

中文題目：原發性小腸胃腸道基質瘤之臨床與組織病理研究:台灣一醫學中心之經驗

英文題目：Clinicopathological study of primary small bowel gastrointestinal stromal tumors: A single institute experience in Taiwan

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Background: Gastrointestinal stromal tumors are common mesenchymal tumors, usually occurring in the gastrointestinal tract. Primary small bowel gastrointestinal stromal tumors are difficult to diagnose preoperatively because of endoscopic inaccessibility.

Aims: The aim of the study was to investigate the clinicopathological features of primary small bowel gastrointestinal stromal tumors in Taiwan.

Patients and Methods: From January 1999 to July 2021, we retrospectively reviewed the medical charts at China Medical University Hospital. Patients who were diagnosed as primary small bowel GISTs via double balloon enteroscopy(DBE) were included into this study. Patients who were diagnosed as primary small bowel GISTs with method of DBE were included into this study. The diagnostic criteria of GISTs were based on the pathological and morphological features as defined by Fletcher et al. Clinical data were obtained from the medical records and from the physicians responsible for patient care. Clinical data abstracted included age, gender, symptoms, tumor size, tumor location, co-morbidity, treatment methods, and outcomes.

Result: A total of 37 patients with GIST were enrolled into this study. There were 20 females and 17 males, with a female-to-male ratio of 1.17:1. The mean age was 63.8 years (range, 34-83years). In our present study, as regards clinical symptoms, 33 patients (89%) were symptomatic. They most commonly presented with GI bleeding (28 patients, 78%). Followed by abdominal pain in twenty-one, fever in five, and diarrhea in two, nausea/vomiting in three, and weight loss in one patient. In terms of co-morbidities, 12 of 37 patients (32%) had hypertensive disease, 11 (31%) had chronic kidney disease with or without hemodialysis, 8 (21.6%) had chronic liver disease with or without liver cirrhosis, and three (8%) had diabetes mellitus. Primary small bowel GISTs involved the duodenum in 15 (40.5%) of 37 patient, the jejunum in 18 (48.6%) of 37 patients, and the ileum 4 in 10.8%. The prognostic grouping of primary tumors, based on tumor size and mitotic activity, immunohistochemical findings . The tumors

ranged in size from 3.5 to 34 cm (mean, 9.1 cm). The mitotic activity was variable, ranging from less than 1 to 395 mitotic figures per 50 HPFs (mean, 28; median, 10). CD117 positivity was detected in most of the small bowel GISTs (94.5%, 35/37). CD117 was observed both in the spindle and epithelioid subtypes of GIST in all locations. CD34 was positive in all of the CD117-negative cases. CD34 positivity was documented in 24 (64.8%) of 37 cases.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the results of our present study showed primary small bowel GISTs are rare in Taiwan and their diagnosis are usually needs operation. The immunohistochemical staining for different markers has no clear tendency to any particular histologic type or topography. Compared with those reported in other countries, primary small bowel GISTs in Taiwan have the same clinicopathologic and immunohistochemical feature.