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**Esophageal Cancer Metastasis to the Kidney**

**Hoon Huh, MD. and Wook Kim MD.**

We report a case of 54-year-old man who presented with a right renal tumor secondary to an esophageal cancer, which was detected during a periodic follow-up computerized tomographic examination. In December 2000, the patient underwent a transhiatal esophagectomy with a cervical esophagogastrostomy and a histological examination showed an infiltrative squamous carcinoma (T<sub>3</sub>N<sub>1</sub>M<sub>0</sub>, stage III). The patient was treated with 6 cycles of adjuvant chemotherapy with 5-FU (500 mg/m<sup>2</sup>) and cisplatin (40 mg/m<sup>2</sup>). Subsequently, a follow-up study revealed no evidence of recurrence until December 2001. In June 2002, he attended a follow-up examination and complained of general weakness and a 3 kg weight loss over a month. CT scan detected a hypodense space occupying lesion in the inferior pole of the right kidney and enlarged aortocaval lymph nodes below the right renal vein. Intravenous pyelography showed a phantom calyx in the inferior pole after a contrast infusion. The cystoscopic examination was negative. He underwent a right nephrectomy and a periaortic lymph node dissection under the impression of a metachronous transitional cell carcinoma. However, a histological examination revealed that the tumor was a metastatic squamous carcinoma with lymph nodes involvement from the previous esophageal squamous carcinoma. (J Korean Surg Soc 2003;64:80-83)

**Key Words:** Kidney tumor, Esophageal cancer, Metastasis

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 (Fig. 1) (transhiatal esophagectomy)  
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 17 3 ,  
 , T<sub>3</sub>N<sub>1</sub>M<sub>0</sub>  
 3 5-FU (500  
 mg/m<sup>2</sup>) cisplatin (40 mg/m<sup>2</sup>) 6  
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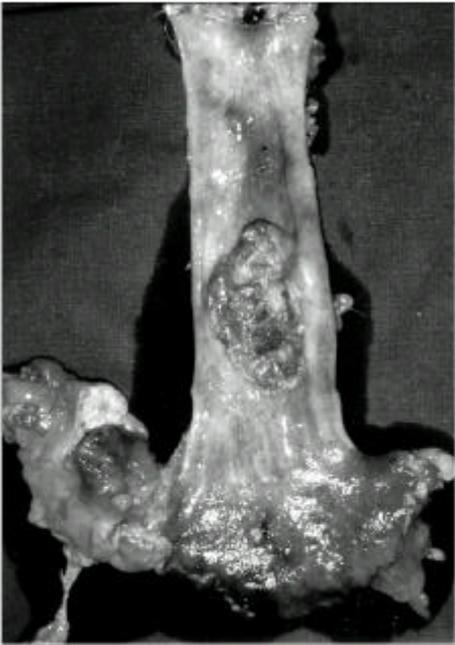


Fig. 1. Resected specimen showed an advanced squamous cell carcinoma, distal one third of the esophagus.



Fig. 3. Abdominal CT showed ill-defined hypodense space occupying lesion in the inferior pole of the right kidney.



Fig. 2. Ultrasonography showed isoechoic mass lesion in the right kidney.



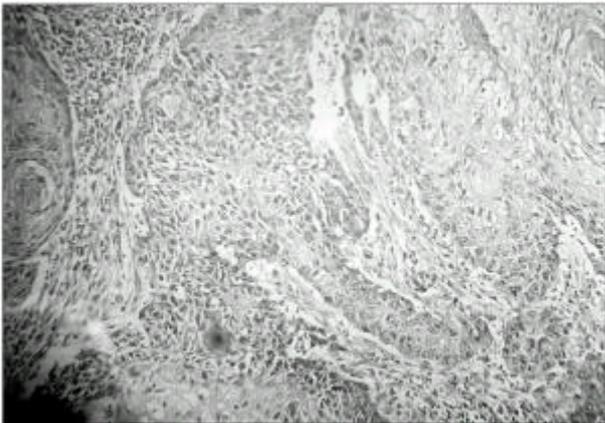
Fig. 4. Intravenous pyelography showed phatom calyx in the inferior pole of the right kidney.

sinus) : (renal  
 (Fig. 2),  
 가 1.3×1.8 cm  
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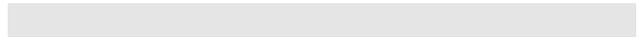


**Fig. 5.** Cut section of the right kidney showed ill-defined, 5×3 cm sized grayish hard tumor which did not connect the calyx system.



**Fig. 6.** Microscopic finding showed moderately differentiated metastatic squamous cell carcinoma (H&E × 100).

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