



Signet Ring Carcinoma of the Appendix- A Rare Case Report

Kafil Akhtar*, Suhailur Rahman , Kiran Alam, Afzal Anees

Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Faculty of Medicine, Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh, UP-India.

ABSTRACT

Primary signet-ring cell carcinoma (SRCC) of veriform appendix is extremely rare. A 62-year-old man presented to the Surgical Clinics with right lower abdominal pain, where he was diagnosed with acute appendicitis based on the history and examination with hematologic investigations and computed tomography. Appendectomy specimen grossly showed acute inflammation with appendiceal adhesions and body of the appendix showed wall thickening and luminal occlusion. Microscopically nests of carcinoma cells were seen with compressed nuclei and intracytoplasmic mucin invading into the muscular layer. No lymphovascular permeation was seen. The cut margins were negative for carcinoma cells. Immunohistochemically, SRCC cells were positive for cytokeratin (CK) AE1/3, EMA, CEA, MUC2, and high Ki-67 labeling index. They were negative for CK5/6, CK7, Vimentin, MUC1 and chromogranin. Our patient is fine after 6 months of follow up, with no evidence of recurrence or metastasis.

Keywords: Appendix, Signet Ring, Carcinoma, Histopathology, Immunohistochemistry.

*Corresponding Author Email: drkafilakhtar@gmail.com

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INTRODUCTION

Appendiceal cancer is very rare and accounts for only 0.5% of all gastrointestinal neoplasms.¹ According to a nationwide cancer database (SEER), the age-adjusted incidence of appendiceal malignancies was 0.12 cases per 1,000,000 people per year.¹ The majority of appendiceal tumors are neuroendocrine neoplasms (50–75%), while most of the remaining tumors are adenocarcinomas.²

Primary appendiceal cancer is diagnosed in only 0.9%–1.4% of appendectomy specimens.³ It looks like acute appendicitis and it is difficult to diagnose it on clinical grounds alone. The diagnosis is always confirmed by histopathology of a surgically removed appendix. Further, signet-ring cell carcinoma (SRCC) of veriform appendix is extremely rare, accounting for 0.43% of all appendiceal malignancies.⁴ If signet ring cells account for more than 50% of the neoplasms, the term “signet ring carcinoma” is appropriate. Such lesions should be included in the high-grade category. Primary signet ring cell carcinoma is a rare event in surgery.⁵ More often, it presents as acute appendicitis, so it is hard to diagnose it on clinical grounds alone, and the diagnosis is always confirmed by histopathology of a surgically removed appendix.^{6–8} Pre-operative diagnosis of this tumor can be confusing because it does not show specific clinico-radiological signs and can be misinterpreted as an inflammatory process. We report a very rare case of primary appendiceal SRCC clinically and pathologically presenting as typical acute appendicitis.

CASE SUMMARY

A 62-year-old man presented to the Surgical Clinics with right lower abdominal pain, where he was diagnosed with acute appendicitis after physical examination, hematologic and radiographic investigations. Computed tomography demonstrated appendiceal swelling. Physical examination showed tenderness in the right iliac fossa with Blumberg sign and Rosenstein sign. Blood test showed leukocytosis with counts of 13,200/dl and predominant bilobed neutrophils with toxic granulations and increased C-reactive protein of 2.24 mg/dl. Appendectomy was performed. Gross examination showed an inflamed appendix with appendiceal adhesion and acute peritonitis with no apparent tumor, but the body showed wall thickness of 1.1 cm with luminal narrowing (Figure 1). Microscopically nests of signet ring carcinoma cells with eccentric nuclei were seen, invading into the muscular layer (Figure 2 and 3). No lympho-vascular permeation was seen. The cut margins were negative for carcinoma cells. No distant metastasis, lymph node metastasis or peritoneal dissemination was found by imaging techniques as well as by clinical findings. The TNM stage of the appendiceal carcinoma was given as pT2N0M0.



Figure 1: Gross examination showed an inflamed appendix with appendiceal adhesion the body shows wall thickening and luminal narrowing.

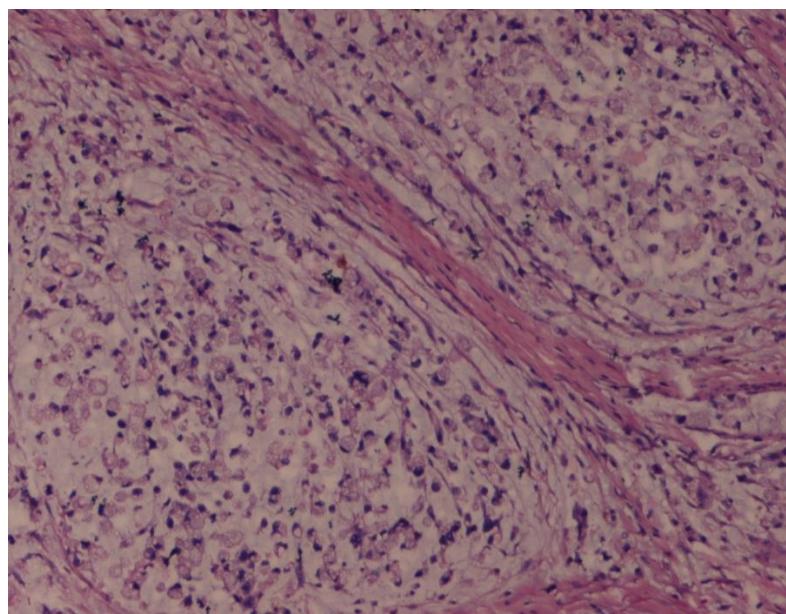


Figure 2: Microscopically nests of signet ring carcinoma cells were seen, invading into the muscular layer. Hematoxylin and Eosin x100.

