

Phosphaturic mesenchymal tumour, 'non-phosphaturic' variant: a case report and review of the literature

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Abstract

Background

Phosphaturic mesenchymal tumours are uncommon neoplasms, usually associated with tumour-induced osteomalacia, that occur in middle-aged adults but have been reported at the extremes of age. The 'non-phosphaturic' variant is even rarer.

Methods

Herein, we describe the non-phosphaturic variant in a 12-year-old male who presented to the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery with a six-month history of painful progressive swelling of his right forearm in the absence of trauma. He had no other significant symptoms.

Results

The patient had normal serum calcium and phosphate levels on biochemical analysis. An incisional biopsy was performed and a histopathological diagnosis of a phosphaturic mesenchymal tumour, non-phosphaturic variant, was rendered. Six weeks later, he underwent surgical excision of a 15×15 cm soft tissue mass from his right forearm. He had an uneventful postoperative period and was discharged. He has been followed up at the outpatient department and has been free of tumour recurrence for over 18 months since his surgery with no evidence of osteomalacia and no other tumours.

Conclusion

Phosphaturic mesenchymal tumours are rare mesenchymal neoplasms and their microscopically identical counterpart without phosphaturia, known as the 'non-phosphaturic' variant, is even more uncommon and may prove a greater diagnostic challenge. While the diagnosis may be confirmed by hypophosphataemia and phosphaturia secondary to the paraneoplastic phenomenon of tumour-induced osteomalacia, there may be instances, such as with our patient, where tumour-induced osteomalacia is absent. This case underscores the importance of clinicopathological correlation together with a wide differential diagnosis required to arrive at a correct diagnosis to facilitate appropriate patient management.

Level of evidence: Level 5

Keywords: phosphaturic mesenchymal tumours, non-phosphaturic variant

Introduction

Phosphaturic mesenchymal tumours (PMTs) are rare neoplasms that are usually associated with renal phosphate loss and tumour-induced osteomalacia (TIO).¹ Clinically, patients may have symptoms of hypophosphataemia and on thorough examination, small soft tissue or intraosseous masses in the extremities or the jaw may be identified.^{2,3} TIO occurs secondary to excessive production of tumour-associated fibroblast growth factor-23 (FGF23).⁴ This hormone is secreted by osteocytes and causes phosphaturia by inhibiting renal phosphate reabsorption and, by inhibiting activity of the 1 α hydroxylase enzyme, results in decreased production of 1,25-hydroxyvitamin D.^{4,5} Occasionally, cases of PMT may not demonstrate TIO and as such, are referred to as 'non-phosphaturic' variants.⁵ A histological diagnosis in these circumstances may be confirmed by a comprehensive immunohistochemical panel

excluding other tumours and by the detection of FGF23 transcripts using reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) or in-situ hybridisation.⁵

Herein, we present a case of a 12-year-old patient who was diagnosed with this rare non-phosphaturic variant of PMT.

Case report

A 12-year-old male presented to the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery with a six-month history of painful progressive swelling of his right forearm. He reported no history of trauma to his forearm and had no other significant symptoms. On examination, he was clinically well and did not have any other masses. There was no neurological deficit in the right forearm. Local examination revealed a 15×15 cm mass on his right proximal forearm that was tender,



Figure 1. Right proximal forearm mass showing venous engorgement and the previous biopsy site

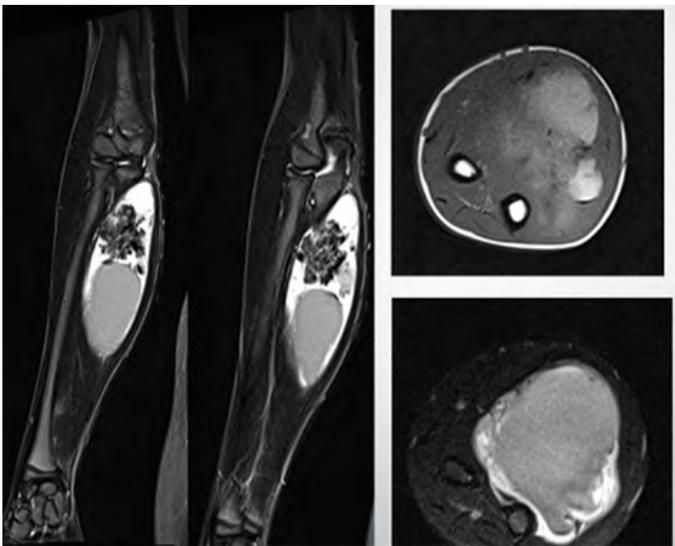


Figure 3. MRI scan coronal and axial views showing a large mixed cystic mass with foci of calcification and fluid levels. The mass covered the anteromedial aspect of the ulna and was in close association with the proximal ulna.

non-pulsatile and immobile. Overlying skin changes in the form of prominent veins were noted (*Figure 1*).

