Evaluation of diagnostic utility of imprint cytology in paediatric renal tumours with special references to Ki 67 proliferative marker

Namrata Maity, Chhanda Das, Madhumita Mukhopadhyay, Tamanna Parvin, Ashis Kumar Saha, Biswanath Mukhopadhyay

Abstract:
BACKGROUND: Pediatric renal neoplasms comprise about 7%–8% of all neoplasms in children. Wilms tumour (WT) is the most common among pediatric renal tumours.
AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: The study was undertaken to study the epidemiological occurrence of pediatric renal tumours in a tertiary care hospital and to ascertain the validity and reliability of touch smear imprint cytology in intraoperative diagnosis of renal tumours and correlate with subsequent histopathological diagnosis and to assess the expression of proliferation marker Ki-67 in different components and stages of WT.
MATERIALS AND METHODS: It was a single-institution-based prospective and observational study, conducted for 2 years (from October 2013 to September 2015) in the department of pathology at our hospital. A total of fifty cases were enrolled in this study, all were below 15 years of age.
RESULTS: Imprint cytology showed sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic accuracy of 83%, 98%, and 95.74%, respectively, in diagnosing benign and malignant renal tumours. There was statistically significant correlation of imprint cytology with confirmatory histopathological examination of excision specimen (P < 0.001). Immunohistochemical analysis of Ki-67 was done in all WT cases. Epithelial component had higher proliferative index than blastemal component with P = 0.0082, which was highly statistically significant.
CONCLUSION: Imprint cytology is found to be a less expensive, simple, and rapid method, which can be used as an adjunct to histopathology. Correlation between proliferation index as measured with Ki-67 antibody and tumour stage was found. Ki-67 is thus a relevant marker for assessing the proliferative activity.

Key words:
Imprint cytology, kidney tumour, proliferative index

Introduction
Pediatric renal tumours comprise 7%–8% of all tumours in children, in which diagnosis and treatment are highly dependent on the histopathological findings.[1,2] The diagnosis of a renal neoplasm in children is suggested by clinical history, age at presentation, and distinctive imaging features. In a neonate, most renal masses are due to developmental abnormalities such as congenital hydronephrosis or multicystic dysplastic kidney. Beyond the 1st year of life and during the first decade, primary tumours of the kidney are more common.[3] Wilms tumour (WT) is the most common (85%), followed by mesoblastic nephroma (5%), clear-cell sarcoma of the
kidney (4%), rhabdoid tumour of the kidney (2%), and miscellaneous rare tumours (4%). Their treatment and prognosis are very different and depend on accurate histology and their stage. Most renal tumours present with nonspecific features of an abdominal mass, usually detected incidentally by parents. Abdominal pain, hematuria, and hypertension may also occur. Most kidney tumours present with nonspecific radiological findings. A dramatic improvement in overall survival rates has resulted from the coordinated use of modern surgical technique and anesthesia, multiple drug chemotherapy, and radiation therapy. Large cooperative cancer groups, especially the National Wilms Tumour Study and the International Society of Paediatric Oncology (SIOP), have laid down guidelines for standardized treatment of this tumour and thus achieved a 5-year survival rate of more than 90%. The SIOP protocols advocate preoperative therapy followed by surgical removal. This approach allows for tumour shrinkage by therapy prior to resection.

Fine-needle aspiration cytology (FNAC), image-guided aspiration cytology, and imprint cytology are the common techniques practiced routinely to study the cytology of tissues.

FNAC as a preoperative investigation has been discouraged because deep location makes it relatively inaccessible for aspiration without image guidance and has the risk of needle tract seeding and dissemination. Intraoperative imprint cytology provides rapid diagnosis (within 20 min) without the fear of dissemination and helps the surgeons to plan the extent of surgery while the patient is still in operation theater after a proper diagnosis has been made. Identification of factors predictive of the aggressive growth of WT helps in recognition of the biologic course of cancer prognosis besides enabling stratification of patients for optimal treatment strategy. The Ki-67 monoclonal antibody is used for this purpose. MIB-1 recognizes the Ki-67 nuclear antigen, which is associated with cell proliferation and is found throughout the cell cycle.

This study was carried out to correlate the result of touch smear imprint cytology in intraoperative diagnosis of renal tumours with subsequent histopathological diagnosis and assess the expression of proliferation marker Ki-67 in different stages of WT.

Materials and Methods

The study was performed after obtaining approval from the ethical committee. Children below 15 years of age, attending the pediatric surgery outdoor of IPGME and R, diagnosed clinically and radiologically as having kidney tumour and subsequently undergoing resection were selected for the study. The specimens were sent to the Department of Pathology for further examination. Imprint smears were taken from the fresh specimens and compared to the histopathological diagnosis. Children who received preoperative chemotherapy were also included in this study. Children with inoperable tumours and those with completely necrotic tumours after preoperative chemotherapy and very seriously patients were excluded from the study. May–Grunwald–Giemsa and Papanicolaou staining were performed on touch imprint smears. Hematoxylin and eosin staining was done on tissue sections obtained from subsequent excision surgeries to see the histological features.

