CASE PRESENTATION

A 45-year-old man presented at our hospital with right flank pain and haematuria for one month. Abdominal radiography and ultrasonography showed bilateral renal stones and a mass in the right kidney. He had a history of right nephrolithotomy ten years ago. Physical examination revealed no abnormal findings. His blood pressure was 110/70 mm Hg and body temperature was 37°C. Laboratory investigations revealed serum haemoglobin level 13.8 g/dL, haematocrit 40.9%, white blood cell count 7.1 × 10^9/dL, blood urea nitrogen 23 (normal range 8–20) mg/dL and creatinine 1.4 (normal range 0.7–1.5) mg/dL. Urinalysis revealed 30–50 red blood cells and 30–50 white blood cells per high power field. What do the unenhanced and enhanced computed tomography (CT) images of the kidneys show (Figs. 1a–d)? What is the diagnosis?
Axial unenhanced (Fig. 1a) and delayed excretory phase enhanced CT images of the upper abdomen (Figs. 1b & c) show a 7.7 cm × 6.8 cm well-circumscribed, inhomogeneous hypoattenuated mass in the right suprarenal area. On the more caudal image (Fig. 1c), there was concavity of a renal contour with renal parenchyma cupping this mass or a “claw” sign, which indicated that the mass was renal in origin. The lesion was exophytic, extending superiorly to displace the right adrenal gland superiorly (not shown). Enhancement of the irregular thickened wall was observed, particularly at the posterior wall (arrowheads). Reformatted coronal arterial phase enhanced CT image of both kidneys (Fig. 1d) revealed a large, well-circumscribed exophytic complex cystic mass, with enhanced irregular thickened walls arising from the upper pole of the right kidney, the upper calyceal stones (arrowheads) of the right kidney and a staghorn stone (white arrows) of the left kidney, with moderate dilatation of the left pelvocalyceal system.

**DIAGNOSIS**
Cystic renal cell carcinoma (RCC).

**CLINICAL COURSE**
The patient underwent right partial nephrectomy with removal of the right renal stones (Fig. 2). Histopathological examination revealed papillary cell carcinoma confined within the kidney. He made good postoperative recovery and was discharged seven days after the operation.

**DISCUSSION**
Most renal cysts are benign and pose no diagnostic problem on imaging studies. Approximately half of patients aged >50 years have renal cysts.

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<tr>
<th>Category I Cyst</th>
<th>Category II Cyst</th>
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<td>Axial contrast-enhanced CT image shows a 3-cm well-circumscribed, unilocular homogeneous water-dense cyst with no wall enhancement or calcification in the right kidney.</td>
<td>Axial contrast-enhanced CT image shows a 2.5-cm well-circumscribed cyst with a smooth thin septum (arrowhead) in the right kidney.</td>
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In 1986, Bosniak developed a classification system for renal cysts to help evaluate cystic renal masses and decide on the course of clinical management. The Bosniak classification system categorizes renal cysts into five categories: I-IV and unknown, with Category I representing simple cysts and Category IV representing cystic renal cell carcinoma. Category II cysts may have focal papillary proliferation and require further evaluation. Category III cysts have mural nodules or mural thickening and are considered benign. Category IV cysts are highly suspicious for cystic renal cell carcinoma and require surgical intervention.

In summary, the described case highlights the importance of accurate imaging and histopathological evaluation in the diagnosis and management of renal cysts. Early detection and appropriate treatment can prevent complications and improve patient outcomes.
system classifies renal cysts into four categories on the basis of CT appearances:

- **Category I:** Cystic masses have well-defined margins, are homogeneous and have water density, with no wall thickening, calcification or contrast enhancements (Fig. 3).

- **Category II:** Cystic masses show a thin septa (< 1 mm) or fine calcifications, or appear as hyperdense cysts. The lesion must be ≤ 3 cm in diameter, have one-quarter of its wall extending outside the kidney so that the wall can be assessed, and be non-enhancing after contrast material is administered (Fig. 4).

- **Category III:** Cystic masses show more extensive thickened and irregular calcifications, uniform wall thickening, as well as thickened and irregular or multilocular nature, with multiple enhancing septa (> 1 mm) (Fig. 5). Hyperdense lesions that do not fulfill category II criteria are included in this category.

- **Category IV:** Cystic masses with non-uniform or enhancing thick walls, enhancing or large nodules in the wall, or clearly solid components in the cystic lesion. Enhancement is considered present when lesion components increase by at least 10 HU.

