

Gastrointestinal stromal tumours: outcomes of surgical management and analysis of prognostic variables

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Background: We sought to review the clinical presentation and outcomes of surgical management of gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GISTs).

Methods: We reviewed clinical and pathological records of 41 patients (23 men and 18 women) with GISTs. We performed survival analyses using the Kaplan–Meier method and evaluated long-term survival and the independent prognostic factors that affect survival using univariate analyses. We used the Cox proportional hazards regression model to estimate the simultaneous effect on overall survival.

Results: The stomach was the most common tissue of origin ($n = 20$, 48.8%). The mean tumour diameter was 8.3 cm. We detected advanced-stage tumours in 22 (53.7%) patients. We performed complete resection in 31 (75.6%) patients. Mitotic count was greater than 5/50 high-power field [HPF] in 22 (53.6%) patients. Immunohistochemical staining for CD117 was positive in 40 (97.6%) patients. Five patients (12.2%) died in the early postoperative period. The mean follow-up period was 38.7 months. The median length of survival was 53 months and the 5-year survival rate was 49.4%. Univariate analyses revealed significantly enhanced survival for the following variables: patient age less than 60 years ($p = 0.011$), male sex ($p = 0.048$), tumour diameter less than 5 cm ($p = 0.029$), low-risk tumour according to Fletcher classification ($p = 0.022$), complete resection ($p < 0.001$), and lack of local recurrence ($p < 0.001$) and/or metastasis ($p < 0.001$). Our Cox proportional hazards model revealed that complete tumour resection was the only factor to increase survival.

Conclusion: Overall survival is significantly affected by positive margins. A complete surgical resection with negative margins is the best method for definitive treatment of GISTs.

Contexte : Nous voulions examiner la présentation clinique et les résultats du traitement chirurgical des tumeurs du stroma gastro-intestinal (TSGI).

Méthodes : Nous avons étudié les dossiers cliniques et pathologiques de 41 patients (23 hommes et 18 femmes) présentant une TSGI. Nous avons analysé leur survie au moyen de la méthode Kaplan–Meier et nous avons évalué la survie à long terme et les facteurs pronostiques indépendants ayant une incidence sur la survie en procédant à des analyses unidimensionnelles. Nous avons utilisé le modèle de régression des risques proportionnels de Cox pour estimer l'effet simultané sur la survie globale.

Résultats : L'estomac était le tissu d'origine le plus courant ($n = 20$; 48,8 %). Le diamètre moyen de la tumeur était de 8,3 cm. Nous avons détecté des tumeurs au stade avancé chez 22 (53,7 %) patients. Nous avons pratiqué une résection complète chez 31 (75,6 %) patients. La numération mitotique était de plus de 5/50 au fort grossissement chez 22 (53,6 %) patients. La coloration immunohistochimique pour CD117 a été positive chez 40 (97,6 %) patients. Cinq patients (12,2 %) sont morts au cours de la période postopératoire immédiate. La période de suivi moyenne s'est établie à 38,7 mois. La durée médiane de survie a atteint 53 mois et le taux de survie à 5 ans, 49,4 %. Des analyses unidimensionnelles ont révélé une survie bien meilleure correspondant aux variables suivantes : patient âgé de moins de 60 ans ($p = 0,011$), sexe masculin ($p = 0,048$), diamètre de la tumeur inférieur à 5 cm ($p = 0,029$), tumeur à faible risque selon la classification de Fletcher ($p = 0,022$), résection complète ($p < 0,001$) et absence de récurrence locale ($p < 0,001$) ou de métastases ($p < 0,001$). Notre modèle des risques proportionnels de Cox a révélé que la résection complète de la tumeur constituait le seul facteur d'augmentation de la survie.

Conclusion : Une marge positive a un effet important sur la survie globale. La résection chirurgicale complète et des marges négatives constituent la meilleure méthode de traitement définitif des TSGI.

Gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GISTs) are rare tumours that originate from Cajal cells in the myenteric plexus. These cells are most commonly located in the stomach (39%–70%) and account for 0.1%–3% of all gastrointestinal system tumours.^{1–3} The tumours are most commonly observed after the fourth decade of life, and they have an equivalent male:female ratio. They may or may not cause symptoms, depending on their location, and they are often discovered incidentally.⁴

Surgical resection is currently the “gold standard” in the management of GISTs. Complete resection with negative margins is the main goal of surgery. Nevertheless, the survival rate in patients with GISTs is low, whereas the rates of local recurrence or metastasis are high.⁵

We sought to review data from the early postoperative period, investigate outcomes in the late postoperative period and determine factors that affect survival among patients who had surgery for GISTs.