Following histopathological diagnosis, immunohistochemical staining was done by Ki-67 antibody of histological sections. All identifiable nuclear staining in cells was recorded as positive regardless of intensity. At least 1000 cells were observed under a microscope (objective lens ×40) and counted vertically from one corner to another. The percentage of stained cells was evaluated three times independently by two examiners. The result of Ki-67 immunostaining was interpreted as labeling index = number of nuclei showing positive staining (brown color)/total number of nuclei (1000) × 100%. Tonsil was used as a positive control of Ki-67 antibody and negative control was achieved by omitting the primary antibody. The cutoff value of 5% was statistically known to be the lowest value at which discrimination with a significant probability value was achieved. In full sections, at least three high-power (×400) fields were selected to represent the spectrum of staining seen on an initial overview of the whole section.

Results obtained from imprint smears were correlated with histopathological reports.

Statistical analysis

All data were copied into Microsoft Excel version 12.0 and contingency tables were prepared for qualitative data. Data were analyzed with the help of GraphPad Instat (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA, USA) version 3, Prism GraphPad version 5 (GraphPad Software Inc, California Corporation), and MedCalc version 11.6 (MedCalc Software 2011, Mariakerke, Belgium). Chi-square test for independence was done for association of Ki-67 with WT. All the categorical data were compared by Fisher’s exact test. P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Among the total fifty cases, 33 cases (66%) belonged to the category of nephroblastoma/WT followed by clear-cell sarcoma (12%), multicystic renal dysplasia (10%), mesoblastic nephroma (6%), rhabdoid tumour (4%),
and mature teratoma constituting 2% of all cases. Most cases occurred in children between 1 and 3 years of age. Imprint smears diagnosed a total of 38 cases as malignant, 3 cases as suspicious of malignancy, 6 as benign, and 3 as unsatisfactory. On histopathological examination (HPE), 44 cases were found to be of malignant category with only 6 benign cases. Hence, a comparison between imprint and histopathological diagnosis was done. Among the fifty children included in the study, five cases were diagnosed as benign from imprint cytology, all of which were later confirmed as benign from subsequent final HPE (true negative = 5). Only a single case was found to be benign on HPE, which had previously been diagnosed as malignant on imprint cytology (false positive = 1). Forty cases were diagnosed as malignant from imprint cytology, and this corroborated with their histopathological diagnosis as well (true positive = 40). One case which was thought to be benign in imprint cytology was later on diagnosed as malignant from histopathology (false negative = 1). Three cases which had been found unsatisfactory on imprint cytology, with very scanty cells, could not be used for a provisional diagnosis. Hence, these three cases were excluded during this calculation.

On statistical analysis comparing the imprint cytology with histopathological diagnosis of renal neoplasms [Figures 1-4], $P < 0.001$ was obtained, which was considered highly statistically significant. Overall sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic accuracy of imprint cytology were 83%, 98%, and 95.74%, respectively [Tables 1 and 2]. Staging according to the SIOP WT 2001 showed that most of the cases (42%)

| Table 1: Distribution of cases in benign and malignant categories, as per their diagnoses from imprint and histopathological examination |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| Imprint cytology | Histopathological category | Total | $P$ |
| | Benign | Malignant | |
| Benign | 5 (TN) | 1 (FN) | 6 | <0.001 |
| Malignant | 1 (FP) | 40 (TP) | 41 | |
| Total | 6 | 41 | 47 | |

$TN$=True negative, $FN$=False negative, $FP$=False positive, $TP$=True positive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: Overall Efficacy of Imprint Cytology In Diagnosing Paediatric Renal Tumours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specificity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False-positive rate (α)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False-negative rate (β)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive likelihood ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative likelihood ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthews correlation coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t$-test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohen’s Kappa ($κ$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chi-square test ($χ^2$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong agreement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PPV=Positive predictive value, NPV=Negative predictive value
belonged to Stage III, with 30% cases being of Stage I, 24% cases of Stage II, and 4% of Stage IV [Table 3]. Fourteen out of 33% cases of WT showed triphasic components (blastemal, epithelial, and stromal), with blastemal-type WT being the second-most common (11 cases) [Table 4]. Ki-67 labeling index was determined for blastemal and epithelial components separately [Figures 5 and 6]. Ki-67 labeling index was determined for blastemal and epithelial components separately. Of the 33 cases of WT, the range of Ki-67-positive cells in the epithelial component in Stage I was 18%–66% (mean 45%) and in blastemal this was 10%–50% (mean 38%); in Stage II, the epithelial component was 60%–88% (mean 74%) and in blastemal it was 38%–56% (mean 48%); and in Stage III, in the epithelial component, this was 58%–98% (mean 78%) and in blastemal it was 48%–88% (mean 68%). The single case of Stage IV showed very low proliferative index (<5%) and hence was considered to be negative. On analyzing the data, epithelial component especially showed higher proliferative index along with increasing tumour stage compared with blastemal component with \( P = 0.0082 \), which is highly statistically significant [Table 5].

