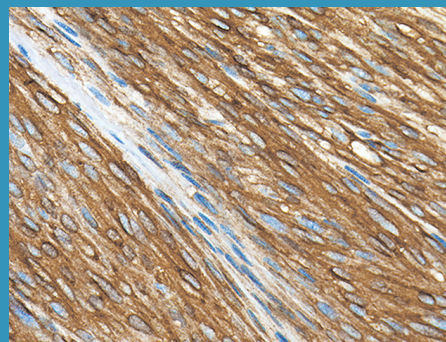




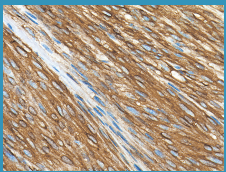
TUMORES DO ESTROMA GASTRO-INTESTINAL – 17 ANOS DE EXPERIÊNCIA

Joana Branco¹, Ana Maria Oliveira¹, Sara Folgado Alberto¹, Vítor Nunes², Vasco Geraldes³, João Ramos de Deus¹

Serviço de Gastrenterologia¹, Serviço de Cirurgia B², Serviço de Cirurgia C³

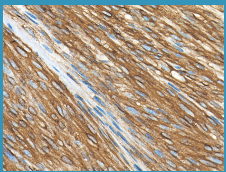


14 de Novembro de 2014



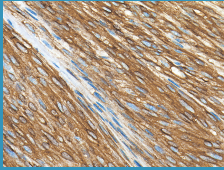
INTRODUÇÃO

- Os tumores do estroma gastrointestinal (GIST) são os tumores mesenquimatosos gastrointestinais mais frequentes, sendo que estes representam apenas 1% do total de tumores gastrointestinais¹.
- Incidência estimada: **1/100000** indivíduos/ano².
- **Definição** dos GIST tem variado ao longo dos anos; é atualmente aceite que:
 - Se definam pela expressão do antígeno **CD117** - presente em ~95% dos tumores⁴
 - Estes tumores derivam provavelmente das células intersticiais de Cajal⁴
- **Diagnóstico**: muitas vezes sugerido imagiológica ou endoscopicamente mas é estabelecido pela histologia e imunohistoquímica⁷.
- Idade média ao diagnóstico: **60-65 anos**; raros na idade pediátrica⁸. Predominância **masculina**.



INTRODUÇÃO

- Normalmente os doentes relatam **sintomas inespecíficos** mas muitos estão assintomáticos.⁹
- Localização do GIST: **estômago** (40-60%) > intestino delgado (20-30%) > cólon/reto (5%) > esófago (<1%) e peritoneu e mesentério (<1%)⁹.
- 10-25% têm **metástases** à apresentação⁹.
- Várias escalas de estratificação de risco⁸:
 - 2002 – *National Institute of Health (NIH) Fletcher Consensus Criteria* (**tamanho e taxa mitótica**)
 - 2006 – *Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) Miettinen Criteria* (tamanho, taxa mitótica e **local do tumor**)
 - 2008 – *Modified NIH Joensuu Criteria* (tamanho, taxa mitótica, local do tumor e **ruptura tumoral**)
- Nomograma (*Gold Nomogram*) – calcula a **sobrevida livre de recorrência** após a resseção cirúrgica¹⁰.
- **Tratamento:** cirúrgico (doença localizada) e/ou farmacológico (doença metastática, irresssecável ou alto risco)⁸.



INTRODUÇÃO

NIH Fletcher Consensus Criteria (2002)

	Size*	Mitotic Count†
Very low risk	<2 cm	<5/50 HPF
Low risk	2–5 cm	<5/50 HPF
Intermediate risk	<5 cm	6–10/50 HPF
	5–10 cm	<5/50 HPF
High risk	>5 cm	>5/50 HPF
	>10 cm	Any mitotic rate
	Any size	>10/50 HPF

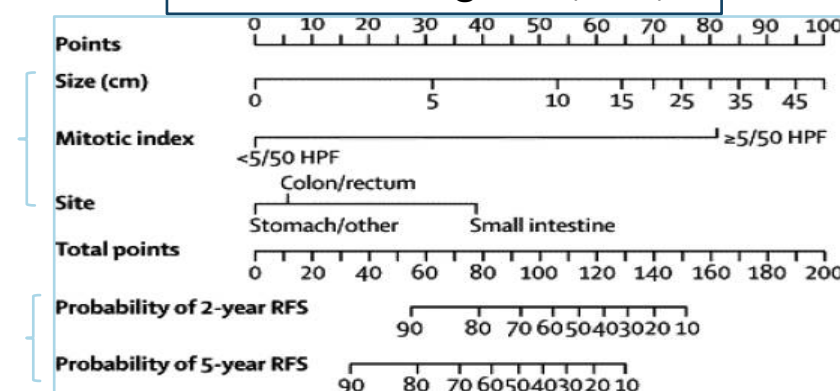
Modified NIH Joensuu Criteria (2008)