Plain radiographs showed a large lesion with an osteoid matrix abutting the ulna (*Figure 2*). Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed a large mixed cystic mass with foci of calcification and fluid-fluid levels. The mass covered the anteromedial aspect of the ulna and was in close association with the proximal ulna (*Figure 3*).

Relevant laboratory investigations showed the following:

- Calcium: 2.51 mmol/L (n=2.17–2.54 mmol/L)
- Magnesium: 0.87 mmol/L (n=0.66–0.91 mmol/L)
- Inorganic phosphate: 1.42 mmol/L (n=1.05–1.85 mmol/L)

The clinical differential diagnosis included juxtacortical osteochondroma, chondrosarcoma, synovial sarcoma, soft tissue sarcoma and traumatic myositis with cystic changes.

The patient initially underwent an incisional biopsy which was submitted for histopathological evaluation. Microscopically, the specimen consisted of fibrous connective tissue together with spicules of bone and a cellular, neoplastic infiltrate. The blood

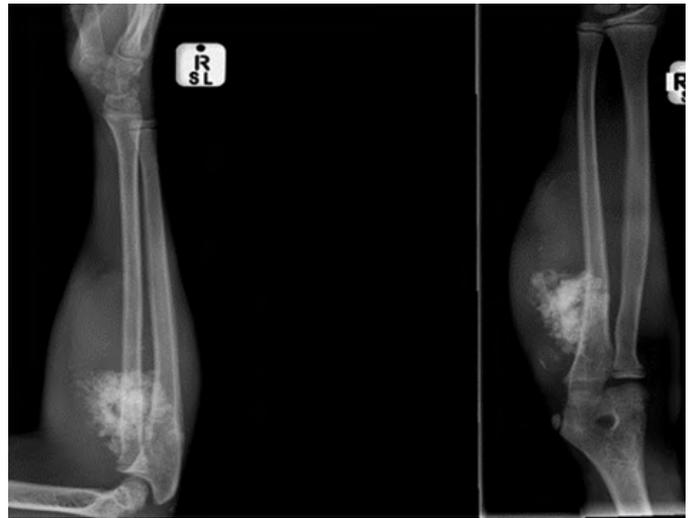


Figure 2. Lateral radiograph showing a large soft tissue-based mass abutting the ulna with areas of calcification

vessels had a haemangiopericytic appearance. The tumour was composed of small, hyperchromatic cells which had a spindled to stellate appearance with moderate amounts of eosinophilic cytoplasm. There was no mitotic activity or hypercellularity and areas of necrosis were absent. Foci of hyalinisation together with distinctive ‘grungy’^{6,7} or flocculant-appearing calcified matrix, typical of PMTs, were seen. In areas, the tumour infiltrated surrounding skeletal muscle fibres (*Figure 4*). Both TIO-associated PMTs and non-phosphaturic variants show the same histological features.⁵ *Table 1* summarises the special stains and immunohistochemical stains which were negative and thus excluded other mesenchymal tumours in the differential diagnosis. Focal, weak positive staining was noted on a CD99 stain. BCL2 was positive in tumour cells while scattered histiocytes were identified on a CD68 stain. These stains are not diagnostic of a particular tumour.

Tissue was submitted for assessment of the SYT-SSX1/2 transcripts which yielded a negative result, thus excluding a synovial sarcoma. In addition, fluorescence in-situ hybridisation (FISH) for 22q12 re-arrangement of the EWSR1 gene was performed and was negative, excluding Ewing’s sarcoma. A diagnosis of a phosphaturic mesenchymal tumour, non-phosphaturic variant, was made.