Category I and II cystic masses are considered benign and do not require treatment. Surgical resection is recommended for category III and IV lesions. This classification system has been accepted worldwide as a way of assessing cystic renal lesions. Most of the category I and IV lesions are easily categorised. The main difficulty lies in the distinction between category II (non-surgical) and category III (surgical) lesions, as their recommended management is different. Curry et al(6) and Siegel et al(8) have demonstrated 0% malignancy in category I, 0%–13% in category II, 45%–59% in category III, and 90%–100% in category IV. Our presented case had category IV cystic lesions, which caused no problem in diagnosis and management. Approximately 15% of RCC cases referred to the

In 1993, Bosniak revised the classification system to include an intermediate IIF category (F = follow-up) of lesions. These lesions have imaging features that are slightly more complicated than those of a standard category II lesion, and are managed by close follow-up rather than through surgery. Category IIF comprises minimally-complicated cysts that do not fall neatly into category II. These lesions may contain an increased number of hairline-thin septa. Minimal hairline-thin smooth septum or wall can be seen, and there may be minimal thickening of the septa or wall. The cyst may contain calcification that may be thick and nodular, but no contrast enhancement is present. There are no enhancing soft-tissue components. Totally intrarenal non-enhancing, high-attenuation renal lesions ≥ 3 cm are also included in this category. These lesions are generally well marginated (Fig. 6).
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology are cystic. The demographical and clinical features of cystic RCC are similar to those that are solid. Men are affected more often than women, and the tumour usually occurs in middle-aged and older patients. The prognosis of cystic RCC is excellent. There are three radiological patterns of cystic RCC: a unilocular cystic mass; a multiloculated cystic mass; or a discrete mural tumour nodule in a large fluid-filled mass. Approximately 50% of cystic RCCs present as a unilocular cystic mass, which could be cystadenocarcinoma or extensive cystic necrosis of a previously solid RCC (Fig. 7). A multiloculated cystic mass presents in approximately 30% of cases of cystic RCC (Fig. 8). A discrete mural tumour nodule within a cystic mass is seen in less than 20% of cases. Microscopically, tumour cells line the cyst wall in cystadenocarcinoma, and no epithelial lining is seen in the cystic tumour necrosis. In a multiloculated cystic RCC, locules are lined by tumour cells. Our patient presented with a unilocular cystic mass with tumour cells lining the cyst wall. Since cystic RCC has a better prognosis than solid RCC, patients with cystic RCC may benefit from nephron-sparing surgery. Our patient had associated bilateral renal stones with moderate hydronephrosis; hence, nephron-sparing surgery was the operation of choice.

**ABSTRACT**

A 45-year-old man presented with right flank pain and haematuria for one month. Computed tomography showed a large, well-circumscribed exophytic complex cystic mass with enhanced, irregular thickened walls arising from the upper pole of the right kidney, which was associated with bilateral renal stones. Partial right nephrectomy with removal of the right renal stones was performed. Histopathology revealed papillary cell carcinoma confined to the kidney. The patient made good postoperative recovery. The Bosniak classification system of renal cystic lesions and cystic renal cell carcinoma are discussed. Various cases of renal cystic lesions and cystic renal cell carcinoma are shown.

**Keywords:** cystic renal cell carcinoma, kidney, renal cell carcinoma, renal cysts

**REFERENCES**

**Question 1.** Concerning renal cyst:
(a) Renal cystic lesions are mostly benign. ☐ ☐
(b) They commonly occur in adolescence. ☐ ☐
(c) Renal cysts with haemorrhage or infection may mimic renal cell carcinoma. ☐ ☐
(d) An increased density by at least 10 HU represents the presence of enhancement. ☐ ☐

**Question 2.** Concerning cystic renal cell carcinoma (RCC):
(a) Cystic RCC usually occurs in middle-aged and older patients. ☐ ☐
(b) Approximately 15% of RCC are cystic. ☐ ☐
(c) Cystic RCC has better prognosis than the solid type. ☐ ☐
(d) The most common radiological pattern of cystic RCC is cystic mass with a discrete mural nodule. ☐ ☐

**Question 3.** Concerning Bosniak classification system category IIF:
(a) A 2-cm unilocular, thin-walled cyst with no calcification or enhancement. ☐ ☐
(b) A 4-cm intrarenal, non-enhanced high-attenuation cyst. ☐ ☐
(c) A 3-cm cyst with a few hairline-thin septa. ☐ ☐
(d) A 4-cm multilocular cyst with irregular, thickened septa. ☐ ☐

**Question 4.** The criteria used for the Bosniak classification system of renal cystic lesions include:
(a) Number of cysts. ☐ ☐
(b) Wall-thickness. ☐ ☐
(c) Presence of calcification. ☐ ☐
(d) Contrast enhancement characteristics. ☐ ☐

**Question 5.** Concerning the Bosniak classification system:
(a) Simple cyst is classified as category I. ☐ ☐
(b) Almost all cystic RCCs are classified as category IV. ☐ ☐
(c) The proper management of category III is surgery. ☐ ☐
(d) This classification is based on ultrasonographic appearance. ☐ ☐