METHODS

We retrospectively investigated patients who had surgery for GISTs in the first, third and fourth general surgery clinics of the Ataturk Training and Research Hospital between 1999 and 2005. We reviewed demographic data, clinical findings, diagnostic methods, tumour characteristics, intraoperative findings, surgical procedures, postoperative morbidity and mortality rates, histopathologic findings and data from follow-up studies by browsing hospital archives. In cases where postoperative evaluation was not possible, we telephoned the patients to obtain the data.

During the preoperative period, we obtained biopsy specimens from selected patients by endoscopic interventions, which helped diagnose GISTs after careful histopathologic evaluations. The percutaneous approach was never used to obtain biopsy specimens.

The purpose of surgery was to resect the tumour completely, including invaded adjacent tissues if any. We considered an absence of tumour tissue 1 mm or more from the edge of the specimen to be a clear margin; tumour tissue extension within less than 1 mm of the edge of the specimen was considered to be a positive margin. We considered resection to be complete if margins of the resected material were clear, whereas we considered the procedure to be incomplete if positive margins were detected.

We performed immunohistochemical analyses in all specimens in the postoperative period. We determined the number of mitoses in the tumour tissues. We classified tumours into 4 groups based on Fletcher classification:

1. very low-risk tumour (diameter < 2 cm and mitosis count < 5/50 high-power field [HPF]),
2. low-risk tumour (diameter 2–5 cm and mitosis count < 5/50 HPF),
3. intermediate-risk tumour (diameter < 5 cm and mitosis

count 10/50 HPF or diameter 5–10 cm and mitosis count < 5 /50 HPF) and

4. high-risk tumour (diameter > 5 cm and mitosis count > 5/50 HPF or diameter > 10 cm and any mitotic rate).

We noted early postoperative morbidity and mortality. Postoperative mortality referred to death within 30 days after surgery. Patients who had incomplete resections were prescribed a 400 mg/day dose of an oral tyrosine kinase receptor inhibitor (STI-571/imatinib mesylate, known as Gleevec; Novartis). Patients who had complete resections did not receive any adjuvant therapy. We expressed survival as the number of months from the date of surgery to last follow-up or death.

Our statistical analyses included the χ^2 test, Fisher exact test, Student *t* test, Kaplan–Meier method and log-rank test. We excluded patients who died in the early postoperative period from our survival analysis. We used the Kaplan–Meier method for our survival analyses, and we evaluated the differences using the log-rank test. We evaluated long-term survival and the independent prognostic factors that affect survival using univariate analyses. We performed simultaneous association of multiple variables using the Cox proportional hazards regression model to estimate the simultaneous effect on overall survival. We entered independent variables that showed statistical significance in the univariate analysis into our multivariate analysis. We considered $p < 0.05$ to be statistically significant. We used the SPSS 10.0 for Windows package (Microsoft) to perform our statistical analyses.

RESULTS

We included a total of 41 patients with available data in our study. We obtained postoperative data on 11 patients by telephone. The mean age was 59.6 (standard deviation [SD] 10.3, range 32–76) years, and the female:male ratio was 18:23. Tumours were most commonly located in the stomach ($n = 20$, 48.8%), followed by the intestines ($n = 13$, 31.7%), colon ($n = 7$, 17%) and rectum ($n = 1$, 2.4%). We found no GISTs in the esophagus. The most common GIST symptoms were stomach ache (31.7%), weight loss (19.5%) and gastrointestinal hemorrhage (17%). At the time of diagnosis, the mean hemoglobin level was 108 (SD 21, range 72–140) g/L, and the mean albumin level was 30 (SD 4, range 23–39) g/L. A total of 13 patients (31.7%) had accompanying disorders, including hypertension ($n = 5$, 12.2%), congestive heart failure ($n = 3$, 7.3%), chronic obstructive lung disease ($n = 3$, 7.3%) and diabetes ($n = 2$, 4.9%). Table 1 lists demographic and clinical characteristics of patients based on GIST localizations.

