, and 3/5 staged T3b with two tumors in renal vein and one tumor invading vena cava below diaphragm. Regarding T3a stage in one tumor perirenal fat infiltration was suspected, while in another patient the involvement of suprarenal gland was suspected. Fifty-five (96.5%) tumors did not showed enlarged regional lymph nodes and were staged N0, while in two cases (3.5%) more than one lymph node was enlarged and therefore were staged N2. One case (1/57) was staged M1 by MRI because MRI showed distant metastasis in liver. In all other cases of renal tumors (56/57) MRI did not showed distant metastasis and were staged M0.

According to the pathological staging, 47/52 (90.4%) tumors were staged as T1, 2/52 (3.8%) tumor was as staged T2, 3/52 (5.8%) tumors were staged as T3. In case of 33 tumors, pathological specimen contained regional lymph nodes: 32/33 tumors were staged N0, and 1/33 was staged N2. Twenty-nine specimens contained suprarenal gland: 28/29 was staged M0 and 1/29 was staged M1. In four cases suprarenal gland was not found in perirenal fat. MRI and pathological T staging results are shown in Table 1.

The results for agreement between MRI staging and pathologic staging are shown in Table 3.

DISCUSSION

During the last two to three decades, constant development and the wide use of modern cross-sectional imaging methods, US, CT and MRI, resulted in considerable change of epidemiologic and clinical characteristics of RCC with the increasing number of incidentally found tumors presenting with lower stage, grade and proportion of metastases. Results of our study are in agreement with these observations; the mean size of renal tumors in this study was about 43 mm, and most of the patients were staged T1NOMO.

Accurate preoperative staging of RCC is important for choosing the appropriate surgical approach, total or partial nephrectomy, and for predicting prognosis and survival. It is determined by the T-staging as the most important part of the TNM staging system. The partial nephrectomy, or nephron-sparing surgery (NSS) is considered the standard surgical treatment of small renal tumors(8). RCC of TNM class T1a without evidence of metastasis at primary staging, is considered a small renal tumor: the oncologic efficacy and safety of NSS for the treatment is equivalent to radical nephrectomy(8).

Both MDCT and MRI perform highly in T-staging of local tumor extent and M-staging of distant metastasis, but perform poorly in N-staging(6). In our study, kappa test revealed excellent agreement between all three classes of the TNM staging system which is consistent with the results of Kamel and co-workers(9) who reported 80-82% accuracy of the MRI in staging organ-confined renal cell carcinoma, and Ergen and co-workers(10) who reported good agreement between MRI and pathological staging for T and M staging and poor for N staging.

The T-staging is determined by the tumor size and extent, including the possibility of venous involvement. For only malignant tumors percentage of agreement in our study is excellent for T-staging: it is the best in T2, followed by T3 and T1. Trying to be very precise, in few cases radiologists overmeasured tumor's diameter when the value was adjacent to 40 or 70 mm which resulted in overstaging tumor as T1b instead of T1a, or T2 instead of T1b. At the end, it was not clinically so important because small tumors staged T1b, sized a little bit bigger than 40 mm and confined to kidney without metastasis at MRI our urologists decided to treat with partial nephrectomy.

According to the MRI findings, radiologists overstaged two T2 tumors as T3a: in one patient involvement of perirenal fat was suspected, while in the case of bigger tumor (diameter 65 mm) in the upper pole of a kidney with enlarged, enhancing suprarenal gland, its invasion was suspected on MRI. In both cases, pathologist did not confirm the MRI finding: in the former pathologist staged tumor as T1b, while in the latter the pathological specimen of suprarenal gland showed malignant cells but without direct organ invasion so the tumor was staged T1bM1. Those were attributed to the moderately large tumors which compressed the perirenal fat and obscure the renal capsule with indistinct interface between the tumor and adjacent suprarenal gland that made it difficult to exclude capsular invasion and invasion of the enlarged, enhancing suprarenal gland. Clinically it was not so important because both tumors were treated with total nephrectomy when kidney and the perirenal fat were removed en bloc. Involvement of perirenal fat is clinically important when NSS is considered as a surgical method for the treatment of small tumors.