Six weeks later, once a definitive diagnosis was made and theatre time was available, the patient underwent excision of the mass which was performed by a consultant orthopaedic surgeon. Intraoperatively, a fluid-filled mass was found (*Figure 5*). The tumour was firmly attached to the underlying muscles and focally

Table 1: A summary of stains used to exclude other mesenchymal tumours

Negative special stains and immunohistochemical stains	Tumours excluded
Periodic Acid-Schiff and diastase	Ewing’s sarcoma
Cytokeratins MNF116, AE1/3, epithelial membrane antigen (EMA), cytokeratin (CK)7	Synovial sarcoma
STAT6	Solitary fibrous tumour
Myogenin and Myo-D1	Rhabdomyosarcoma
CD34, CD57 and S100	Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumour
Synaptophysin, MNF116, AE1/3	Neuroendocrine tumour
HMB45, S100 and microphthalmia transcription factor (Mitf)	Malignant melanoma

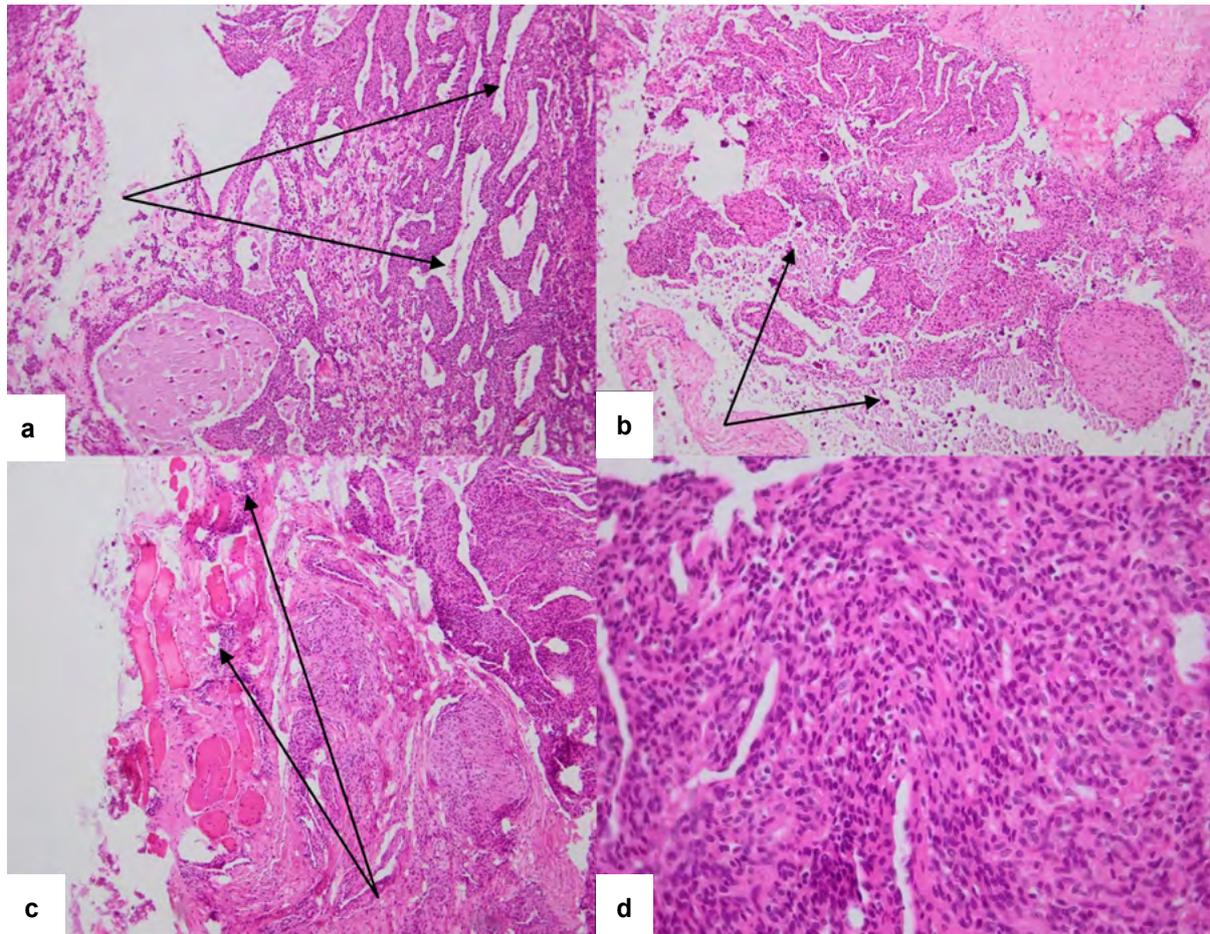


Figure 4. Haematoxylin and eosin photomicrographs of the patient's tumour are shown: a) The blood vessels have a haemangiopericytic appearance (arrows); b) 'Grungy'-appearing matrix is shown (arrows); c) Tumour cells are permeating between skeletal muscle fibres (arrows); d) Small hyperchromatic tumour cells are shown (original magnification a–c: $\times 100$, d: $\times 400$)



Figure 5. The tumour protruding from the incision site

to the periosteum of the ulna, but there was no bony erosion (*Figure 5*). During resection, the tumour ruptured, and white chalk-like fluid extruded from the tumour. Macroscopically, the specimen consisted of a soft tissue mass which measured $80 \times 60 \times 30$ mm. Numerous cystic areas and calcified regions were seen on the cut section of the tumour. Microscopic examination revealed identical features to the incisional biopsy. Viable tumour was identified at the peripheral margins of excision.

