Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors: A Clinicopathologic and Risk Stratification Study of 255 Cases from Pakistan and Review of Literature

Nasir Ud Din*, Zubair Ahmad, Huma Arshad, Romana Idrees, Naila Kayani

Abstract

**Purpose:** To describe the clinicopathological features of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) diagnosed in our section and to perform risk stratification of our cases by assigning them to specific risk categories and groups for disease progression based on proposals by Fletcher et al and Miettinen and Lasota. **Materials and Results:** We retrieved 255 cases of GIST diagnosed between 2003 and 2014. Over 59% were male. The age range was 16 to 83 years with a mean of 51 years. Over 70% occurred between 40 and 70 years of age. Average diameter of tumors was 10 cms. The stomach was the most common site accounting for about 40%. EGISTs constituted about 16%. On histologic examination, spindle cell morphology was seen in almost of 85% cases. CD117 was the most useful immunohistochemical antibody, positive in 98%. Risk stratification was possible for 220 cases. Based on Fletcher’s consensus proposal, 62.3% gastric, 81.8% duodenal, 72% colorectal and 89% EGISTs were assigned to the high risk category; while based on Miettinen and Lasota’s algorithm, about 48% gastric, 100% duodenal, 76% small intestinal, 100% colorectal and 100% EGISTs in our study were associated with high risk for disease progression, tumor metastasis and tumor related death. Follow up was available in 95 patients; 26 were dead and 69 alive at follow up. Most of the patients who died had high risk disease and on average death occurred just a few months to a maximum of one to two years after initial surgical resection. **Conclusions:** Epidemiological and morphologic findings in our study were similar to international published data. The majority of cases in our study belonged to the high risk category.

**Keywords:** Gastrointestinal stromal tumor - extra gastrointestinal tumor - risk stratification - Pakistan

Introduction

Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) are a heterogeneous group of tumors which comprise the most common primary mesenchymal tumors of the gastrointestinal tract (GIT) and occur throughout the GIT from esophagus to rectum (Rubin, 2006; Leigl-Atzwangar, et al., 2012). The commonest site for GISTs is stomach (approximately 60%) followed by small intestine (excluding duodenum) (Nilsson et al., 2005; Miettinen et al., 2010). About 85-90% GISTs harbor a mutation of KIT (CD117), a tyrosine kinase receptor which is normally expressed by the ‘pacemaker’ interstitial cells of cajal located in the wall of the gut. These cells coordinate the autonomic nervous system of the gut and the smooth muscle cells to regulate motility and peristalsis. Most GISTs therefore originate in the submucosa or muscularis propria. The remaining 5 to 15% GISTs contain PDGFRA activity mutations (Heinrich et al, 2002; Hornick and Fletcher, 2004). The KIT mutation results in the activation of the Tyrosine kinase receptor allowing the detection of KIT (CD117) mutation by immunohistochemistry and helps in confirming the histologic diagnosis of GIST (Heinrich et al., 2002; Coindre et al., 2005; Zhang et al., 2009; Miettinen et al., 2010). Most patients are elderly, median age ranges between 58 and 66 years (Coindre et al., 2005; Tryggvason et al., 2005; Cao et al., 2010; Miettinen et al., 2010). However, no definite gender predilection has been reported. Histologically, most tumors in all sites show a spindle cell appearance (75 to 80%), while epithelioid cell or mixed morphology is seen in minority of cases (Coindre et al., 2005; Miettinen and Lasota, 2006; Miettinen et al., 2010). Small intestinal GISTs are twice as likely to behave as clinically malignant tumors compared to gastric GISTs, while most colorectal GISTs are very aggressive and advanced tumors with a poor prognosis (Miettinen et al., 2010a; 2010b).

GISTs can also occur outside the GIT mainly in the omentum, mesentery and retroperitoneum where they need to be distinguished from other mesenchymal tumors, especially from benign and malignant smooth muscle tumors (Reith et al., 2000).

The most important prognostic factors on the basis of which GISTs are categorized into distinct prognostic
groups are tumor size and number of mitoses per 50 high power fields (HPFS) (Miettenin et al., 2010). The consensus proposal by Fletcher et al. (2002) combined these two (size and mitotic activity) to divide GISTs into risk categories, while Miettenin and Lasota also added the anatomic location to provide comprehensive information about the prognosis (Miettenin and Lasota, 2006).

