

Case conference

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Presenter: R2劉邦民
2014.08.13

DAY1 16:35

- 63 y/o female
- Chief complaint: 病人主述為腹痛
- Triage: 3
- T/P/R:37.6/80/18, BP=119/69, SpO2=100%
- Conscious: E4M6V5

Present illness

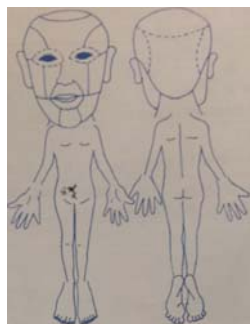
- RLQ abdominal pain since 4天前 night
- 4天前 night 陽明hospital 就醫(fever+ abdominal pain)
 - CT: enteritis
 - iv antibiotic (cefuroxime+ metronidazole)
- DAY1 陽明建議醫學中心就診→ discharge
- 就醫時車搖晃就肚子痛
- 今天沒有再fever, 坐車來新光也比較不痛

Past history

- Allergy: NKA
- Medical history:
 - HTN, old CVA
- Surgical history: NIL

Physical examination

- Cons: Clear
- Chest: clear BS
- abdomen:
 - RLQ tenderness
 - rebounding tenderness(+)
 - no guarding
- Extremity: no leg edema



Impression

- Peritonitis, cause?

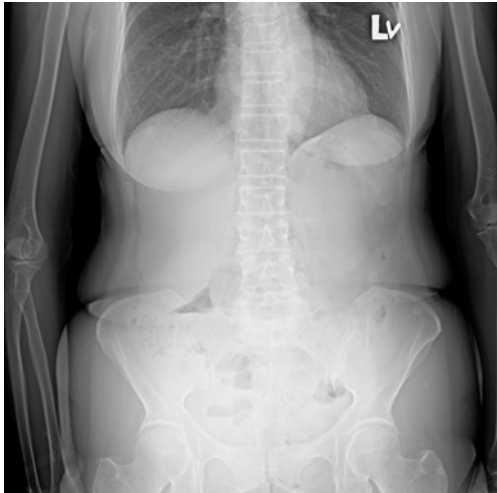
Management(1658) 0h23m

- Triage: 3
- NPO
- 上傳外院CT
- WBC/DC, Hb, Platelet
- Na, K, AST, Cr, CRP
- PT/PTT
- B/Cx2
- CXR/KUB
- Cefmetazole 1 gm Q8H+ST IV
- D5S 60 ml/hr

Laboratory data

檢驗項目名稱	檢驗值	檢驗值單位	檢驗項目名稱	檢驗值	檢驗值單位
Hb	11.1	gm/dl	GOT(AST)	17	U/L
WBC	14.4	x1000/uL	Creatinine	0.63	mg/dL
Differential count	*****		eGFR	95.44	
Segmented Neutro.	85.0	%	Na	134	mmol/L
Lymphocyte	6.0	%	K	4.5	mmol/L
Monocyte	8.0	%	CRP	13.150	mg/dL
Eosinophil	1.0	%			
Basophil	0.0	%			
Atypical lymphocyte	0.0	%			
Band	0.0	%			
檢驗項目名稱	檢驗值	檢驗值單位	檢驗項目名稱	檢驗值	檢驗值單位
Metamyelocyte	0.0	%	PT	13.0	second
Myelocyte	0.0	%	Normal control	10.4	second
Promyelocyte	0.0	%	INR	1.24	Ratio
Blast	0.0	%	APTT	32.3	second
Nucleated RBC	0.0	/100WBC	Normal control	33.4	second
Platelet	233	x1000/uL	APTT ratio	0.97	

3天前
KUB



3天前 CT



陽明H 病摘

- Clinical symptoms: lower abdominal dull pain, aggravated with position change, no Nausea, no vomiting
- PE: RLQ and periumbilical tenderness and rebounding pain, mild muscle guarding
- Lab : WBC: 21.09K (4.00-11.00)(Seg:86.4%), CRP:22 (0-10)

陽明H CT 報告

Abdomen & Pelvis CT without/with contrast enhancement shows:

- a lobulated mass, at least 4.4x3.5x5.6cm in size in right lower abdomen seems connecting to the small bowel loop and which showing obvious intraluminal obstruction, a submucosal tumor such as GIST or lymphoma is considered first. Other possibilities include tumors originating from peritoneum, mesenchyma, or right adnexa, etc. Suggest clinical correlation.
- multiple small clustered paraaortic lymph nodes.
- fatty strandings of the pelvis and small ascites in pelvis.
- bilateral small renal cysts.
- a small cyst in S4 of liver.
- no evidence of focal lesion in the spleen, pancreas, gallbladder, and bilateral adrenal glands.