### Table 3: Distribution of Wilms tumour according to tumour stage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tumour stage</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage I</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage II</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage III</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage IV</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage V</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4: Distribution of various histopathological variants of Wilms tumour (International Society of Pediatric Oncology)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk category</th>
<th>Histopathological subtype</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>CPDN</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Epithelial type</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Triphasic/mixed type</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regressive type</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High risk</td>
<td>Diffuse anaplasia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rhabdomyoblastic differentiation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blastemal type</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CPDN=Cystic partially differentiated nephroblastoma

### Table 5: Distribution of the Ki-67 expression in the blastemal and epithelial components of the Wilms tumour tissue along with advancing tumour stage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Blastemal (%)</th>
<th>Epithelial (%)</th>
<th>Overall (%)</th>
<th>( P )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Range Mean</td>
<td>Range Mean</td>
<td>Overall (%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage I</td>
<td>10-50 38</td>
<td>18-66 45</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>0.0082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage II</td>
<td>38-56 48</td>
<td>60-88 74</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage III</td>
<td>48-88 68</td>
<td>58-98 78</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage IV</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

In this study, all children were below 12 years of age, with the youngest one being 9 days old and 11 years...
being the oldest one in this study. The mean age was 2.9 years. Vujanić et al. showed in their study that 7%–8% of renal tumours in children occur in the first 15 years of life. The mean age of WT cases was 3.2 years for males and 2.8 years for females. The median age at diagnosis, as noted by Breslow et al., was 3.5 years for males with unilateral tumours and 3.9 years for females with unilateral tumours. In our study, females were found to be slightly more affected than males accounting for 54% of the total cases, whereas males accounted for 46% of cases. Breslow et al. also reported a similar female preponderance in their study. Most cases (54%) were seen involving the right kidney in our study, similar to that demonstrated by Blute et al. in their study. They noted that 4.4% of WT cases were bilateral, but in our study, we did not come across any case of bilateral WT.

The most common clinical feature with which the child presented was usually a nonspecific abdominal mass similar to that reported by Sebire and Vujanic. They had also seen a few cases having features of abdominal pain, hematuria, and hypertension. In our study, the two cases of rhabdoid tumour presented with hematuria, but others presented with abdominal mass only.

In our study, nephroblastoma or WT was found to be the most common accounting for 66% of cases followed by clear-cell sarcoma (12%), multicystic renal dysplasia (10%), mesoblastic nephroma (6%), rhabdoid tumour (4%), and mature teratoma accounting for 2% of cases. Sebire and Vujanic also noted WT to be the most common (85%), followed by mesoblastic nephroma (5%), clear-cell sarcoma of the kidney (4%), rhabdoid tumour of the kidney (2%), and miscellaneous rare tumours (4%).

Most of the renal tumours (42 out of 50) were found to be solid on gross examination, with a total of 84% cases, whereas partially cystic tumours and completely cystic ones constituted 8% each. Among the cases of nephroblastoma, 32 of the total 33 cases were solid except for a single case of cystically differentiated nephroblastoma, which was predominantly cystic in nature. Charles et al. also found majority of the WT cases to be solid on gross examination.

We have done intraoperative imprint cytology in all the cases and correlated with the histopathological diagnosis done later. On analyzing the results of all the fifty cases, imprint cytology showed a sensitivity of 83% and specificity of 98%, with a diagnostic accuracy of 95.74%. Shet and Viswanathan in their study on Indian population also concluded that pediatric renal tumours present a unique spectrum very much amenable to an accurate cytological diagnosis with a little bit of experience.
et al. also demonstrated similar findings.\textsuperscript{[10]} Juric et al. in their study showed that blastemal component of WT is less differentiated or immature, and hence more sensitive to preoperative chemotherapy. Hence, in cases undergoing chemotherapy, in the histologically preserved tumour tissue, there is reduction of Ki-67 proliferation index along with reduction of blastemal component. The epithelial component is better differentiated and is therefore less sensitive to preoperative chemotherapy.\textsuperscript{[10]}

**Conclusion**

Our study deals with the spectrum of pediatric renal neoplasms frequently seen in our setup. Imprint cytology is found to be a less expensive, simple, and rapid method, which can be used as an adjunct to histopathology. Correlation between proliferation index as measured with Ki-67 antibody and tumour stage was found, according to treatment response within the tumour tissue. Ki-67 is thus a relevant marker for assessing the proliferative activity and tumour cell dynamics of WT.

**Limitations**

Since our study is single-institute based and the study period is very short, the number of cases are small and it is not possible to give a generalized result to comment on the whole population. The present study may be reviewed as a component of a large multicentric study to reach a definite conclusion. Survival analysis could not be done as follow-up was not possible for the short time limit. Ki-67 may not be a good clinical prognostic marker in those patients receiving preoperative chemotherapy because epithelial component was better differentiated and therefore less sensitive to preoperative chemotherapy. A larger sample size and further analysis would be required to make any significant comment about the prognostic value of Ki-67 in WT.

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Nil.

**Conflicts of interest**

There are no conflicts of interest.

**References**

1. Sebire NJ, Vujanić GM. Paediatric renal tumours: Recent developments, new entities and pathological features.