The patient had an uneventful postoperative course and was discharged. He has been followed-up on an outpatient basis for over 18 months and has no evidence of local recurrence on clinical examination (*Figure 6*). His follow-up included clinical examination



Figure 6. a) An anteroposterior radiograph showing no residual tumour in the soft tissue of the forearm; b) The surgical scar is seen with no appreciable tumour

together with serial chest X-rays and X-rays of his limbs at each follow-up visit, but he has not had additional MRI/CT scans or biochemical investigations.

Discussion

PMTs are uncommon tumours with fewer than 500 cases reported to date, most of which have been diagnosed in middle-aged adults.⁶ Tumours occurring at the extremes of age have, however, been documented.⁶ PMTs are neoplasms of uncertain histogenesis which may arise in bone or soft tissue.^{1,7} Soft tissue PMTs have a propensity to develop in the extremities while PMTs of bone tend to arise in the cranium, sinuses or appendicular skeleton.⁶ Patients often present with nonspecific symptoms and signs of TIO such as muscle pain, generalised weakness and pathological fractures due to excessive FGF23 production.^{7,8} FGF23 is a peptide that has an important role in phosphate reuptake in the kidneys via FGF receptor and a co-receptor (α-Klotho).^{6,9,10} Increased tumour-associated FGF23 results in phosphate wasting by decreased renal

uptake of phosphate and increased renal excretion. Phosphate is required for several cellular metabolic functions such as energy production and intracellular signal transduction.¹⁰ As such, hypophosphataemia may result in nonspecific symptoms. The rare occurrence of PMT together with the insidious onset of symptoms often results in a delayed diagnosis of approximately three years.^{3,8}

Microscopically, other mesenchymal neoplasms such as chondroblastoma, chondromyxoid fibroma, giant cell tumour of bone, solitary fibrous tumour, tenosynovial giant cell tumours, osteosarcomas and mesenchymal chondrosarcomas may be considered in the differential diagnosis of a PMT.⁴ In the present case, however, the other mesenchymal tumours noted above were excluded morphologically and immunohistochemically. Soft tissue Ewing's sarcoma and synovial sarcoma were excluded by immunohistochemical and molecular tests. The present non-phosphaturic variant of PMT did not show histological features of malignancy such as hypercellularity, nuclear pleomorphism, increased mitotic activity and necrosis, which have been

Table II: A summary of clinical, radiological and pathological findings in phosphaturic mesenchymal tumours^{1,2,4,6,7,10-14}

Clinical		Radiology		Pathology	
Age	Usually middle-aged adults	CT	Osteolytic bone lesions with narrow zones of transition	Morphology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most are less than 5 cm 2. Minimal calcification 3. Tan to yellow cut surface
Sex	No sex predilection			Macroscopy	
				Microscopy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bland spindled to stellate cells with variable cellularity 2. Low mitotic activity 3. Chondromyxoid/hyalinised matrix that calcifies in a typical 'grungy' or flocculant manner 4. Haemangiopericytic branching vessels 5. Rare cases show malignant features such as hypercellularity, nuclear pleomorphism, increased mitotic activity and necrosis
Site	Any soft tissue (acral sites and extremities are preferred locations) or bone (cranium, sinuses or appendicular skeleton)	MRI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. T2 hyperintense, solidly enhancing. Regions of dark T2 signal may be noted 2. Most are T1 isointense 	Differential diagnosis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chondroblastoma 2. Chondromyxoid fibroma 3. Giant cell tumour of bone 4. Solitary fibrous tumour 5. Tenosynovial giant cell tumour 6. Osteosarcoma 7. Mesenchymal chondrosarcoma 8. Synovial sarcoma 9. Ewing's sarcoma
Presentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Longstanding muscle pain and increasing weakness 2. Symptoms of chronic hypophosphataemia 3. Bone pain and fractures due to tumour induced osteomalacia (TIO) 4. Small tumours 	Radio-nuclide scans	Useful in identifying occult soft tissue tumours. These include: 68Ga-DOTATATE PET/CT, 99mTc-sestamibi scintigraphy, 18F-FDG PET/CT and 111In-pentetreotide scintigraphy	Immuno-histochemistry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most routine immunohistochemical stains are used to exclude other tumours 2. FGF23 immunohistochemical stain does not have a high level of specificity
Biochemistry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hypophosphataemia and phosphaturia 2. Decreased production of 1,25-hydroxyvitamin D 3. Raised serum FGF23 			Molecular studies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FGF23 may be detected using reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), chromogenic in-situ hybridisation (CISH), or fluorescent in-situ hybridisation (FISH) 2. <i>FN1-FGFR1</i> and <i>FN1-FGF1</i> gene fusions can be detected by RT-PCR
Prognosis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most are benign 2. Symptoms usually resolve with resection 3. Local recurrence may occur in cases with positive tumour margins 4. Malignant tumours may metastasise and cause death 				