The aim of our study was to present the epidemiologic data of our cases, describe the morphologic (including Immunohistochemical) features, and perform risk stratification by assigning our cases into specific risk categories and groups based on both the consensus proposal (Fletcher et al., 2002) and the more elaborate risk prediction algorithm (Miettinen and Lasota, 2006). Follow up, where available, was taken and recorded.

Materials and Methods

A total of 255 cases (stomach, duodenum, small intestine, colorectal and extra gastrointestinal) diagnosed in the Section of Histopathology, Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi between the years 2003 and 2014 were included in the study. Clinical data such as age, gender, tumor location, tumor size, signs and symptoms and follow up were recorded. Histological features including spindle cell or epithelioid or mixed pattern and mitotic activity per 50 HPFs were noted. Immunohistochemical reactivity to the following antibodies was noted: CD117, CD34, DOG 1, Anti-Smooth muscle Actin (ASMA) and S100 protein.

Risk stratification was performed using tumor location, tumor size and mitotic activity / 50 HPFs, and the cases were assigned to specific risk categories and groups.

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 19.0 version.

Results

A total of 255 cases were included. Age of the patients ranged from 16 to 83 years with mean and median age of 51 and 52 years respectively. The decade wise distribution is shown in Table 1. As shown in this table, over 70% were between 40 and 70 years of age. Out of 255, 151 (59.2%) patients were males, and 104 (40.8%) were females. Male: female ratio was 1.4:1. Of the 255 cases, 35 (13.7%) were small core biopsies while 220 (86.3%) were resection specimens. The size of the tumors ranged from 2.0 cms to 26 cms with an average size of 10 cms in the largest dimension.

Stomach was the commonest site in our series followed by the small intestine. The site wise breakup is shown in Table 2. Almost 46% of all cases were located in the stomach while over 27% were located in the small intestine. Extra GI GISTs comprised 41 cases (16.10%). Grossly, majority of tumors were submucosal or intramural, nodular bulging masses, many with central ulceration. Some were polypoid and protruded into the gastric lumen (Figure 1A,B). Majority of our small intestinal and colorectal GISTs were polypoid with protrusion into the lumen and were less commonly intramural.

Out of 255 cases, 216 (84.7%) showed spindle cell morphology, 32 (12.5%) showed epithelioid morphology, while 7 cases (2.7%) were mixed (Figure 2A,B). Immunohistochemistry was performed on most cases (Figure 3A,B). The antibodies employed and immunohistochemistry results are summarized in Table 3. The antibody DOG1 was acquired in 2013. Hence, this antibody was used only in the recently diagnosed cases.

Risk stratification and assigning of cases into specific risk categories and groups was done based on the studies (Fletcher et al., 2002; Miettinen and Lasota, 2006). Risk stratification was not possible on 35 cases as these were small core biopsies. It was thus performed on 220 cases. These included 98 out of 117 cases of gastric GIST, 50 out of 56 cases of jejunal and ileal GISTs, 11 out of 14 cases of duodenal GISTs, 25 out of 27 cases of colorectal GISTs, and 36 out of 41 cases of extra GI GISTs. The findings are shown in Tables 4 and 5.

Follow up was available in 95 out of 220 cases. Of these 95 patients, 69 are alive, while 26 patients died.

Table 1. Decade Wise Age Distribution of our Cases (n=255)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>Decade</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>12.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>22.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>23.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>61-70</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>24.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>71-80</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>&gt;80</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Site Wise Distribution of our Cases (n=255)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Esophagus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>45.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Duodenum</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jejumenum</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ileum</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>13.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Colorectum</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mesentery</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Retroperitoneum</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Omentum</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Immunohistochemical Profiles of Cases in our Study (n=255)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>Immunohistochemical antibody</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Focal positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Not performed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CD 117</td>
<td>242 (94.9%)</td>
<td>8 (3.1%)</td>
<td>5 (2%)</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CD 34</td>
<td>169 (70.4%)</td>
<td>14 (5.8%)</td>
<td>57 (23.8%)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DOG 1</td>
<td>18 (72.0%)</td>
<td>2 (8%)</td>
<td>5 (20%)</td>
<td>230*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Smooth Muscle Actin (ASMA)</td>
<td>67 (29.4%)</td>
<td>45 (19.7%)</td>
<td>116 (50.9%)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>S 100 protein</td>
<td>64 (30.3%)</td>
<td>29 (13.7%)</td>
<td>118 (56%)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*acquired in 2013
Of the latter, 1 patient had a very low risk gastric GIST. However, he had a concomitant gastric adenocarcinoma with positive lymph nodes, and died as a result of complications secondary to the adenocarcinoma. Of the remaining 25 patients, 22 had high risk while 2 had moderate risk disease. The disease was located in the stomach in 10 cases, small intestine (ileum and jejunum) in 4 cases, duodenum in 2 cases and colorectum in 4 cases.
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Out of the 26 patients, 15 had been treated with Gleevec, while 11 did not receive this treatment. The details of these 26 patients are given in Table 6.

