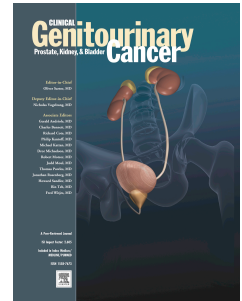


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Clinicopathological Features and Prognosis of Sporadic Bilateral Renal cell Carcinoma: a Series of 148 Cases

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**Title page** Clinicopathological features and prognosis of sporadic bilateral renal cell carcinoma: a series of 148 cases

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**Conflict of Interest:** None

**Microabstract:** Sporadic bilateral renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is relatively rare in RCC. Sporadic bilateral RCC is a distinct subtype and has different biological behaviors compared with hereditary bilateral RCC. The latter one does not bear a significantly worse pathological biology in metachronous bilateral RCC. The prognosis of patients with sporadic bilateral RCC is comparable with that of patients with unilateral RCC.

## Abstract

**Introduction:** To investigate the clinicopathological feature, treatment and prognosis of sporadic bilateral renal cell carcinoma (RCC).

**Patients and Methods:** A total of 148 patients with sporadic bilateral RCC treated in our center from June 1986 to December 2015 were included in this retrospective study. Their clinicopathological features and treatments were evaluated. The survival and prognostic factors were assessed based on data from follow-up.

**Results:** The median age was 54(31-78) years. 88 patients were synchronous bilateral RCC and 60 were metachronous bilateral RCC. The median interval between bilateral tumors of metachronous bilateral RCC was 75.5 months. There was no significant difference in tumor size, nuclear grade or T stage between metachronous tumors ( $P=0.385$ ,  $P=0.544$ ,  $P=0.263$ , respectively). 124 patients underwent bilateral surgery, 16 underwent unilateral surgery and 8 patients did not undergo surgery. Of the 317 tumors with pathological results, 297(93.7%) were clear cell subtype. 136(91.9%) patients were followed up and the median follow up period was 77(2-398) months. During follow up, 38(27.9%) patients died. The 5-year overall survival rate was 85.9%. The median survival time of patients with no surgery was 5 months. Older age ( $p=0.001$ ), bilateral non-operative treatment ( $P<0.001$ ), higher T stage ( $P<0.001$ ) and multifocality ( $P=0.02$ ) were related to worse prognosis in multivariate analysis.

**Conclusion:** In metachronous bilateral RCC, the latter one does not bear a

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