Distinction between RCC with and without confinement to the renal capsule challenges cross-sectional imaging: Catalano and co-workers(11) have diagnosed perirenal fat infiltration by MDCT on 1-mm scans with 96% sensitivity, 93% specificity and 95% accuracy, Roy and co-workers(12) reported 84% sensitivity, 95% specificity and 91% accuracy in T3a staging by MRI, while Ergen and co-worker(10) conclude that MRI is a reliable method for preoperative staging of RCC. Such results are probably due to patient selection, imaging methods and techniques, image interpretation, or work-up and interpretation of surgical pathological specimens, but in the end it appears that radiological distinction between confinement of RCC to the true renal capsule and extension in the perirenal fat is currently not fully reliable. Therefore, at present, surgical treatment planning should be individually reviewed for each patient whose cross-sectional imaging results leave any doubt as to the involvement of the renal capsule and the perirenal fat layer (6, 10) .

Involvement of the renal vein (RV) and/or the inferior vena cava (IVC) (TNM stage T3b and T3c) occurs in 4–10% of patients with RCC. It is important to preoperatively detect the presence and the extent of RV and/or IVC tumor thrombus as well as the invasion of the IVC wall for planning subsequent treatment and choosing the appropriate surgical approach. Small study conducted by Aslam Sohaib and co-workers(13), reported 100% sensitivity and 89% sensitivity of MRI in the detection of the IVC wall involvement: the most reliable sign of IVC wall invasion was tumor signal both inside and outside the vessel wall, while altered signal in the vessel wall and its enhancement were nonspecific. In our study all three tumors, two with VR involvement and one with IVC involvement below the diaphragm were correctly assessed by MRI.

Regional nodal involvement, classified as N-classes of the TNM system, is one of the major factors influencing the prognosis of patients with RCC: incidence of the metastasis in regional lymph nodes without distant metastasis at the same time is 10-15%, while 5-year survival rate with lymph node involvement is 8-35%. Whether with MDCT or MRI, usual criteria for lymph node metastases remain limited to size assessment (14). On histopathology regional lymph nodes can be enlarged because of hyperplastic or inflammatory change related to the RCC. Specificity of cross-sectional imaging for regional lymph node involvement is poor: the use of contrast agents can improve situation. Gadolinium chelates in MRI reach lymph nodes directly via their feeding arteries: enlarged regional lymph nodes because of metastases show contrast enhancement. Ultrasmall superparamagnetic iron oxide particles (USPIO) are described as a negative contrast agent for the detection of small lymph node metastasis: the USPIO particles are ingested by macrophages through phagocytosis, accumulate in healthy lymph nodes and cause a decrease in signal intensity on T2- and T2*-weighted images. Lymph node metastases displace the macrophages in the lymph node and therefore do not show the loss in signal intensity seen in normal lymph nodes(15). Only one patient (1/33) in this study had enlarged and enhancing regional lymph nodes and was staged N2 by MRI which was confirmed by histopathology. The rest of 32 patients with regional lymphadenectomy performed did not have enlarged and/or enhancing lymph nodes on MRI, and but on the histopathology in 5 of 32 patients follicular hyperplasia was observed in lymph nodes. Those data are consistent with the data from the literature.

The M-classes of the TNM system describes distant metastasis of the RCC which includes all metastases that are either extra- nodal or involve non-regional lymph nodes.

Any organ can be involved with metastases from the RCC, but the lung (31%), bone (15%), brain (8%) and liver (5%) are the most frequently involved. MRI performs highly in M-staging of distant metastasis. During MRI examination, search for distant metastases is limited to the abdomen and visualized portions of the lung bases and axial skeleton. In preoperative staging of the RCC, every patient should have chest X-rays and if lung metastasis is suspected chest CT should be performed(16). If bone metastases are suspected bone scintigraphy should be performed as well as cerebral CT or MRI if brain metastases are suspected(16). In this study, MRI revealed a small liver metastasis in one patient who was staged M1.

Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis (NSF) is an important delayed adverse reaction to some less stable gadolinium based contrast agents, particularly gadodiamide(17). Recently it has been shown that gadopentate dimeglumine may also trigger NSF, but not with the same high frequency as gadodiamide(17). Patients at higher risk are those with CKD 4 and 5 (GRF <30 ml/min per 1.73 m²), those on haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis and patients with reduced renal function who have had or are awaiting liver transplantation (17-19). Patients at lower risk are those with CKD 3 (GRF 30-60 ml/min per 1.73 m²). There were no NSF cases reported in the literature in patients with normal renal function or CKD 1 and 2 (GRF >60 ml/min per 1.73 m²)(17). Few patients in our study had CKD 1 and 2, and did not develop the NSF.

This study has limitations in the sample size (57 patients) with the most cases staged T1 and T2, but this reflects the current trend of early RCC detection by cross-sectional imaging. Although 1.5T MR imaging systems are usually used for preoperative staging, we have managed to reveal very good results in preoperative staging of the RCC

using 1T MR imaging system with excellent correlation between MRI and pathological findings even with our 57 patient samples.

Until recent times, MRI has been considered as an alternative modality to CT investigation for cases in which there are contraindications to CT or the CT findings were inconclusive. However, cumulative experience has demonstrated that MRI surpasses CT in several respects: (1) avoids the significant health risk associated with radiation dose from a CT procedure, (2) provides inherently superior soft-tissue contrast even before the administration of intravenous contrast, (3) a greater patient safety achieved with gadolinium-based contrast agents used in MRI compared to the iodine-based contrast agents used in CT, and (4) more different types of tissue can be interrogated during a single MRI examination. Health-care costs and the ordering practice of referring physicians were impediments to a wide-spread preference for MRI over CT in the US medical community. Until recently, MRI has been considered an expensive diagnostic test. The actual costs of MRI equipment, service, and site expenses have plummeted over the past 20 years by factors approximately 65%, 55%, and 80%, respectively. The average MRI technical fee in 2004 had fallen by 70% compared to the average fee in 1985. Further, the trend of decreasing costs for MRI is expected to continue over next 20 years. The charges for MRI studies are generally about 20% higher than those for CT studies (hospital charges)(20).

In conclusion, the role of MRI in renal imaging has changed over time and it has become an important modality for evaluating renal masses and for staging of patients with RCC. Therefore it has become equivalent to CT in preoperative diagnosis and staging of RCC. MRI can have additional diagnostic value in the evaluation of lesions

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with minimal amounts of fat or with intracellular fat(15, 21), and higher sensitivity in evaluating complicated cysts(15).

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Table 1 TNM classification system of RCC (AJCC, 2002)

| Classification | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| T-classification | |
| T1 | limited to the kidney T1a \leq 4cm T1b \leq 7cm |
| T2 | limited to the kidney, > 7 cm |
| T3 | confined to Gerota's fascia T3a: extending to ipsilateral adrenal or perirenal fat T3b: extending to RV or IVC below diaphragm T3c: extending to IVC above diaphragm |
| T4 | extending beyond Gerota's fascia |
| N-classification | |
| N0 | no regional lymph node metastasis |
| N1 | metastasis in one regional lymph node |
| N2 | metastasis in more than one regional lymph node |
| Nx | regional lymph nodes can not be evaluated |
| M-classification | |
| M0 | no distant metastasis |
| M1 | distant metastasis |
| Mx | distant metastasis can not be evaluated |

