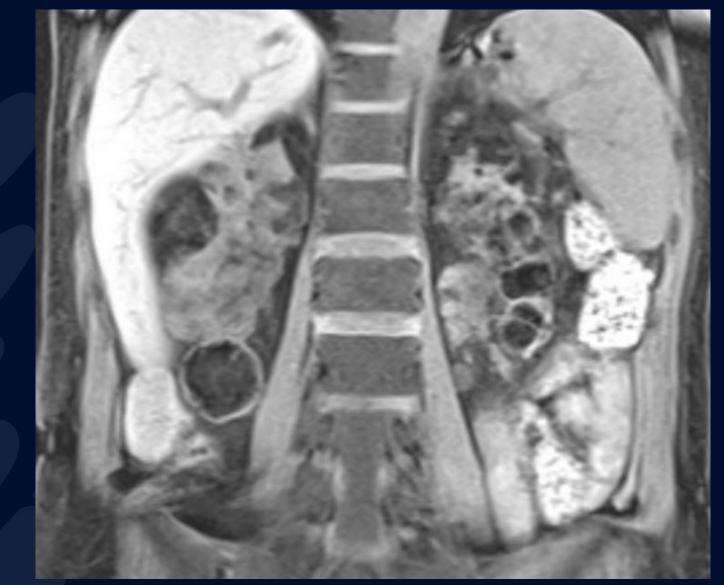
54-year-old female with a history of seizures presenting with elevated creatinine and proteinuria

Kiran Singh-Smith, MS3

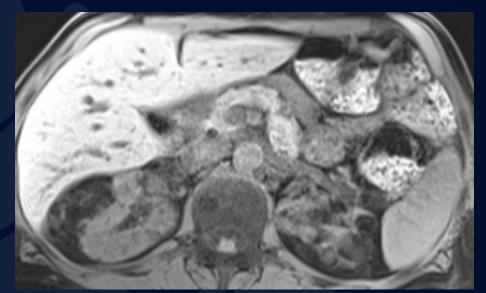


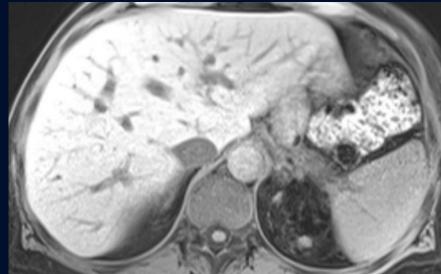


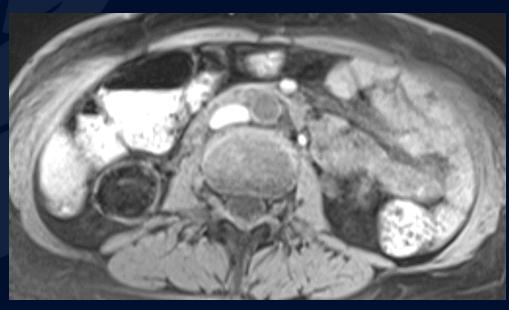
MR T1 Fat-Saturated



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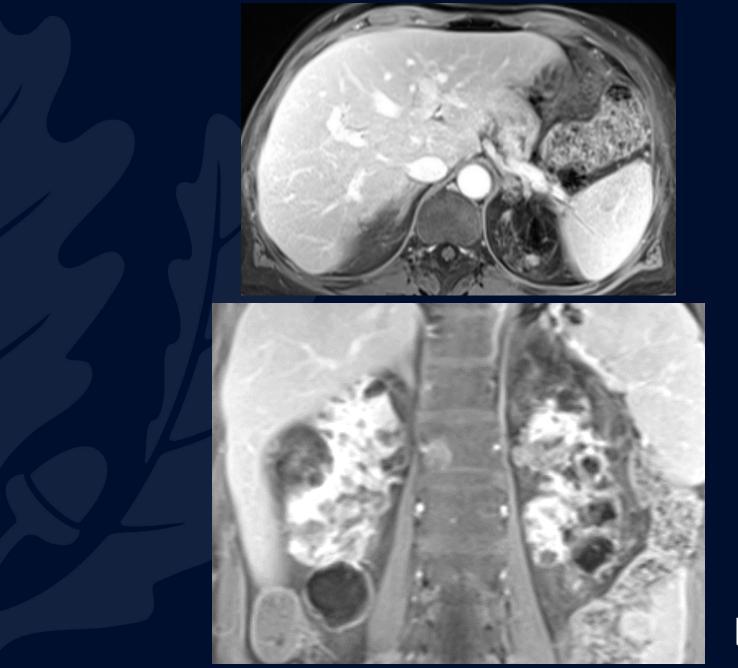