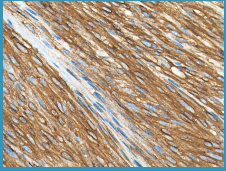
Risk category	Tumour size (cm)	Mitotic index (per 50 HPF ^a)	Primary tumour site
Very low risk	≤2.0	≤5	Any
Low risk	2.1–5.0	≤5	Any
Intermediate risk	≤5.0	6–10	Gastric
	5.1–10.0	≤5	Gastric
High risk	Any	Any	Tumour rupture
	>10.0	Any	Any
	Any	>10	Any
	>5.0	>5	Any
	≤5.0	>5	Non-gastric
	5.1–10.0	≤5	Non-gastric

AFIP Miettinen Criteria (2006)

Tumor parameters			% of patients with progressive disease during long-term follow up and characterization of risk for metastasis			
Group	Size	Mitotic rate	Gastric GISTs	Jejunal and ileal GISTs	Duodenal GISTs	Rectal GISTs
1	≤2 cm	≤5 per 50 HPFs	0 none	0 none	0 none	0 none
2	>2 ≤ 5 cm	≤5 per 50 HPFs	1.9 very low	4.3 low	8.3 low	8.5% low
3a	>5 ≤ 10 cm	≤5 per 50 HPFs	3.6 low	24 moderate		
3b	>10 cm	≤5 per 50 HPFs	12 moderate	52 high	34 high†	57† high‡
4	≤2 cm	>5 per 50 HPFs	0†	50†	§	54 high
5	>2 ≤ 5 cm	>5 per 50 HPFs	16 moderate	73 high	50 high	52 high
6a	>5 ≤ 10 cm	>5 per 50 HPFs	55 high	85 high		
6b	>10 cm	>5 per 50 HPFs	86 high	90 high	86 high‡	71 high‡

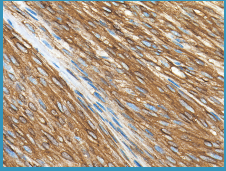
Gold Nomogram (2009)





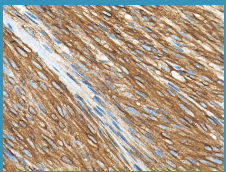
OBJETIVOS

- Os objetivos do trabalho são:
 - Caracterizar os GIST
 - Aplicar o nomograma e comparar com os resultados da nossa amostra



MÉTODOS

- Estudo observacional e longitudinal
- Incluídos todos os doentes:
 - com diagnóstico imunohistoquímico de GIST
 - entre janeiro de 1997 e dezembro de 2013
- Dados recolhidos através da consulta do processo clínico
- Análise estatística em SPSS versão 20.0.



