BÖLÜM 12 BÖBREK TÜMÖRLERİNDE YENİ ÖNERİLEN ANTİTELER

12.1. TERS POLARİTELİ PAPİLLER RENAL NEOPLAZM

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12.1.1. Tanım

- Tamamı eozinofilik sitoplazmalı hücrelerden oluşan, ince-narin papiller yapılar gösteren, çekirdeklerin apikalde konumlandığı ve düşük nükleer dereceli morfolojiye sahip, genellikle indolan seyirli bir papiller neoplazm (1-6).

12.1.2. Epidemiyoloji/Klinik

- Sınırlı serilerde çoğunlukla erişkinlerde, rastlantısal saptanır; şimdiye dek bildirilen olgularda metastatik potansiyel izlenmemiştir.

12.1.3. Makroskopi

- Çoğu küçük, organla sınırlı, iyi sınırlı nodül.

12.1.4. Mikroskopi

- İnce fibrovasküler çekirdekli papiller yapılar.
- Hücreler tek katmanlı, eozinofilik, çekirdekler apikal yerleşimli; nükleer derece düşük.

12.1.5. İmmünohistokimya

- Keratin 7 ve GATA3 pozitif.

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Sonuç

- *FLCN*-mutant renal epitelyal neoplazmlar, morfolojik ve immünhistokimyasal olarak *TSC/MTOR*-mutant ve MiT translokasyonlu RCC ile örtüşür.
- Sporadik olguların yanı sıra, okült BHD sendromunun da bu tabloya eşlik edebileceği unutulmamalıdır.
- Bu nedenle, diffüz GPNMB pozitifliği ve *FLCN* mutasyonunun saptanması, özellikle genç hastalarda, okült BHD sendromu açısından genetik danışmanlık gerektirebilir.

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