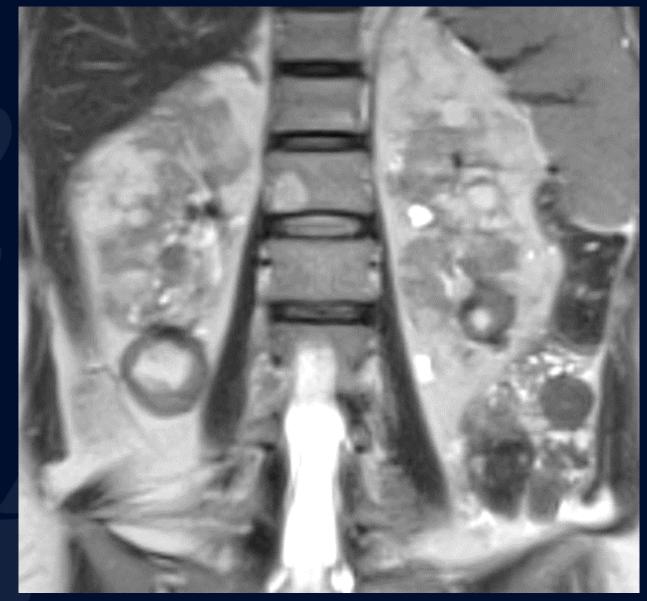
MR T1 Fat-Saturated





MR T1 Fat-Saturated + Gad





MR T2

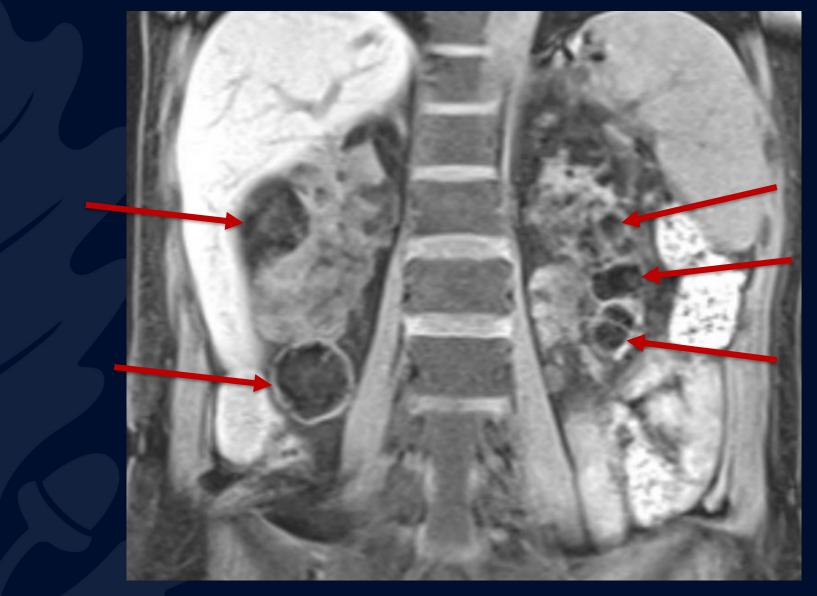






Multiple Renal Angiomyolipomas in patient with Tuberous Sclerosis

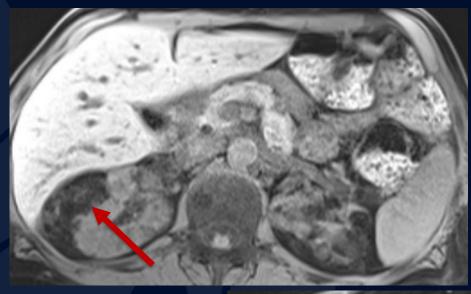


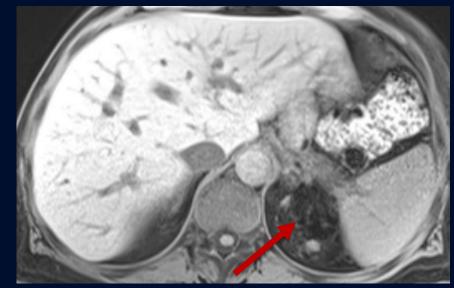


MR T1 Fat-Saturated

Multiple bilateral, well-defined, hypointense, round renal masses



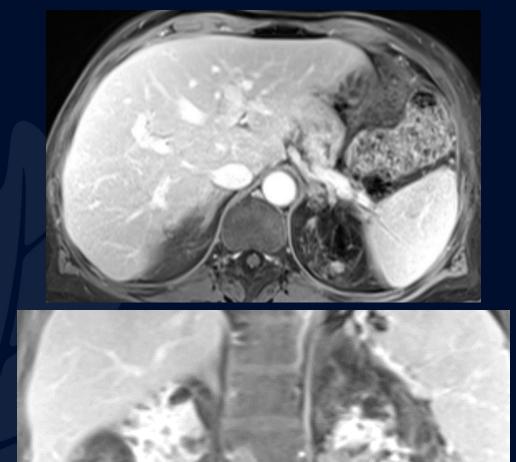






MR T1 Fat-Saturated Multiple bilateral, well-defined, hypointense, round renal masses



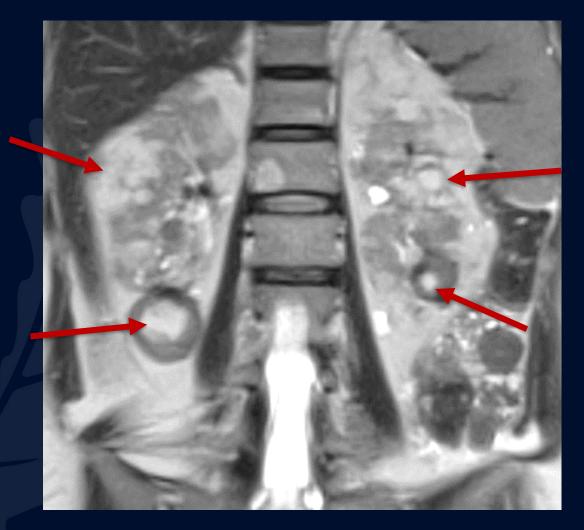


Multiple bilateral, well-defined, nonenhancing renal masses





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MR T2

Multiple bilateral, predominantly hyperintense renal masses



Tuberous Sclerosis and Renal AMLs

Pathophysiology & Genetics

- Neurocutaneous disorder characterized by development of widespread hamartomas and predominantly benign neoplasms
- Caused by sporadic or autosomal dominant mutations in TSC1 (hamartin) or TSC2 (tuberin) tumor suppressor genes leading to overactivation of mTOR pathway → tumor formation

Clinical Features

- Renal angiomyolipomas
- Caused by clonal proliferation of epithelioid cells distributed around blood vessels
 - Possible presentation:
 - Asymptomatic, incidentally found on imaging
 - Hemorrhage, causing hematuria and/or anemia if >4 cm
 - Abdominal/flank masses and/or pain
 - Hypertension, renal insufficiency
 - Rare malignant transformation



Tuberous Sclerosis and Renal AMLs