Out of the 69 patients who are still alive, 47 had high risk disease, 15 had intermediate risk, 5 had low risk and 2 patients had very low risk disease. Of these 69 patients, 4 patients had one or more recurrences and 6 had metastatic disease at the time of follow up. The disease was located in the stomach in 32 out of 69 cases, in the small intestine (ileum and jejunum) in 19 cases, duodenum in 1 case, colorectum (including anal region) in 10 cases, and esophagus in 1 case, while EGISTs accounted for 6 cases. Out of the 69 patients, 52 had been treated with Gleevec, while 17 patients did not receive this treatment. The details of these 69 patients are given in Table 7.

Discussion

In 2013, we published an epidemiological and histological perspective of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in Pakistan (Ahmad et al., 2013). In the current article, an epidemiological, histological and risk stratification perspective of GIST is presented.

As shown in the results, mean age was 51 years and the highest number of cases were diagnosed in the fifth, sixth and seventh decades (Table 1). The mean age is much lower in our series than reported in Western and even Asian literature where mean ages of gastric and small intestinal GISTs have varied from 58 to 70 years (Coindre et al., 2005; Tryggvason et al., 2005; Cao et al., 2010; Miettinen et al., 2010; Wang et al., 2013). GISTs in all locations occur in the elderly, less than 10% gastric GISTs occur in patients below 40 years of age (Miettinen and Lasota, 2006). In our study, almost 19% GISTs occurred below the age of 40 years (Table 1). Studies have shown no gender predilection, although some studies demonstrate a mild male predominance i.e. 52 to 55% in GISTs in all locations (Cao et al., 2010; Miettinen et al., 2010). In our study, over 59% patients were males. The average size of tumors in our study was 10 cms and size ranged from 2 to 26 cms. Various studies have reported sizes ranging from a few millimeters to greater than 20 cms for small intestinal, and a few millimeters to greater than 40 cms for gastric GISTs (Miettinen and Lasota, 2006). In the largest series of gastric GISTs published (Miettinen et al., 2005), the mean size for gastric GISTs was 6 cms. In two separate studies, from Iceland and China, mean tumor size was 4.6 cms and 7.02 cms respectively (Tryggvason et al., 2005; Cao et al., 2010). Symptoms in our cases were variable; the commonest were vague abdominal pain, abdominal mass, heart burn, bleeding per rectum, hematemesis, anemia etc. Grossly, majority of our gastric tumors were submucosal or intramural, nodular bulging masses, many with central ulceration. Some were polyloid and protruded into the gastric lumen. Majority of our small intestinal and colorectal GISTs were polyloid with protrusion into the lumen and were less commonly intramural. Similar, gross appearances have been described by various authors (Rosai, 2003; Miettinen and Lasota, 2006).

In our series, stomach was the commonest site, (almost 46%), while almost 22% were located in the small intestine (jejunum and ileum excluding duodenum). If duodenum cases, while 6 cases represented EGISTs. Out of the 26 patients, 15 had been treated with Gleevec, while 11 did not receive this treatment. The details of these 26 patients are given in Table 6.