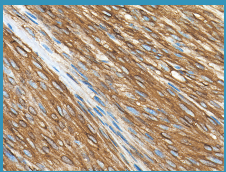
RESULTADOS

- **GIST - Incidência**

- Incluídos **58 doentes** num período de 17 anos



0,57/100000/ano

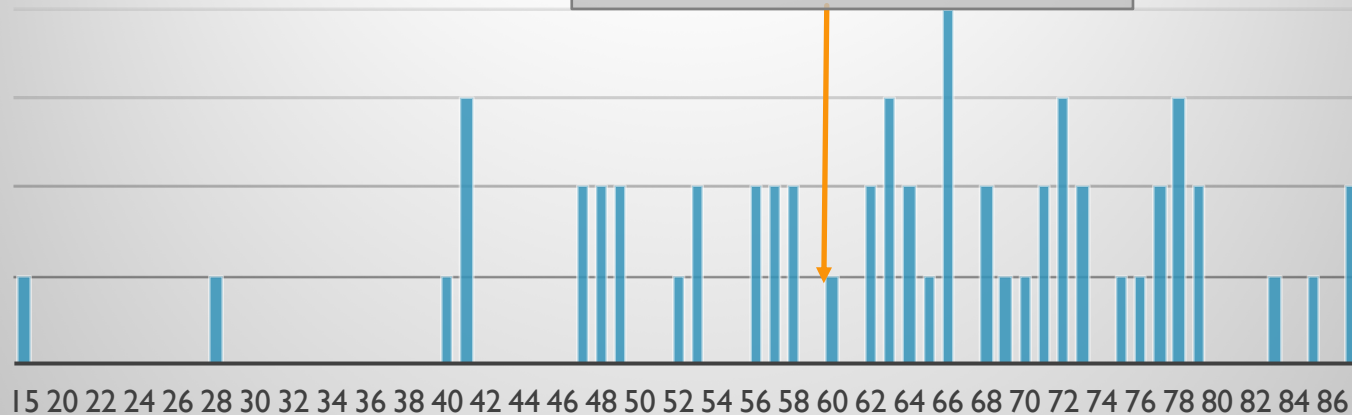


RESULTADOS

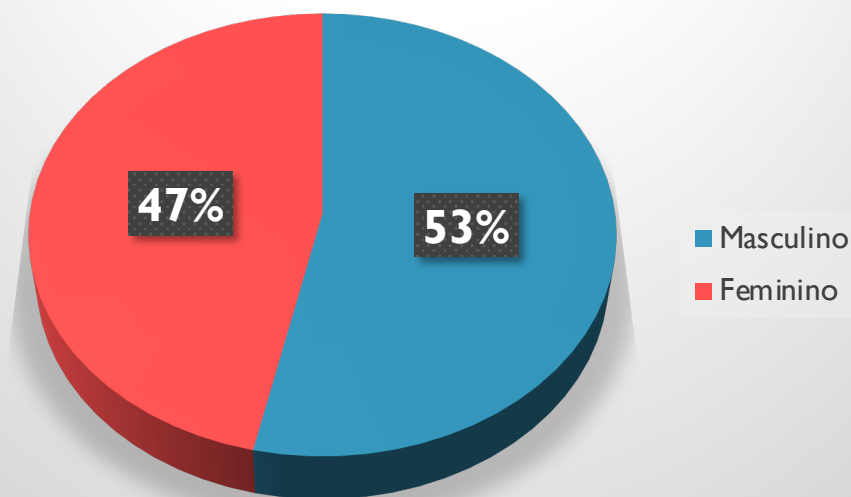
■ Caracterização demográfica

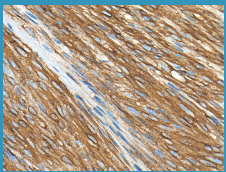
