a separate pathologic entity [8]. The prognosis for patients with clear cell sarcoma is poor, with mortality ranging from 50 to 80 % [7, 9].

Pediatric lymphoma typically presents as an abdominal or mediastinal mass with associated adenopathy. Lesions of the cortical bone, bone marrow, skin, central nervous system, and testicles may be seen [10]. Renal involvement usually occurs as multiple nodules in both kidneys [1–3]. It is unusual for lymphoma to present as a focal, unilateral renal mass which arises as direct extension of a retroperitoneal node mass [6]. Whether lymphomas may arise primarily from the kidney is debated, since the kidney itself does not contain lymphoid tissue [11–13]. It has been postulated that lymphomas may arise primarily from the kidney in the presence of chronic inflammation with lymphocytic infiltration or from the renal capsule, which contains an extensive lymphatic network [12, 14, 15].

In conclusion, lymphoma involving the kidneys usually occurs in the form of diffuse, bilateral nodules. Rarely, lymphoma may present as a focal, unilateral mass suggesting a primary renal neoplasm. Lymphomas may also involve the skeletal and central nervous systems. Lymphoma should therefore be included, along with clear cell sarcoma, in the differential diagnosis of a childhood patient with a unifocal renal mass and bony metastases.

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Editorial commentary

The finely illustrated paper by Navoy et al. on *Wilms' Tumor: unusual manifestations* was the Gold Medal-winning scientific poster at the 1994 SPR. This type of pictorial review with up-to-date text allows an overview of a common tumor, but emphasizes its unusual manifestations. The second paper by Capps and

Das Narla adds lymphoma to the differential diagnosis.

Two points must be stressed:

1. Imaging cannot distinguish Wilms' tumor from congenital mesoblastic nephroma. The former can occur in the first months of life, even in the newborn, while CMN (most often seen in the first months

of life) can occur later, even into childhood and adult life.

2. Renal involvement with lymphoma can simulate bilateral Wilms' tumor. This can occur in the absence of abdominal nodal enlargement.

Walter E. Berdon