IMP:

- 1. A lobulated mass in right lower abdomen seems connecting to the small bowel loop, a submucosal tumor such as GIST or lymphoma is considered first. Suggest clinical correlation.
- 2. multiple small clustered paraaortic lymph nodes.
- 3. fatty strandings of the pelvis and small ascites in pelvis. Suggest clinical correlation.

Management(1750)

(1750) (1h15m)

- CXR/KUB
- U/A, U/C
- Consult GS doctor

(1908)(2h33m)

- EKG
- Admission
- DC U/A, U/C



management

(2007)

- Consult GS doctor
- On NG with decompression
- Pre-OP evaluation(CXR, EKG)



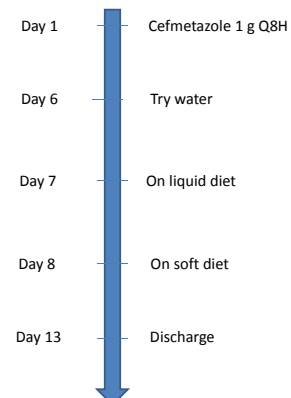
OP finding

- Pre-OP diagnosis : Small bowel GIST
- OP method: resection of small bowel, malignancy, with anastomosis
- Post-OP diagnosis: small bowel tumor with seeding
- OP finding:
 - 8x6x3 cm RUPTURED small bowel tumor at midportion of small bowel with fibrin coated nearby.
 - miliary seeding and tumor implant noted at peritoneal cavity

Pathological report

- Intestine, small, jejunum, segmental resection and biopsy --- Gastrointestinal stromal tumor
- Lymph node, mesenteric, biopsy --- Negative for malignancy (0/4)
- Tumor Size: 8.0 x 4.3 x 3.8 cm
- Margins: Negative for GIST
- Pathologic Staging (pTNM):
- TNM Descriptors: None
 - Primary Tumor (pT): pT3 (> 5 cm but not more than 10 cm)
 - Regional Lymph Nodes (pN): pN0
 - Distant Metastasis (pM): Not applicable

Hospitalization course



Discussion

- Gastrointestinal stromal tumor



Online Submissions: <http://www.wjgo.net/en/esps/>
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REVIEW

A gist of gastrointestinal stromal tumors: A review

introduction

- mesenchymal tumors over GI tract(from esophagus to rectum)
 - Stomach:60%, small intestine:30%
 - c-kit mutation, *PDGFRA* mutation, CD117(+)
 - High risk behavior(~30%): metastasis and infiltration to peritoneal cavity and liver, LN invasion: uncommon
- Annual incidence: 11-14/10⁶
- 0.1-3.0% GI malignancy
- no predilection for either gender
- Mean age at diagnosis: 60 y/o

Clinical manifestation

- 70% symptomatic
- S/S:
 - Related to site of the tumor
 - Vague s/s: nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort, weight loss or early satiety
 - Bleeding (intraluminal or extraluminal)

Diagnostic study

- Contrast enhanced CT scan: modality of choice
- Endoscopic ultrasonography
 - EUS-FNA: sensitivity:82%
- PET: revealing small metastases

Management

- Surgery for localized or potentially resectable GIST
 - Lymphadenectomy is not required
- Small GIST(< 2cm)
 - Symptomatic: complete resection
 - Asymptomatic+ no high risk EUS feature: endoscopic surveillance at 6 to 12 mo intervals
 - High risk feature: irregular extra-luminal borders, heterogeneous echo patterns, cystic spaces/echogenic foci(+)

imatinib

- Presence and type of KIT or PDGFRA mutation status: reponsive or not
- Neoadjuvant therapy: optimal duration unknown
- Adjuvant therapy: especially in intermediate or high risk of recurrence patient
- Unresectable, metastatic or recurrence
 - Pre-operative therapy → op or tumor progression

Risk of recurrence

Table 3 Risk stratification of gastrointestinal stromal tumors

Mitotic rate	Tumor size (cm)	Stomach	Jejunum/ Ileum	Duodenum	Rectum
≤ 5/50 HPF	≤ 2	None	None	None	None
	> 2, ≤ 5	Very low	Low	Low	Low
	> 5, ≤ 10	Low	Moderate	High	High
	> 10	Moderate	High		
> 5/50 HPF	≤ 2	None	High	NA	High
	> 2, ≤ 5	Moderate	High	High	High
	> 5, ≤ 10	High	High	High	High
	> 10	High	High		

Originated from [54], with permission. HPF: High-power fields; NA: Not available.

Prognosis

- Complete resection: 85%
- recurrence or metastasis following complete resection: 50% (majority within the first 3-5 years)
- Following up: contrast enhanced CT scan every 3-6 month