Idade

Idade média: **59,9 anos**



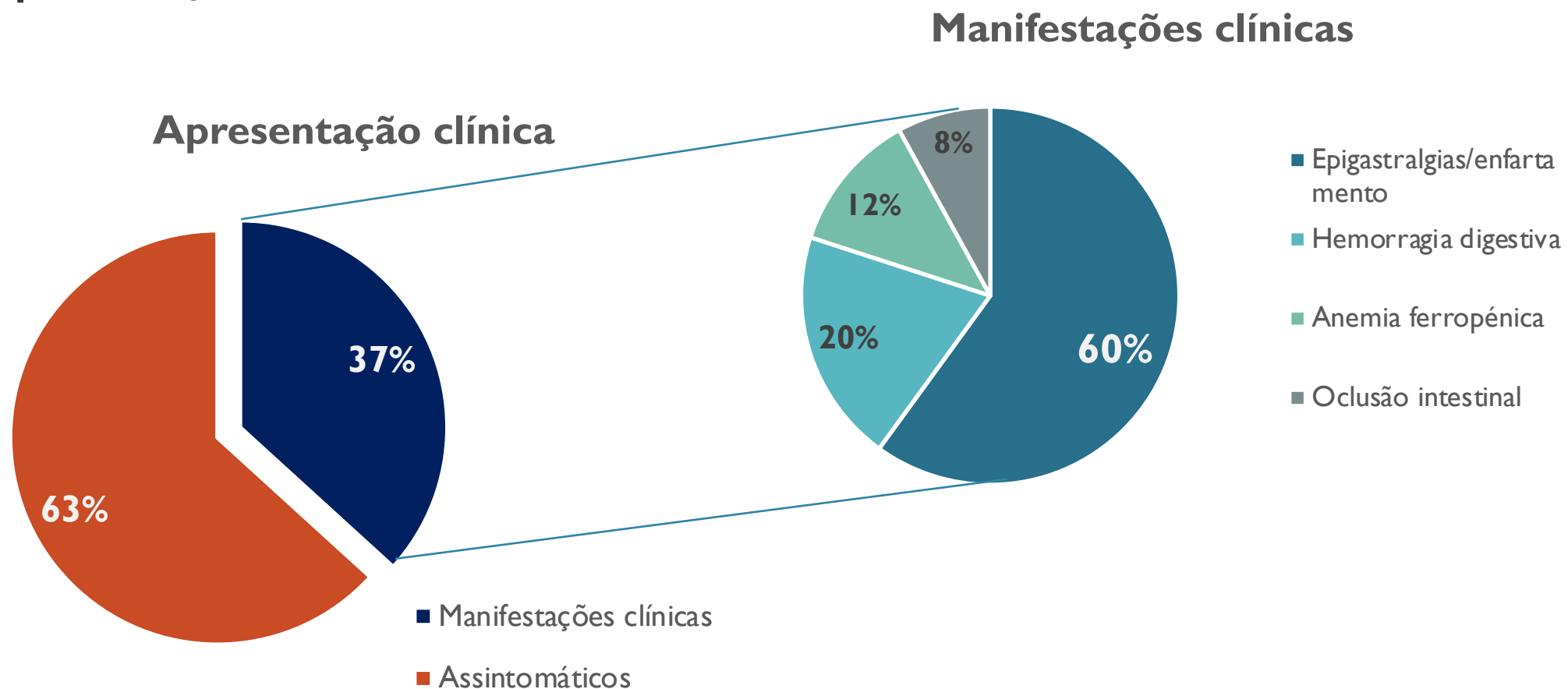
Género

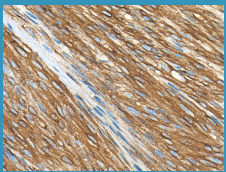




RESULTADOS

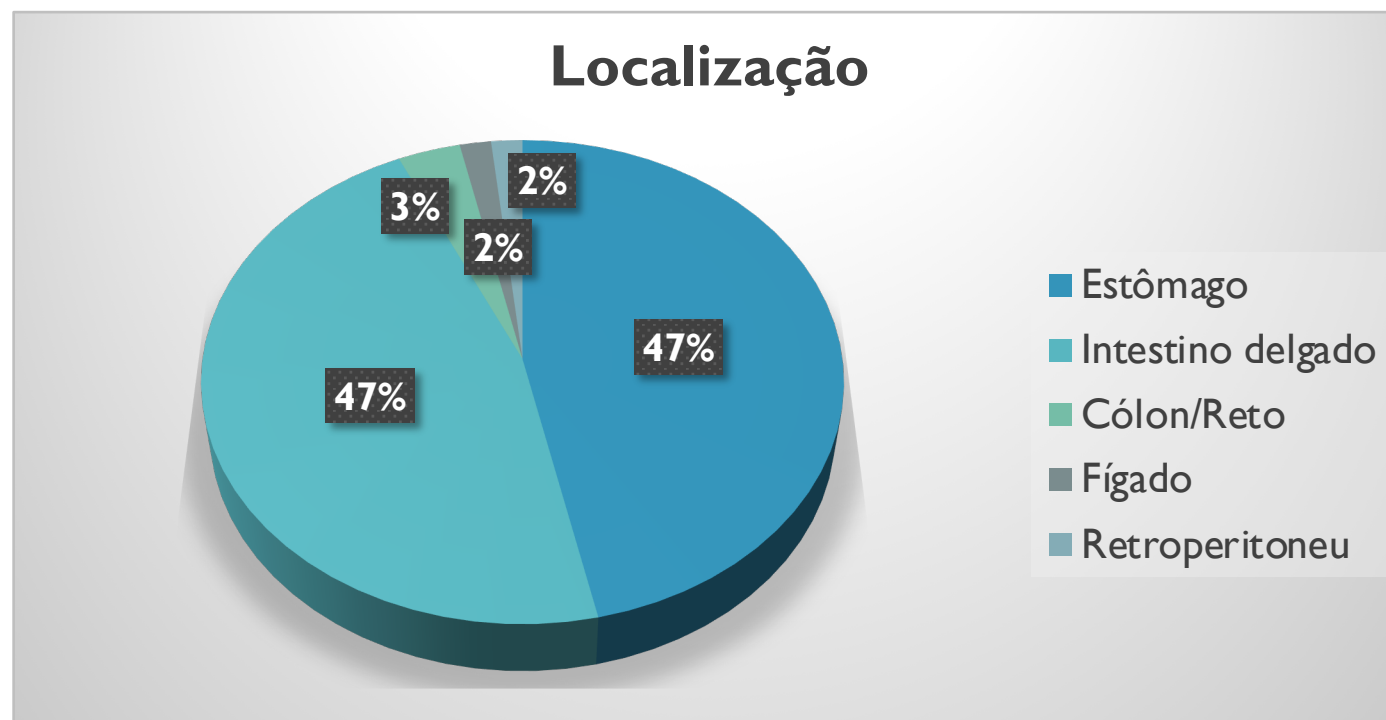
■ Apresentação clínica

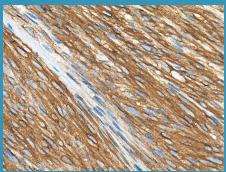




RESULTADOS

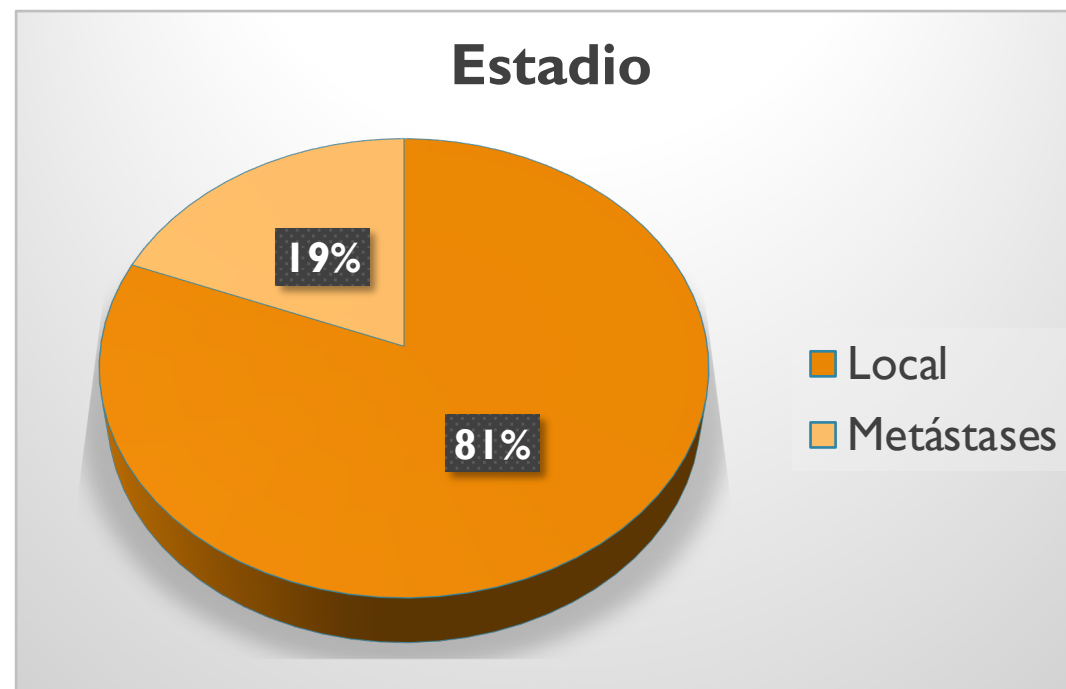