Methods for diagnosing GISTs included plain radiography ($n = 41$, 100%), double-contrast radiographic investigations ($n = 24$, 58.5%), ultrasonography ($n = 41$, 100%), computed tomography ($n = 34$, 89.9%), magnetic resonance

imaging ($n = 25, 61\%$), rectosigmoidoscopy ($n = 31, 75.6\%$), gastroduodenoscopy ($n = 30, 73.2\%$), colonoscopy ($n = 25, 61\%$) and endorectal ultrasonography ($n = 2, 4.9\%$). Endoscopic biopsy specimens were obtained in the preoperative period from all patients with stomach and colorectal tumours ($n = 28, 68.3\%$), but not from those who had tumours in the small intestine. Of the 28 patients from whom specimens were obtained, 12 (42.8%) received a diagnosis of GIST after the biopsy. The rate of GIST diagnosis from biopsy specimens was 45% (9/20) in gastric and 37.5% (3/8) in colorectal stromal tumours.

Five patients (12.2%) underwent emergency surgeries owing to obstruction ($n = 3, 60\%$), stomach ache mimicking acute abdominal pain ($n = 1, 20\%$) and gastrointestinal system hemorrhage ($n = 1, 20\%$).

Surgical findings and postoperative outcomes based on tumour locations are listed in Table 2. The mean tumour diameter was 8.3 (SD 7.1, range 3–35) cm. We detected advanced-stage tumours in 22 (53.7%) patients; of these 17 (77.3%) had locally advanced tumours and 5 (22.7%) had metastatic (to peritoneum, $n = 4, 80\%$ and liver, $n = 1, 20\%$) tumours. We performed macroscopic gross resection in 34 (82.9%) patients. Complete resection was achieved in 31 (75.6%) patients. Details on the surgical procedures are summarized in Table 3.

Table 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of 41 patients, by tumour location

Characteristic	No. (%) [*] patients $n = 41$	Tumour location; no. (%) [*]			p value
		Stomach $n = 20$	Small intestine $n = 13$	Colorectal $n = 8$	
Mean (SD) age, yr	59.6 (10.3)	57.5 (8.7)	63.9 (9.6)	58 (13.7)	
≤ 60	20 (48.8)	12 (60.0)	4 (30.8)	4 (50.0)	0.26
> 60	21 (51.2)	8 (40.0)	9 (62.2)	4 (50.0)	
Sex					
Female	20 (48.8)	10 (50.0)	8 (61.5)	2 (25.0)	0.26
Male	21 (51.2)	10 (50.0)	5 (38.5)	6 (75.0)	
Accompanying disease					
Positive	13 (31.7)	5 (25.0)	4 (30.8)	4 (50.0)	0.40
Negative	28 (68.3)	15 (75.0)	11 (84.6)	4 (50.0)	
Hemoglobin					
< 100 g/L	16 (39.0)	9 (45.0)	6 (46.2)	1 (12.5)	0.23
≥ 100 g/L	25 (61.0)	11 (55.0)	7 (53.8)	7 (87.5)	
Albumin					
≤ 30 g/L	19 (46.3)	6 (30.0)	7 (53.8)	6 (75.0)	0.08
> 30 g/L	22 (53.6)	14 (70.0)	6 (46.2)	2 (25.0)	
Main symptom					
Stomach ache	13 (31.7)	5 (25.0)	4 (30.8)	4 (50.0)	0.44
Weight loss	8 (19.5)	4 (20.0)	3 (23.1)	1 (12.5)	0.83
GIS hemorrhage	7 (17.1)	2 (10.0)	4 (30.8)	1 (12.5)	0.28
Dyspepsia	6 (14.6)	6 (30.0)	—	—	0.025
Anemia	4 (9.8)	3 (15.0)	—	1 (12.5)	0.35
Ileus	3 (7.3)	—	2 (15.4)	1 (12.5)	0.21

GIS = gastrointestinal system; SD = standard deviation.
^{*}Unless otherwise indicated.

Histopathologic investigation of all resected specimens revealed fusiform-epithelioid cells originating from muscularis propria. Immunohistochemical staining for CD117 was positive in 40 (97.6%) patients (Table 4). The mean mitosis count was 6.3/50 (SD 3.6, range 2–14) HPF. We

