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Dual Tale of a single tumour: Renal Angiomyolipoma - Case reports

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Renal angiomyolipoma (AML) is a rare benign mesenchymal tumour composed of mature adipose tissue, smooth muscle, and thick-walled blood vessels. It accounts for 1– 3% of renal tumours. Renal Angiomyolipoma occurs in 80% of sporadic cases and 20% of hereditary conditions such as tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC). AMLs are asymptomatic and incidentally detected, but may occasionally present with abdominal pain, hematuria. We reported two cases of renal angiomyolipoma in young female patients, aged 24 and 18 years, both of whom had a history of seizures and MRI brain findings were suggestive of tuberous sclerosis complex. Both the cases underwent radical nephrectomy, and specimen was sent for histopathological examination. On gross examination both the cases showed well circumscribed grey, white to grey brown lesion and microscopic examination showed mature adipose tissue with thick-walled blood vessels and spindle cell component arranged in fascicles suggestive of angiomyolipoma. Renal Angiomyolipoma is a rare benign tumour associated with tuberous sclerosis and seen more commonly in females. They may have varied clinical presentation or be diagnosed incidentally on CT abdomen and in our case angiomyolipomas are associated with tuberous sclerosis as diagnosed on MRI brain. Even though it is a benign tumour it demands vigilance in diagnosis due to its ability to masquerade as malignancy. Definitive diagnosis through imaging and histopathology helps in timely management and thus improves patient outcomes and preventing morbidity associated with overdiagnosis and overtreatment. The treatment option for angiomyolipomas is radical nephrectomy.

Keywords: Angiomyolipoma, Benign mesenchymal tumour, tuberous sclerosis, Radical nephrectomy

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