Table 2 MRI and pathologic T staging

| T stage | MRI T staging | | PATHOLOGIC T staging |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | all tumors (n=57) | malignant tumors (n=52) | malignant tumors (n=52) |
| T1 | 48 (84.2%) | 44 (84.6%) | 47 (90.4%) |
| T1a | 29 (60.4%) | 25 (56.8%) | 31 (66%) |
| T1b | 19 (39.6%) | 19 (43.2%) | 16 (34%) |
| T2 | 4 (7%) | 3 (5.8%) | 2 (3.8%) |
| T3 | 5 (8.8%) | 5 (9.6%) | 3 (5.8%) |
| T3a | 2/5 | 2/5 | 0 |
| T3b | 3/5 | 3/5 | 3 |

Table 3 Agreement between MRI and pathologic TNM staging

| | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | N0 | N1 | N2 | M0 | M1 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|------|------|
| kappa ^a | 0.558 | 0.650 | 0.732 | / | 0.186 | / | 0.655 | / | / |
| (St.Error) | (0.148) | (0.228) | (0.179) | / | (0.202) | / | (0.320) | / | / |
| kappa ^b | 0.738 | 0.790 | 0.731 | / | 0.653 | / | 0.653 | / | / |
| (St.Error) | (0.142) | (0.203) | (0.180) | / | (0.321) | / | (0.321) | / | / |
| Percentage of agreement ^a | 87.7 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 100 | 84.2 | 100 | 97.3 | 82.4 | 94.1 |
| Percentage of agreement ^b | 94.2 | 98.0 | 96.2 | 100 | 96.9 | 100 | 96.9 | 96.6 | 96.6 |

^aRefers to all tumors; ^bOnly malignant tumors

Figure 1 38-years old male patient, asymptomatic. (A) Abdominal ultrasound revealed expansile mass with cystic parts in the lower pole of the left kidney. (B) Axial T1-weighted out-of-phase image showed hypointense mass with compressed adjacent parenchyma, while (C) coronal True-FISP T2-weighted image showed the mass consists of multiple hyperintense cysts with irregular, thick septa that enhanced on post-contrast axial T1-weighted image (D). Pathological finding: multi-locular cyst.

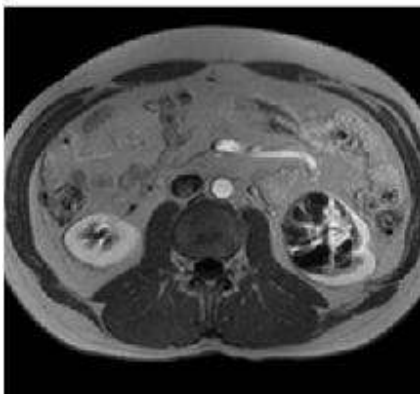
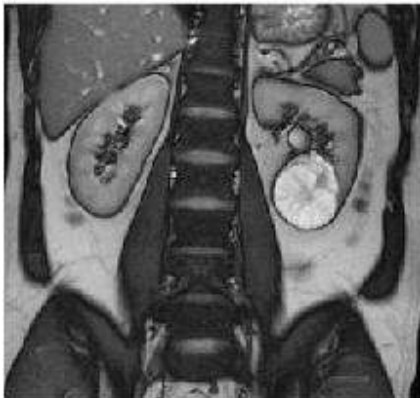


Figure 2 47-years old male patient with right-sided blunt pain in his lower back. (A) Abdominal ultrasound revealed tumor in the lower pole of the right kidney. MRI showed solid mass discretely hypointense on axial T1-weighted in-phase image (B) and almost iso-intense to adjacent parenchyma on axial fat saturated HASTE T2-weighted image (C), sharply delineated, without perinephric fat invasion, enlargement of the adjacent suprarenal gland, regional lymphadenopathy and liver metastasis. Axial post-contrast T1-weighted image (D) showed inhomogeneous enhancement of the tumor. MRI stage: T1bN0M0. Total nephrectomy was performed: pathological staging was consistent with MRI stage (pathological finding: chromophobe renal cell carcinoma, eosinophilic variant, grade 2).

