4 Natural history of collecting duct carcinoma: A unique multi-institutional study with a centrally-reviewed pathology

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Introduction & Objectives: Collecting duct RCC (CDRCC) is relatively a rare malignancy characterized by a poor clinical course due to early tumor dissemination. Most reported CDRCC series in the literature are population-based or multi-institutional studies lacking a central review by a dedicated pathologist implying large flaws in case identification. Herein, we aimed to report comprehensive clinical features of CDRCC based a multi-institutional study with a central review of pathology.

Materials & Methods: After local ethics committee approval, patients' specimens of confirmed CDRCC treated in 7 participating French institutions were collected and sent to our department. After collection, all samples were reviewed by a dedicated pathologist. After diagnosis confirmation, clinical data were collected anonymously in every institution for analysis. The collection and use of tissues and clinical data was compliant with the declaration of Helsinki.

Results: Overall, 29 patients were confirmed after central review. Patients' and disease characteristics are shown in table1. Patients age were not normally distributed. Kohonen method analysis of the mean showed a 2 grouping values around 32 and 63 years (Figure1). The 2-year overall survival was 7%. Age and metastatic disease at diagnosis were associated with survival (Figure2).

Patients and disease characteristics	
Age, yo, mean ± SD	54 ±15
Gender, n (%)	
Male	21(72%)
Female	8 (28%)
Tumor stage	
Localized/locally advanced	11(38%)
Metastatic	18 (62%)
Venous thrombus	4 (14%)
Surgical treatment	
No treatment	5 (17%)
Radical nephrectomy	23 (80%)
Partial nephrectomy	1 (3%)
Systemic therapy	
Chemotherapy	11(38%)
Targeted therapy	2 (6%)