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In our series, stomach was the commonest site, (almost 46%), while almost 22% were located in the small intestine (jejunum and ileum excluding duodenum). If duodenum
is included, over 27% cases were located in the small intestine (Table 2). According to various international studies, 59 to 61% GISTs occur in stomach (Nilsson et al., 2005; Tryggvason et al., 2005; Miettenin et al., 2006), about 30% in the jejunum and ileum, and 4 to 5% occur in the duodenum (Miettenin et al., 2003). Colorectal GISTs comprise 4 to 5% (Miettenin et al., 2006, Cao et al., 2010). Compared to the international data, location in stomach and small intestine was slightly less common in our series while location in colon and rectum was slightly higher. However, a recent study from Turkey reported tumor location in the stomach in 45.6% cases, very similar to our findings (Selcukbirkicik et al., 2013).

On histological examination, almost 85% cases showed spindle cell morphology while cases with epithelioid morphology comprised over 12%. Various international studies have reported the epithelioid type to comprise between 20-25%, with mixed tumors comprising the remaining 5 to 10% cases (Coinder et al., 2005; Miettenin et al., 2006; Miettenin et al., 2010).

Immunohistochemically, CD117 was the most useful antibody, being strong diffuse positive in almost 95%. CD 34 showed diffuse strong positivity in over 70%. We have limited experience with DOG1 since we acquired this antibody only in 2013. It demonstrated diffuse positivity in 72%. We intend to use DOG1 in all future cases as this antibody has proved to be a very sensitive and specific marker for GISTs (Miettenin et al., 2009). Anti-Smooth Muscle Actin (ASMA) was diffuse or at least focal positive in about 49% cases, while S100 protein was diffuse or focal positive in 44% cases (Table 3).

Published Western literature shows that CD117 positivity is seen in 95% (gastric) to 98% (small intestinal) GISTs, and CD34 positivity in 60-70% GISTs. However, CD34 positivity varies with positivity seen in 80 to 85% gastric, 50% small intestinal and 95 to 100% esophageal and colorectal GISTs. It has been seen that most spindle cell GISTs shown positivity for CD34 (Coinder et al., 2005; Miettenin et al., 2005; Miettenin and Lasota, 2006; Miettenin et al., 2006). A study from China showed CD117 positivity in 94.5% and CD34 positivity in 86.2% cases (Cao et al., 2010). Another Asian study showed CD117 and DOG 1 positivity in 90.5% and 84.1% cases respectively (Sun et al., 2012).

With regard to ASMA and S100 protein, positivity for the former has been reported in 20% of gastric and 35% of small intestinal GISTs, while positivity for the latter has been reported rarely (<1%) in gastric GISTs. However, positivity for S100 protein has been very variable with various studies reporting positivity in 14% to 50% cases. Studies have demonstrated that CD34 expression is not a significant prognostic factor for gastric and small intestinal GISTs. However, ASMA expression is a statistically significant favorable prognostic factor in gastric and small intestinal GISTs (Tworek et al., 1997; Miettenin et al., 2005; Miettenin et al., 2006). The prognostic and predictive potential of immunohistochemical stains in GIST has been studied but results are conflicting and inconclusive (Sun et al., 2012; Demir et al., 2013).

Over 16% cases in our series were diagnosed as extra gastrointestinal GISTs (EGISTs) and most of these were high risk (Tables 4&5). While EGISTs definitely represent bona fide and true GISTs, and demonstrate CD117 immunohistochemical expression as well as GIST-specific KIT mutations (Rosai et al., 2004; Yamamoto et al., 2004; Miettenin et al., 2013), their incidence in most series is extremely low, around 1% (Miettenin and Lasota, 2006). One study did not find a single convincing case among 200 cases (A giám and Wunsch, 2006). However, EGISTs comprised 10% of all GISTs in a study from Korea (Cho et al., 2010). The current concept is that most so called EGISTs are actually detachments or metastases from GISTs of primary gastrointestinal tract origin (Miettenin and Lasota, 2006; Miettenin et al., 2013). We get a lot of referral cases from all over Pakistan, a large country with a population of 190 million, and accurate surgical details or radiological films are not always available in many cases. It is quite possible that many of the so called EGISTs in our series actually represent involvement of retroperitoneum, omentum, mesentery etc by gastrointestinal stromal tumors. Studies have looked for parameters that can clearly identify bona fide EGISTs. Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), which are molecules that are implicated in metastasis by various malignant tumors, have been investigated for their role in contributing to the ability of EGISTs to metastasize. A recent study demonstrated that increased MMP-2 and MMP-9 expression was associated with increased risk of metastasis and aggressive behavior in E-GISTs (Wang et al., 2014).

