



# Clinical Implications of Renal Cancer

# 77

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## 77.1 Diagnosis Staging

Abdominal ultrasonography (US) and multidetector CT (MDCT) scans are the common methods by which these tumors are identified today accidentally. The presence of enhancement is the criterion used to diagnose a kidney cancer, and enhancement can be shown with CT scans, MRI, and ultrasounds. CT and MRI scans are the most appropriate imaging modalities for TNM classification. PET scans have been used in the diagnostic process and in the follow-up protocols, but its actual role in renal cell cancer cases has yet to be determined [1].

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## 77.2 Follow-up Strategies

The follow-up investigations in patients with kidney tumors depend on the risk profiles (low-, intermediate-, and high-risk profile) of each case. The imaging modalities used include chest X-ray, US, and CT scans.

CT remains the mainstay of imaging in the detecting, characterizing, staging, and surveillance of renal lesions. MRI is increasingly used as a problem-solving tool. Advanced MRI technique such as diffusion-weighted imaging is being explored in the investigation of renal lesions [1].

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## Reference

1. Ljungberg B, Cowan NC, Hanbury DC et al (2010) EAU guidelines on renal cell carcinoma: the 2010 update. *Eur Urol* 58:398–406