

A Unique Case of Renal Infiltration by Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma with Cast Nephropathy

A 65-year-old male presented with dull pain abdomen, anorexia and weakness for 3 months. Cervical lymphadenopathy and moderate hepatosplenomegaly was present. Total leucocyte count were raised (49,440 cells/cmm) with marked lymphocytosis and atypical lymphocytes. Serum Creatinine was 2.74 mg/dl. Serum protein and albumin were 9.53 and 3.54 g/dl. Urine protein was 2.5 gm/day with inactive sediments. β_2 microglobulin was 13,800 mcg/L. Serum free light chain assay showed Kappa/Lambda ratio of 77.56. No skeletal lesions were identified.

Among the differentials considered for the renal disease was lymphoma infiltration of kidney, favoured by presence of hepatosplenomegaly. However, non-nephrotic illness and lack of renal mass on radiology countered it. Myeloma cast nephropathy was considered due to renal dysfunction, anemia, reversed Albumin: Globulin ratio, non-albumin proteinuria and elevated β_2 Microglobulin. However, it did not explain hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, atypical lymphocytosis and non-existent bone lesions. Organomegaly and paraproteinemia suggested primary amyloidosis; but non-nephrotic presentation and elevated creatinine were against it.

Renal biopsy showed intense interstitial infiltrate of medium-sized atypical lymphoid cells, positive for CD-20 and negative for CD-3. CD-138 highlighted numerous plasma cells with Kappa restriction. Amyloid stains were negative. Bone marrow biopsy showed similar infiltration. Few renal tubular fractured hyaline casts were noted [Figure 1]. Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma (LPL) with Kappa light chain cast nephropathy was diagnosed. The patient was treated with Bortezomib, dexamethasone and plasmapheresis. On one-month follow-up, significant reduction of serum creatinine (to 1.6 mg/dl), serum IgM and Kappa light chains was recorded.

LPL is a lymphoproliferative disorder characterized by lymphomatous infiltration of lymph nodes, hepatosplenomegaly and serum immunoglobulin M paraprotein. Renal infiltration is rarely seen.^[1] Cast nephropathy though common in Multiple Myeloma is exceptional in LPL. Paraproteins are nephrotoxic and can cause acute kidney injury.^[2] We report a unique case with renal infiltration by LPL with concomitant renal failure attributable to cast nephropathy. A single similar case was identified in Mayo Clinic archives over twenty

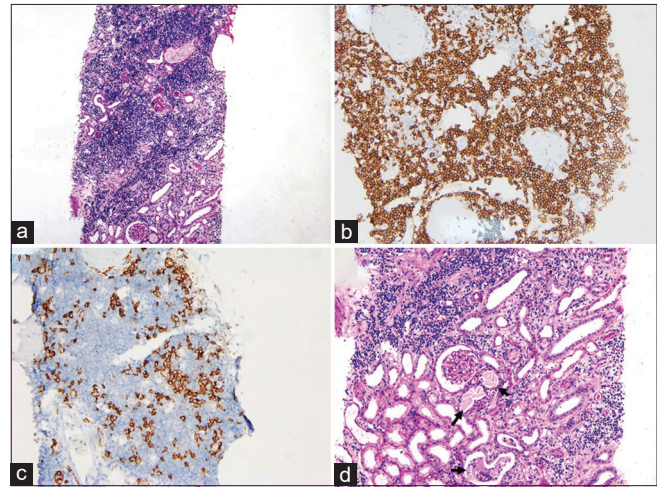


Figure 1: Sections from renal biopsy showing (a) intense interstitial infiltrate of atypical lymphocytes (Periodic Acid Schiff, $\times 100$); (b) CD20 positivity in atypical lymphocytes (Diaminobenzidine, $\times 200$); (c) CD138 positivity highlighting plasma cells (Diaminobenzidine, $\times 200$) and (d) Fractured renal tubular casts (arrows) (Periodic Acid Schiff, $\times 200$)

years.^[2] Renal biopsy is of utility in LPL in revealing cellular infiltration, tubulo-interstitial lesions, amyloid and non-amyloid glomerulopathy. Tubulointerstitial lesions herald the worst prognosis in LPL and could limit the renal response to haematological treatment.^[2]

Declaration of patient consent

The author certifies that he has obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form the patient has given his consent for his images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patient understands that his names and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal his identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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