- Brain cortical tubers, subependymal nodules, white matter lesions, arachnoid cysts
 - Possible presentation:
 - Seizures/epilepsy
 - Intellectual disability
 - Autism spectrum disorder
 - Neuropsychiatric disorders like ADHD, insomnia, behavioral issues
- Skin malar angiofibromas, ungual fibromas, Shagreen patches
- Ophthalmic retinal hamartomas, chorioretinal depigmentation
- Cardiac rhabdomyomas
- Pulmonary lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM)

Management

- Depends on individual manifestations and severity
- Renal AMLs mTOR inhibitors, elective embolization, ablative therapies, surgery
- Surveillance with imaging (every 1-3 years)



AML Imaging Findings

Ultrasound

- Well-defined, hypoechoic ass relative to normal renal parenchyma with acoustic shadowing
 - Subset of minimal fat containing AMLs are isoechoic to slightly hypoechoic and lack shadowing

CT

- Well-marginated, hypodense (<10 HU) mass with macroscopic fat arising from renal cortex
 - Notch sign: AML originates from triangular or rectangular, notch-like defect in cortex
 - 5% contain minimal fat and cannot reliably be diagnosed by CT
 - Hemorrhage more likely in large AMLs (> 4 cm)

MRI

- Lipid-rich AMLs (95%):
 - T1 and T2 hyperintense compared to renal parenchyma
 - T1 FS will demonstrate loss of signal on fat saturated images
- Lipid poor AMLs (5%):
 - T1 and T2 hypointense relative to renal parenchyma
 - Poor to no fat suppression



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