The evaluation of prognosis is essential in GIST. Every GIST carries a risk and potential for malignant behavior and there is increasing reluctance to label any GIST as benign. However, this risk varies from very low to very high (Coinder et al., 2005; Miettenin et al., 2013). Earlier studies showed that about 50% primary localized GISTs relapsed within the first five years (local recurrence within the peritoneal cavity or liver metastases) while a much greater percentage of GISTs relapsed within ten years, and that if relapse occurred, prognosis was almost invariably poor (Franquemont, 1995; Emory et al., 1999; DeMatteo et al., 2000). It became increasingly clear that it was not practically possible to divide GISTs into benign or malignant categories based on morphology alone and the emphasis shifted to determining criteria which could assess the risk of GISTs to behave in a malignant fashion. Several schemes were developed to define criteria which can stratify the risk of malignant behavior and by which GISTs can be assigned to definite risk categories (low, intermediate, high) or groups (Franquemont, 1995; Fletcher et al., 2002; Miettenin et al., 2006). Tumor size and number of mitoses per 50/HPFs emerged as the major criteria. It also became clear that location was extremely important, with non-gastric GISTs harboring a much higher risk for malignant behavior compared to gastric GISTs of comparable size and mitotic activity (Tryggvason et al., 2005; Miettenin and Lasota, 2006). Other histologic factors including cellularity, coagulative necrosis, mucosal invasion etc have been suggested (Miettenin et al., 2005; Tryggvason et al., 2005; Miettenin et al., 2006). Currently, the risk stratification is based on the consensus proposal (Fletcher et al., 2002) and the risk...
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of cases and the ‘Combined Group 6’ is associated with
Lasota (Miettinen and Lasota, 2006) combined groups 6a
fell into ‘Group 6b’ which is associated with high risk for
colorectal and almost 64% EGISTs in our study
73% duodenal, 28% small intestinal (jejunal and ileal),
20% gastric, over 9% duodenal, 14% jejunal and ileal,
duodenal and colorectal GISTs in group 2 carry a low
risk for progressive disease; while gastric GISTs in group
2 carry a very low risk for progressive disease, tumor
metastasis and tumor related death (Miettinen and Lasota,
2006). Earlier studies by Miettinen et al (Miettinen et al.,
2005; Miettinen et al., 2006) showed that about 16%, 55%
and 86% of gastric GISTs in groups 5, 6a and 6b; 73%,
85% and 90% of jejunal and ileal GISTs in groups 5, 6a
and 6b; 50% duodenal and 52% rectal GISTs in group 5;
while 86% duodenal and 71% rectal GISTs in combined
group 6 developed progressive disease, tumor metastases
and tumor related death.

Based on Fletcher et al.’s consensus approach (Fletcher et al.,2002), about 38% gastric GISTs in our study (Tables 4 & 5) were assigned to the very low, low and intermediate risk categories while 62% are assigned to the high risk
category. Using the more elaborate algorithm, developed by Miettinen and Lasota (Miettinen and Lasota, 2006),
about 52% of gastric GISTs in our study were assigned
groups 1, 2, 3a, 3b and 5 which are associated with no
risk (group 1), very low risk (group 2), low risk (group
3a) and moderate risk (group 3b and 5) and the remaining
48% gastric GISTs were assigned groups 6a and 6b which
are associated with high risk for disease progression,
metastasis and tumor related death (Fletcher et al.,
2002). About 18% of duodenal GISTs in our series were
assigned the intermediate risk category while 82% were
assigned the high risk category. However, all our duodenal
GISTs were assigned to groups 3, 5 and 6 all of which are
associated with high risk in duodenal GISTs. About
10% of small intestinal (jejunal and ileal) GISTs were
assigned to the intermediate risk, and 68% were assigned
to the high risk category. However, based on Miettinen
and Lasota’s proposal (Miettinen and Lasota, 2006), 10%
small intestinal GISTS in our study were assigned group
2 (low risk), 14% were assigned group 3a (moderate
risk) and the remaining 76% were assigned groups 3b,
5, 6a and 6b all of which are associated with high risk
for disease progression in jejunal and ileal GISTs. Based
on Fletcher’s proposal [18], 8% and 72% of colorectal
GISTs were assigned to the low risk and high risk category
respectively. Based on Miettinen’s algorithm (Miettinen
and Lasota, 2006), all colorectal GISTs were assigned
groups 3, 5 and 6 all of which are associated with high
risk in colorectal GISTs.