■ GIST - Localização

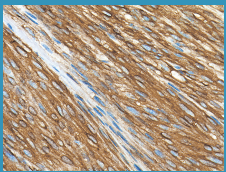




RESULTADOS

- **GIST - Estadio da doença**

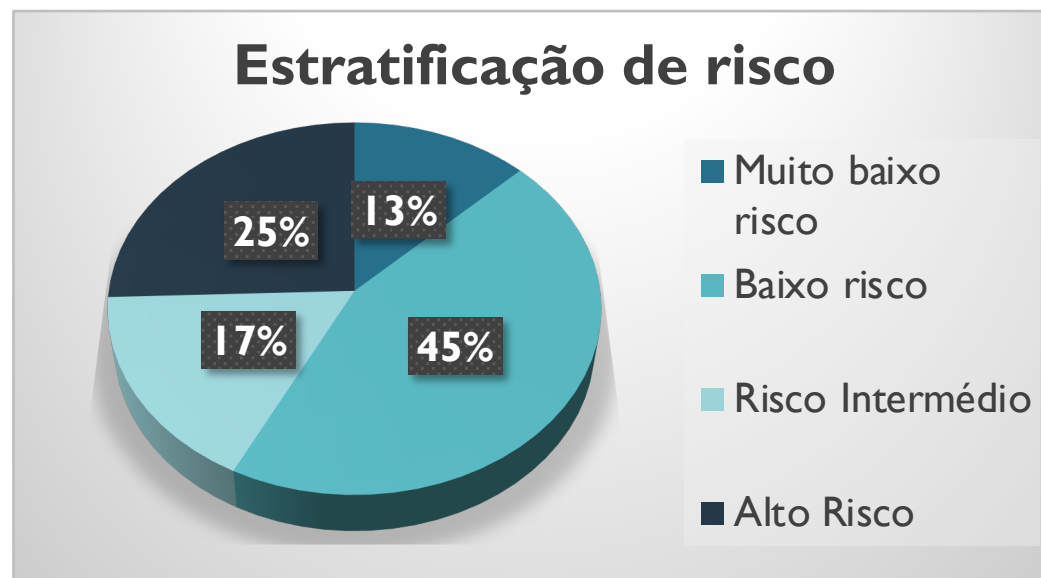


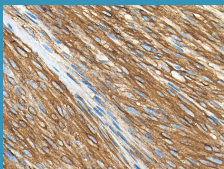


RESULTADOS

■ GIST - Risco

- **47 doentes** com doença localizada submetidos a resseção cirúrgica.