described in current literature.⁶ PMTs do not have a specific immunohistochemical profile and as such, a broad panel of stains may be used to exclude other possible mesenchymal neoplasms, such as in the present case.

Biochemically, raised serum FGF23 levels together with hypophosphataemia may suggest a PMT if a patient has normal renal function. However, serum FGF23 levels may be compensated for or may not be sufficiently elevated for detection.¹¹ This test is, however, not widely available globally. Gene fusions between fibronectin-1 (FN1) and fibroblast growth factor receptor-1 (FGFR1) as well as fusions between FN1 and fibroblast growth factor-1 (FGF1) have been identified by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). While FGF23 may be detected in most PMTs, including non-phosphaturic variants, using RT-PCR, chromogenic in-situ hybridisation (CISH), or fluorescent in-situ hybridisation (FISH), thus confirming the histopathological diagnosis, these tests are often not available in most routine histopathology departments. It has been noted that FISH has demonstrated less sensitivity on archived material.^{1,12} While immunohistochemistry, however, is accessible to most pathology laboratories, the FGF23 immunohistochemical stain has not demonstrated a high level of specificity and is therefore not widely used. Thus, a multidisciplinary team approach including clinical, radiological and pathological findings are required to arrive at a definitive diagnosis.¹ *Table II* summarises clinical, radiological and pathological findings of PMTs.^{1,2,4,6,7,10-14}

Wu et al. and Honda et al. have documented that for patients with TIO, complete excision of the tumour with negative margins is the preferred treatment.^{8,13} While the patient in the present case report did not have TIO, he did have a positive surgical excision margin which is known to increase the likelihood of local recurrence.⁷ He is, therefore, being followed up on an outpatient basis with clinical examination and serial chest and limb X-rays. It has been noted that patients who have tumours demonstrating uptake of octreotide on imaging studies may derive benefit from octreotide replacement therapy. Furthermore, early-stage clinical trials have suggested that antibodies to FGF23 may be advantageous for patients with TIO.⁸ Additional research is, however, required in this regard.

Conclusion

PMTs are rare mesenchymal neoplasms and their microscopically identical counterpart without phosphaturia, known as the 'non-phosphaturic' variant, is even more uncommon and may prove a greater diagnostic challenge. While the diagnosis may be confirmed by hypophosphataemia and phosphaturia secondary to the paraneoplastic phenomenon of TIO, there may be instances, such as with our patient, where TIO is absent. These tumours require thorough clinicopathological and radiological correlation together with a broad differential diagnosis to ensure accurate diagnosis and appropriate, timely management of the patient.

Ethics statement

The authors declare that this submission is in accordance with the principles laid down by the Responsible Research Publication Position Statements as developed at the 2nd World Conference on Research Integrity in Singapore, 2010.

Ethical clearance (certificate number M190753) was obtained through the Human Research Ethics Committee (Medical) of the University of Witwatersrand, following signed written consent from the patient's parent for use of the clinical history, clinical photographs, histological tissue sections, photomicrographs, diagnosis and treatment plan.

Signed written consent from the patient's mother for use of his clinical history, clinical photographs, histological tissue sections, photomicrographs, diagnosis and treatment plan were obtained for use in this case report.

All procedures were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation (institutional and national) and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2008.

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Declaration

The authors declare authorship of this article and that they have followed sound scientific research practice. This research is original and does not transgress plagiarism policies.

Author contributions

RW: Reviewed the histology slides, took photomicrographs of the histology slides, contributed to write-up and revision of the manuscript

ZL: Took the clinical photographs, provided the radiograph images and their descriptions, contributed to the clinical write-up of the manuscript

AI: Reviewed the histology slides, contributed to write-up of the manuscript, assisted with photomicrographs of the histology slides

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