By 11% EGISTs in our study were assigned to the
intermediate risk and 89% to high risk category, but all
were assigned groups 3, 5 and 6 which are associated with
high risk of tumor progression in EGISTs.

The primary treatment of GISTs is surgical excision
with adequate negative tumor margins. All patients in our
series underwent resection, with negative surgical margins
in all but 4 patients.

Although surgical excision is the mainstay of therapy
for GISTs, targeted therapy with Imatinib mesylate
(Gleevec) which binds to KIT and inhibits intracellular

signaling, has shown spectacular results especially in patients with unresectable, recurrent and even metastatic tumors (Mechtersheimer et al., 2004). Although there is still no agreement on whether it should be given in the adjuvant or neoadjuvant setting, some authorities now recommend adjuvant treatment if the chances of recurrence are greater i.e. large tumor size, location other than gastric, high mitotic rate etc. Treatment is recommended for at least a year after surgery, while for tumors which are highly likely to recur, treatment is recommended for up to three years after surgery. A recent study showed that preoperative Imatinib was associated with improved surgical margins while perioperative Imatinib resulted in improved disease free and overall survival in rectal GISTs (Jakob et al., 2013). A study from India demonstrated the role of Imatinib in adjuvant and therapeutic settings and reported that responses were durable and most patients tolerated the drug well at clinically effective doses (Kapoor et al., 2013). Newer drugs, such as sunitinib are also coming up and may be effective in patients who become resistant to Gleevec. A study by Li et al. on Chinese patients with gleevec resistant or intolerant GISTs showed that Sunitinib was effective in such patients and they tolerated this drug well (Li et al., 2012). Similar findings were reported by Yoon et al in Korean patients (Yoon et al., 2012). In turn, even newer drugs which may be useful in patients with advanced tumors and resistance to both imatinib and sunitinib are also coming up fast (DeMatteo et al., 2009; Blay et al., 2010; Demetri et al., 2013; Joensuu et al., 2013). Recently, a study from China demonstrated that surgical removal of metastatic lesions of GISTs in patients who were also receiving and responding to Imatinib improved the outcome in such patients (Du et al., 2014). Thus the role of surgery in patients with recurrent or metastatic GISTs who were responding to Imatinib is currently a subject for additional research.

A study by Sevine et al. investigated cyclooxygenase 2 (COX-2) expression in GIST. Their findings demonstrated that use of COX-2 inhibitors, with or without Tyrosine Kinase inhibitors, may be helpful in the adjuvant setting in preventing or delaying recurrence (Sevine et al., 2010).

Follow up was available in 95 cases out of which 69 patients are alive and 26 patients died. A glance at table 6 shows that most of these patients, irrespective of location, had high risk tumors. Most of these patients lived on average a few months to one to two years after initial surgical resection. Only one patient, with an intermediate risk tumor in the jejunum, survived for 6 years after resection. It appears that at least for most of these 26 patients who died, Gleevec status apparently did not significantly alter the clinical course. However, in a poor country like Pakistan, where compliance issues are very important, it is quite possible that poor response to Gleevec may in reality represent lack of compliance rather than failure of response to the drug. Of the 69 patients who are alive, the majority have high risk tumors irrespective of the location. Most of these patients had resections in the last four to five years (Table 7). As shown in Table 7, 3 patients with small intestinal GISTs, one with a low risk and two with intermediate risk tumors, have survived since their initial resection in 2005 and 2006. Conversely, 4 patients with high risk gastric GISTs who were initially operated in 2010 and later have developed early metastatic disease. As most of the 69 patients who are alive underwent initial resection relatively recently i.e. over the last four to five years (many as late as 2013), it may be too early yet to assess the impact of Gleevec therapy on the clinical course of these patients. A study from India showed that preoperative Gleevec resulted in enough downstaging in patients with locally advanced GIST allowing resection with negative margins in a fairly good proportion of such patients (Ashraf et al., 2011). Similarly, a recent study from Taiwan demonstrated that the outcome for patients with GIST has improved significantly with the availability and wider use of Gleevec (Chiang et al., 2014).

References


