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Gastric and Extragastric GIST Presentation and Management, in a Tertiary Referral Center – A Ten Years Retrospective Cohort Study

Ahmed Abdallah[1], Mosab Shetiwy[1], Islam A Elzahaby[1], Basel Refky[1], Khaled AbdElwahab[1], Osama Eldamshety[1], Mahmoud Abdelaziz[1], Amr Abouzid[1], Nirmeen Megahed[2], Islam H Metwally[1]
[1]Surgical oncology unit, Oncology center Mansoura University (OCMU), Mansoura, Egypt
[2]Pathology department, Faculty of Medicine, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt

Abstract

Introduction: Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) is the commonest mesenchymal tumour of the gut. However, the epidemiology of the disease in Egypt is not adequately studied.

Methods: A retrospective cohort study was conducted on patients treated for GIST from June 2008 to April 2018 in a tertiary center. Sixty-two cases were eligible for the study.

Results: The stomach was the commonest tumor site. The incidence of tumor residue was higher in extra-gastric (intestinal) GISTs. Laparoscopy was more frequently used in gastric GIST surgery. Overall survival was affected by the tumor size and age of the patient, while disease free survival was negatively influenced by invasion of surrounding organs necessitating multiorgan resection, presence of distant metastasis, tumor size and sex of the patients.

Conclusion: Gastric and extragastric GIST have a comparable prognosis, however, overall survival and disease free survival are both influenced by defined tumor and patient's characteristics.

Key words: gastric GIST, small bowel GIST, Imatinib