- Segundo a *Modified NIH Joensuu Criteria*

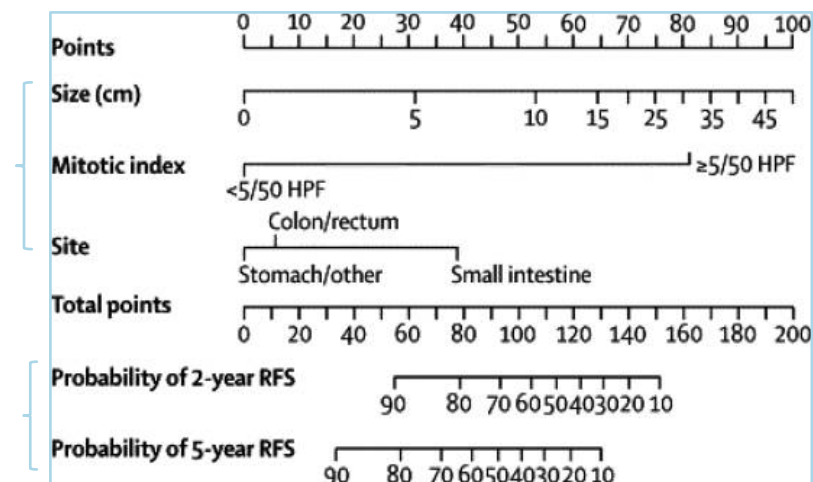


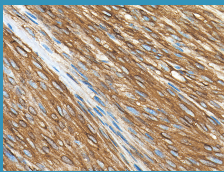


RESULTADOS

■ Prognóstico – sobrevida livre da recorrência aos 2 anos

- Entre 1997 e 2011 (44 doentes)
- Sobrevida da nossa **amostra**: 70,4%
- Sobrevida expectável pelo **nomograma**: 74%