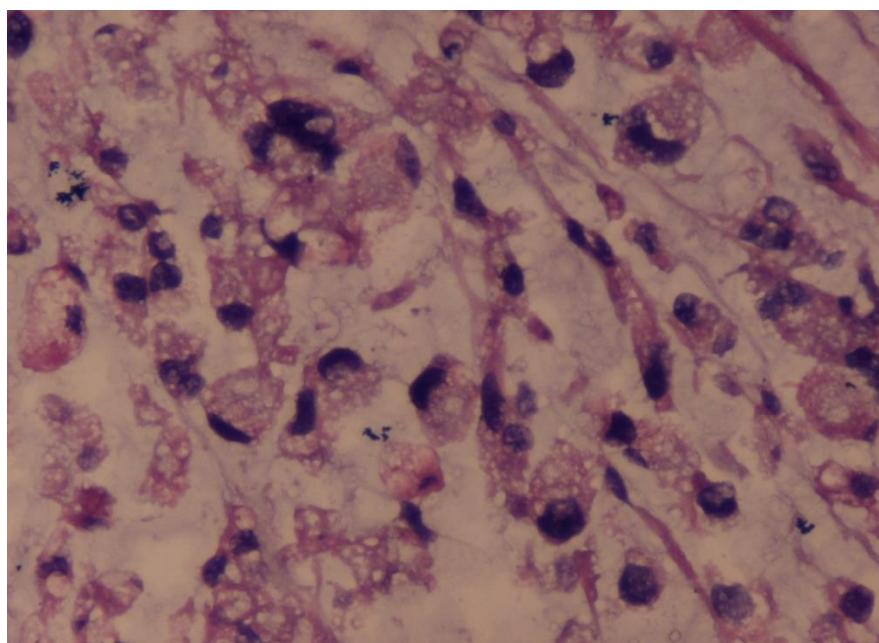


Figure 3: High power of Figure 2. Hematoxylin and Eosin x400.

Immunohistochemically, the SRCC cells were positive for cytokeratin (CK) AE1/3 (Figure 4), CK20, EMA, CEA, CDX2, MUC2 with high KI-67 labeling index. They were negative for CK7, MUC1, Vimentin and chromogranin (Figure 5). No further therapeutic treatments were performed, because the appendiceal carcinoma was small and the surgical margins were negative. Our patient is doing well after 6 months of follow up, with no evidence of recurrence or metastasis.

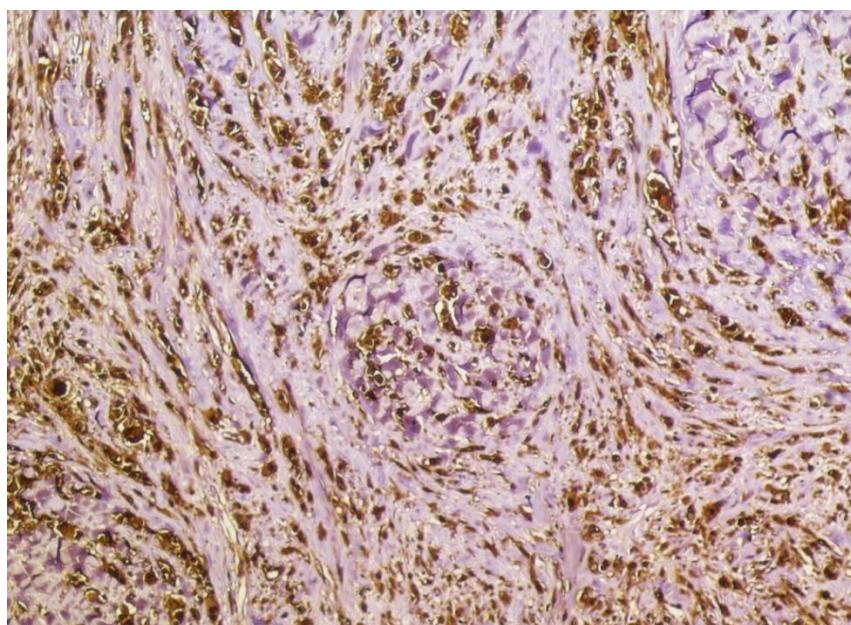


Figure 4: Immunohistochemically, the SRCC cells showed intense cytoplasmic positivity for cytokeratin (CK) AE1/3. IHC CK x100.