Table 2. Surgical and postoperative findings

Finding	No. (%) [*] patients $n = 41$	Tumour location; no. (%) [*]			p value
		Stomach $n = 20$	Small intestine $n = 13$	Colorectal $n = 8$	
Tumour diameter					
≤ 5 cm	16 (39.0)	10 (50.0)	3 (23.1)	3 (37.5)	0.13
6–10 cm	18 (43.9)	7 (35.0)	9 (69.2)	2 (25.0)	
> 10 cm	7 (17.1)	3 (15.0)	1 (7.7)	3 (37.5)	
Invasion/metastasis					
No	19 (46.3)	8 (40.0)	10 (76.9)	2 (25.0)	0.12
Local invasion	17 (41.5)	9 (45.0)	3 (23.1)	4 (50.0)	
Metastasis	5 (12.2)	3 (15.0)	—	2 (25.0)	
Resection					
Complete	31 (75.6)	15 (75.0)	11 (84.6)	5 (62.5)	0.28
Incomplete	10 (24.4)	5 (25.0)	2 (15.4)	3 (37.5)	
Mitosis count					
< 5/50 HPF	19 (46.3)	8 (40.0)	8 (61.5)	3 (37.5)	0.005
5–10/50 HPF	14 (34.1)	10 (50.0)	4 (30.8)	—	
> 10/50 HPF	8 (19.5)	2 (10.0)	1 (7.7)	5 (62.5)	
Fletcher classification					
Low	6 (14.6)	2 (10.0)	3 (23.1)	1 (12.5)	0.22
Intermediate	17 (41.5)	11 (55.0)	5 (38.5)	1 (12.5)	
High	18 (43.9)	7 (35.0)	5 (38.5)	6 (75.0)	
Morbidity					
Positive	12 (29.3)	5 (25.0)	3 (23.1)	4 (50.0)	0.35
Negative	29 (70.7)	15 (75.0)	10 (76.9)	4 (50.0)	
Mortality					
Positive	5 (12.2)	1 (5.0)	2 (15.4)	2 (25.0)	0.31
Negative	36 (87.8)	19 (95.0)	11 (84.6)	6 (75.0)	

HPF = high-power field.
^{*}Unless otherwise indicated.

Table 3. Surgical procedures performed in 41 patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumours

Tumour location; surgical procedure	No. (%) [*] patients $n = 41$	Resection; no. (%) [†]	
		Complete $n = 31$	Incomplete $n = 10$
Stomach	20 (48.8)	14 (70.0)	6 (30.0)
Total gastrectomy + splenectomy	8 (40.0)	5 (62.5)	3 (37.5)
Distal subtotal gastrectomy	11 (55.0)	8 (72.7)	3 (27.3)
Gastric wedge resection	1 (5.0)	1 (100)	—
Small intestine	13 (31.7)	10 (76.9)	3 (23.1)
Partial resection	12 (92.3)	9 (75.0)	3 (25.0)
Whipple procedure	1 (7.7)	1 (100)	—
Colon and rectum	8 (19.5)	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)
Sigmoid colon resection	1 (12.5)	1 (100)	—
Left hemicolectomy	5 (62.5)	4 (80.0)	1 (20.0)
Right hemicolectomy	1 (12.5)	1 (100)	—
Miles	1 (12.5)	1 (100)	—

^{*}Percentages reflect the data in the column.
[†]Percentages reflect the data in the row.

detected mitoses less than 5/50 HPF in 19 (46.3%) patients, and mitoses equal to or greater than 5/50 HPF were detected in 22 (53.7%) patients. We detected regional lymph node involvement in 1 patient (2.4%). Tumours were low-risk in 6 (14.6%) patients, intermediate-risk in 17 (41.5%) patients and high-risk in 18 (43.9%) patients according to Fletcher classification. No very low-risk tumours were detected.

Twelve patients experienced postoperative complications: wound infection ($n = 5$, 41.7%), atelectasis ($n = 2$, 16.7%), pleural effusion ($n = 2$, 16.7%), anastomosis failure ($n = 2$, 16.7%) and hemorrhage ($n = 1$, 8.3%). One patient with a stomach tumour experienced hemorrhage due to total gastrectomy plus splenectomy and required re-exploration. One of the 2 patients with anastomosis failure had also received total gastrectomy plus splenectomy owing to a tumour in the stomach. Failure of esophagojejunostomy in this patient was managed using a conservative approach; the patient spontaneously recovered after 2 weeks of total parenteral nutrition. The other patient with anastomosis failure underwent segmental colon resection owing to a tumour in the left colon. The patient had a fistula, which we treated with a diverting colostomy and closed 8 weeks later.

Five patients (12.2%) died in the early postoperative period due to pulmonary thromboemboli ($n = 2$, 40%), myocardial infarction ($n = 1$, 20%), respiratory failure ($n = 1$, 20%) and heart failure ($n = 1$, 20%). Of these, 4 (80%) had complete resections and 1 (20%) had an incomplete resection.