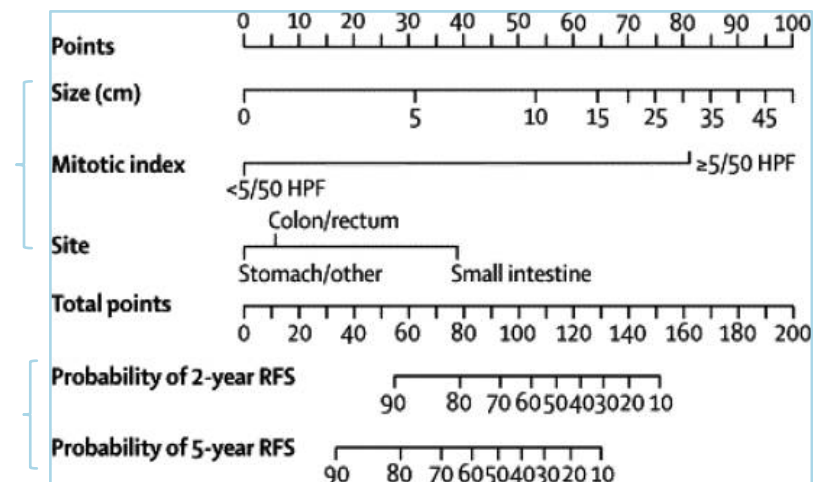


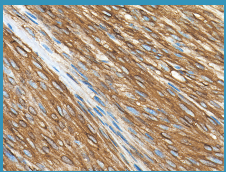


RESULTADOS

■ Prognóstico – sobrevida livre da recorrência aos 5 anos

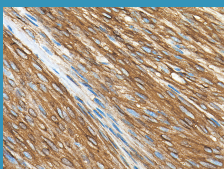
- Entre 1997 e 2008 (41 doentes)
- Sobrevida da nossa **amostra**: 64,6%
- Sobrevida expectável pelo **nomograma**: 63%





CONCLUSÃO

- Em comparação com a literatura publicada, os resultados da nossa amostra revelaram:
 - Incidência – entre as mais baixas
 - Caracterização demográfica – semelhante
 - Manifestações clínicas - mais assintomáticos
 - Localização – maior percentagem no intestino delgado, sem predominância da localização gástrica
 - Estadio - semelhante
 - Sobrevida - semelhante quando aplicado o nomograma



BIBLIOGRAFIA

- 1 – Miettinen M, Lasota J. Gastrointestinal stromal tumors – definition, clinical, histological, immunohistochemical, and molecular genetic features and differential diagnosis. Virchows Arch. 2001;438(1).
- 2 - Tryggvason G, Gíslason HG, Magnússon MK, Jónasson JG. Gastrointestinal stromal tumors in Iceland, 1990-2003: the icelandic GIST study, a population-based incidence and pathologic risk stratification study. Int J Cancer. 2005;117(2)
- 3 - Nilsson B, Bümming P, Meis-Kindblom JM, Odén A, Dortok A, Gustavsson B, Sablinska K, Kindblom LG. Gastrointestinal stromal tumors: the incidence, prevalence, clinical course, and prognostication in the preimatinib mesylate era--a population-based study in western Sweden. Cancer. 2005;103(4):821
- 4 – Fletcher CD, Berman JJ, Corless C, et al. Diagnosis of gastrointestinal stromal tumors: A consensus approach. Hum Pathol 2002;33:459.
- 5- Medeiros F, Corless CL, Duensing A, et al. KIT-negative gastrointestinal stromal tumors: proof of concept and therapeutic implications. Am J Surg Pathol 2004; 28:889.
- 6 - Novelli M, Rossi S, Rodriguez-Justo M et al. DOG1 and CD117 are the antibodies of choice in the diagnosis of gastrointestinal stromal tumours. Histopathology 2010; 57: 259–270
- 7 - Graadt van Roggen JF, van Velthuisen ML, Hogendoorn PC. The histopathological differential diagnosis of gastrointestinal stromal tumours. J Clin Pathol. 2001;54(2):96.
- 8 – The ESMO/European Sarcoma Network Working Group. Gastrointestinal stromal tumors: ESMO clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Annals of Oncology 2014. 25 (Supplement 3): iii21.
- 9- http://www.uptodate.com/contents/epidemiology-classification-clinical-presentation-prognostic-features-and-diagnostic-work-up-of-gastrointestinal-mesenchymal-neoplasms-including-gist?source=search_result&search=gist&. Consultado em 08-11-2014.
- 10 - Gold JS, Gönen M, Gutiérrez A, Broto JM, García-del-Muro X, DeMatteo RP, et al. Development and validation of a prognostic nomogram for recurrence-free survival after complete surgical resection of localised primary gastrointestinal stromal tumour: a retrospective analysis. Lancet Oncol. 2009;10(11):1045.
- 11 – Reichardt P, Blay J, Boukovinas I, Brodowicz T, Broto JM, Joensuu H., et al. Adjuvant therapy in primary GIST: state-of-the-art. Ann Oncol 2012. 23(11):2776.
- 12 - Rutkowski P, Bylina E, Wosniak A, et al. Validation of the Joensuu Risk Criteria for primary resectable gastrointestinal stromal tumor –the impact of tumour rupture on patient outcomes. Eur J Surg Oncol 2011. 37:836.