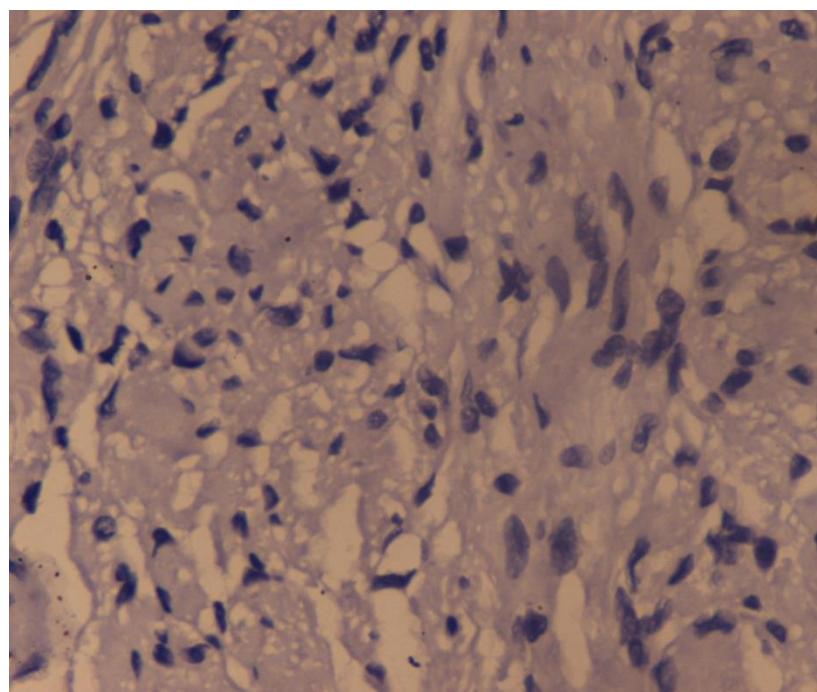


Figure 5: Immunohistochemically, the SRCC cells were negative for Chromogranin. IHC Chromogranin x400.

DISCUSSION

Non-neuroendocrine appendiceal malignancies are very rare and represent less than 0.5% of all gastrointestinal malignancies.³ The prevalence rate in the literature is around 0.3%.⁶ Adenocarcinomas of the appendix are less common than appendiceal neuroendocrine tumors, and since the first case was reported by Berger in 1882, there have been only a few hundred cases described in the literature.¹

The primary SRCC of the current case was very small and the incidental finding of the appendectomy. This suggests that pathologist should perform meticulous examination of the appendectomies. The mean age at presentation is 63 years and, with men are more often affected than women.⁹ Signet ring carcinomas are even rarer than adenocarcinomas and they constitute only 4% of all neoplasms of the appendix.⁶

The present SRCC of the appendix seems to be the primary site since no tumors other than the appendiceal tumor were found in the body by various imaging modalities, and also because the SRCC cells of the present tumor were immunohistochemically positive for CDX2, a colonic type epithelium-specific antigen.¹⁰ Interestingly, the present primary SRCC of appendix clinically manifested as acute appendicitis. The physical findings, blood test, and CT findings were typical for acute phlegmonous appendicitis with focal wall thickening in the body of appendix. The tumor invaded the muscular layer (pT2), and no lymphovascular permeation was seen with TNM stage of pT2N0M0. The prognosis of this patient was not bad, although histological type (SRCC) are notable for poor prognosis. Our patient is free from recurrence and metastasis, 6 months after the operation.

An extensive immunohistochemical study of primary appendiceal SRCC was performed. The CK profile of CK7-/CK20+ pattern is compatible with appendiceal origin. EMA was expressed and vimentin was not expressed, suggesting that the present tumor is epithelial origin. Ki-67 labeling was high, suggesting a high cell proliferative activity. The present SRCC expressed CEA, indicating that the present tumor is a kind of adenocarcinoma. The MUC profiles suggest that product of MUC2 gene is operative, while MUC1 gene is not. The negative reaction for chromogranin indicates that the present tumor is not goblet cell carcinoid.

On CT imaging, neoplastic processes are more likely associated with wall thickening that is more than 3 cm, involvement of a short segment, and/or an abrupt transition point.¹¹ Heterogeneous attenuation is more common in ischemia and necrosis and seen in poorly differentiated gastrointestinal tumors. Fat stranding is more commonly associated with inflammatory conditions, while asymmetrical/eccentric wall thickening is associated with malignant processes.¹²

Signet ring carcinomas are considerably more likely to have extended at the time of diagnosis, as compared to other primary appendiceal tumors.^{13,14} Essentially, lymphatic-space metastases can closely mimic inflammatory conditions.^{15,16} The majority of the appendix carcinomas are identified accidentally, and many are advanced at the time of diagnosis.¹⁷ The extent of the tumor at the time of the diagnosis is an important determinant of the patient's future prognosis. It has a very poor prognosis, with a 5-year survival of 7%.^{18,19} Median disease-specific survival is 25 months.²⁰

CONCLUSION

Scrupulous histopathological examination of the appendix is an obligatory procedure. Elimination of signet ring cell carcinoma from other carcinoma subtypes is of special importance as it has an exceptionally poor prognosis and is generally diagnosed in advanced stages.

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