Ovarian tumors in patients with previous gastrointestinal carcinoma

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Objective

To evaluate demographic, clinical and pathological characteristics of resected ovarian tumors in women with previous diagnosis of gastrointestinal cancers.

Methods

A transversal study of 59 patients with diagnosis of ovarian neoplasms who had been previously treated for any gastrointestinal adenocarcinoma in a single institution in Sao Paulo, Brazil, from 2009 to 2018. Data on age, follow-up period from primary gastrointestinal tumor diagnosis, serum values of CA-125, CA- 19.9 and CEA, radiological features, type of surgery and associated procedures performed, residual disease after ovarian tumor resection and pathology of the primary tumor site were collected. Kaplan-Meier analyses were used to estimate overall survival.

Results

Primary gastrointestinal carcinoma sites were: stomach (15.3%, N=9), colorectal (64.4%, N=38), appendix (3.4%, N=2), pancreas (3.4%, N=2), gallbladder (3.4%, N=2) and undetermined gastrointestinal cancer (10.2%, N=6) (Table 1).

Median follow-up time was 16 (1-87) months. Median overall survival considering the diagnosis of gastrointestinal carcinoma was 33 (2-187) months and median overall survival considering ovarian tumor diagnosis was 16 (1-87) months. Mortality rate varied according to the site of origin of gastrointestinal carcinoma: stomach (77.8%), colorectal (53.1%), appendix (50%), gallbladder (50%), pancreas (50%) and undetermined gastrointestinal carcinoma (16.7%) (Figure 1).

Primary GI cancer	Stomach	Colorectal	Appendix	Pancreas	Gallbladder	Undetermined GI cancer
	9 (15,3%)	38 (64,4%)	2 (3,4%)	2 (3,4%)	2 (3,4%)	6 (10,2%)
Secondary Ovarian tumor	Metastatic stomach adenocarcinoma 9 (100%)	Metastatic colorectal cancer 32 (84,2%) Serous ovarian carcinoma 2 (5,3%) Benign ovarian masses 4 (10,5%)	Metastatic appendix cancer 2 (100%)	Metastatic pancreas cancer 2 (100%)	Metastatic gallbladder cancer 2 (100%)	Metastatic undetermined GI cancer 6 (100%)

Table 1: Incidence and pathologic characteristics of ovarian tumor in patients with previous gastrointestinal carcinoma

Figure 1. Survival in months according to the origin of the primary tumor

Conclusion

Metastatic gastrointestinal tumors to the ovaries present different overall survival according to the primary site. Tumors of stomach, gallbladder and pancreas present worse prognoses and poorer overall survival. Colorectal metastatic tumors are the most frequent, however, presented the highest overall survival in our series. These differences should be considered in the decision to perform surgical treatment in these patients.