Neoadjuvant Imatinib Therapy Followed by Surgery in a Rare Case of Rectal Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor

Ashok Kumar 1, Nalinikanta Ghosh 2, Ashok Kumar 3, Nishant Malviya 4

Abstract

In patients with very low rectal tumors, intersphincteric resection (ISR) helps to preserve anal function. We hereby report our experience of evaluation and successful management in a rare case of rectal gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST), wherein we managed a case of rectal GIST with imatinib neoadjuvant followed by surgery and adjuvant therapy.

Keywords: Abdominoperineal resection, Gastrointestinal stromal tumor, Imatinib, Rectal tumor.

Introduction

Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) are the most common mesenchymal tumor of GI (gastrointestinal) tract. It arises from the interstitial cells of cajal. 1 It can arise from any site of the GI tract. The stomach is the most common site; however, it can arise from any site of GI tract and rarely involves the anorectal region. 2 The incidence of anorectal GIST is 0.018 per 100,000; this comprises about 2.8% of all GISTs. 3 GIST at other locations had worse prognosis compared to that in the stomach. 4 Surgery is the mainstay of treatment as it is resistant to conventional chemotherapy. However, tyrosine kinase inhibitors such as imatinib mesylate can be used in a neoadjuvant or adjuvant setting. 5 Margin-free resection is the goal. Anatomical factors in the pelvic area lead to recurrence. There are few case reports and small series in the literature regarding the successful use of imatinib in the neoadjuvant setting followed by surgery. Here we are reporting a case of malignant GIST of lower rectum who was managed with abdominoperineal resection follow neoadjuvant imatinib therapy and achieved a recurrence-free survival after 4 years of follow-up.

Case Description

Our patient was a 64-year-old male. He presented with complaints of bleeding in the rectum for the last 6 months. It was fresh blood alongside stool and was not associated with any postural symptoms; however, it was associated with tenesmus and occasional incontinence to flatus and stool. There was occasional colicky abdominal pain with distension which relieved after passage of flatus and stool. He had a loss of appetite and insignificant weight loss. There was no history of hematemesis, jaundice, respiratory distress, bony pain, or altered mental status. His bladder habit was normal. He had no comorbidities or any addictions. He had no history of hematemesis, jaundice, respiratory distress, bony pain, or altered mental status.

The disease was stable according to the Choi response criteria. He was scheduled for surgery and underwent abdominoperineal resection. Intraoperatively, there were no signs of dissemination and the liver was normal. Intraoperative, hypogastric nerves and ureters were identified and preserved. There was a bulky tumor of about 1 cm from the anal verge involving posterior and right lateral wall. The coccyx was removed. There was no tumor perforation. The cut section showed a 9 × 8 cm polypoidal mass with a distal margin of 1 cm and proximal margin >5 cm (Fig. 3). The rest of the mucosa was normal. Histopathology revealed a 9.7 × 7.2 cm growth and margins were free. The tumor was reactive for c-kit, DOG-1, and CD34. Ki 67 index was 20–30%. It was negative for vimentin, SMA, and desmin. Contrast enhanced CT and MRI pelvis showed an 8 × 8.5 × 8.1 cm heterogeneously enhancing exophytic mass lesion with central areas of necrosis in the distal one-third of the rectum and involving anorectal junction. There were few subcentimetric perirectal nodes (Figs 1 and 2). Adjacent structures e.g., prostate and seminal vesicles, were free. In view of sphincter involvement, neoadjuvant imatinib was prescribed for 6 months.

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was prescribed imatinib 400 mg once a day for the next 3 years. After 4 years of follow-up, he is doing well and there was no evidence of recurrence of the disease.

**Discussion**

GIST is the most common mesenchymal tumor of the GI tract. The stomach is the most common site of involvement, followed by the small intestine. Although it can involve any part of the GI tract, the rectum is rarely involved. Anorectal GIST is most commonly seen in males and in older aged population (>60 years). The prognosis depends upon the site of involvement. Surgery with the goal of achieving R0 resection is the key. Standard antitumor chemotherapy and radiotherapy are ineffective. These tumors respond to tyrosine kinase inhibitors, i.e., imatinib, sunitinib, and regorafenib. These agents are used as adjuvants in the case of high-risk tumors for recurrence-free survival. These agents can be used in neoadjuvant setting to downstage the tumor and for sphincter preservation in anorectal GIST. There are various case series of rectal GIST operated after neoadjuvant imatinib in the literature, and in some of them

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of cases</th>
<th>Neoadjuvant</th>
<th>Surgery</th>
<th>Survival</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sotiropoulos GC</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Local excision</td>
<td>No recurrence at 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osama Eldamshety</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes (1 case)</td>
<td>Local excision (TAMIS)</td>
<td>No recurrence at 10 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akiyoshi Takashi</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Laparoscopic local excision with rectoanal anastomosis</td>
<td>No recurrence at 3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujimoto Y</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Lap ISR</td>
<td>No recurrence at 4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanjeev Singhal</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>APR</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumar M</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>APR</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang JP</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Transanal excision and coloanal anastomosis</td>
<td>No recurrence at 28 months follow-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyu Jong Yoon</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Ultralow AR</td>
<td>No recurrence at 6 months follow-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machlenkin S</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>Three patients had recurrence at median follow-up of 32 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garima Mehta 10</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>APR</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ying-Yong Hou</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Segmental resection of colorectum</td>
<td>No recurrence at 57 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma Ebihara</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>APR</td>
<td>No recurrence at 24 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ISR, interspinchter resection; APR, abdominoperineal resection; TAMIS, transanal minimal invasive surgery; Ultralow AR, ultralow anterior resection
the sphincter could be preserved (Table 1). In our case, neoadjuvant imatinib, 400 mg once a day, was prescribed for 6 months, and there was no significant improvement. Therefore abdominoperineal resection was done. There are few case reports from India, but imatinib was not used in the neoadjuvant setting.8-10 This is the first case wherein neoadjuvant imatinib was used before surgery and a recurrence-free survival after 4 years could be achieved.

**CONCLUSION**

Imatinib can be used in the neoadjuvant setting of anorectal GIST to downstage the tumor. It could help to achieve sphincter preservation. Further, randomized large-scale studies are required to know its neoadjuvant and sphincter sparing action. This neoadjuvant therapy could be combined with other modalities of surgical resection of the tumor by using laparoscopy or robotics so that the anal function can be preserved.

**CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Complete surgical resection with negative tumor margins is the key, and there is also a definite role of imatinib in the form of neoadjuvant and adjuvant therapy for better and disease-free survival.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

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**REFERENCES**