The mean follow-up period was 38.7 (SD 19.1, range 6–83) months. After complete resection, we detected local recurrence in 6 (22.2%) of the 27 patients who survived within an average of 19 (SD 8.5, range 9–32) months, and liver metastases developed in 7 patients (25.9%) within an average of 22.4 (SD 9.9, range 13–37) months. Thirteen (48.1%) of the 27 surviving patients who had tumours with mitosis counts equal to or greater than 5/50 HPF had complete resection; 5 (38.5%) of these 13 patients had local recurrence. On the other hand, 14 of the patients who had tumours with mitosis counts less than 5/50 HPF had complete resection; we detected local recurrence in 1 patient (7.1% ($p = 0.08$)). We detected liver metastasis in

2 (14.3%) of the 14 patients with mitosis counts less than 5/50 HPF who had complete resection and 5 (38.5%) patients with mitosis counts equal to or greater than 5/50 HPF who had complete resection ($p = 0.21$). We excised tumours in a repeat surgery in 2 of 6 patients (33.3%) with local recurrence, whereas patients with liver metastasis did not undergo repeat surgery. All patients with local recurrence and liver metastasis received tyrosine kinase receptor inhibitor medication. Among patients who had complete resections, we detected local recurrence in 4 (50%) of 8 patients with high-risk tumours and 2 (15.4%) of 13 patients with intermediate-risk tumours ($p = 0.06$). No local recurrence was detected in any of the 6 patients with low-risk tumours according to Fletcher classification.

Seventeen of 36 patients (47.2%) died during postoperative long-term follow-up. Of these 17 patients, 9 (52.9%) had complete resections and 8 (47.0%) had incomplete resections. Sixteen (94.1%) died due to tumour-related reasons. Of the 9 patients who had complete resection, death related to the tumour occurred in 8 (88.9%), and death was not related to the tumour in 1 (11.1%) patient. Of the total number of patients who had complete resections, currently 10 (37%) patients are tumour-free, and 8 (29.6%) patients have recurrent or metastatic disease. Eight of 9 patients (88.9%) who had incomplete resection died; death was associated with the tumour in all patients (Fig. 1).

The median survival was 53 months and the median 5-year survival rate was 49.4%. Univariate analyses revealed significantly enhanced survival with the following factors: patient age younger than 60 years ($p = 0.011$), male sex ($p = 0.048$), tumour diameter less than 5 cm ($p = 0.029$), low-risk tumour according to Fletcher classification ($p = 0.022$), complete tumour resection ($p < 0.001$), and lack of local recurrence ($p < 0.001$) and/or metastasis after complete resection ($p < 0.001$). Multivariate analysis (Cox proportional hazards model) revealed that complete tumour resection was the only factor to increase survival (Table 5). An overall survival curve is shown in Figure 2 and survival curves by margin status are shown in Figure 3.

Chemical	No. of positive findings (%)
CD117	40 (97.6)
CD34	33 (80.5)
α -Smooth muscle actin	23 (56.1)
Desmin	11 (26.8)
S-100	14 (34.1)
Ki67 index	
< 10%	34 (82.9)
$\geq 10\%$	7 (17.1)

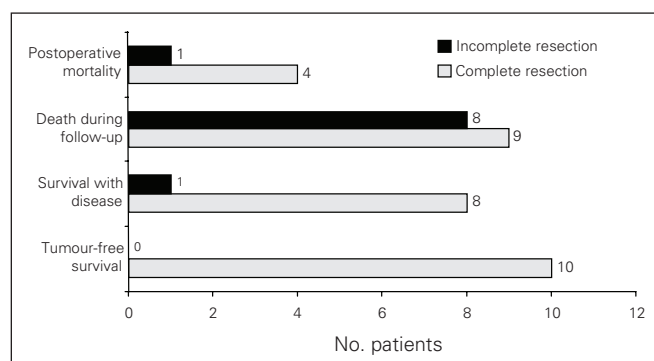


Fig. 1. Results of surgical resection in patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumours.

DISCUSSION

Gastrointestinal stromal tumours were first defined by Mazur and Clark⁶ after they detected a subgroup of gastrointestinal mesenchymal tumours that did not originate from smooth muscle or have neurogenic basis. In 1998, Kindblom and colleagues¹ showed that these tumours originated from Cajal interstitial cells (pacemaker cells of myenteric plexus) or multipotent mesenchymal stem cells. Gastrointestinal stromal tumours make up 0.1%–3% of all gastrointestinal system tumours and 5% of all soft-tissue sarcomas.² They most commonly are

Table 5. Factors that affected survival after surgery in 36 patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumours

Factor	No. (%) patients	Survival, %			Median survival, yr	p values	
		1-yr	3-yr	5-yr		Log-rank	Cox*
Cumulative survival		88.9	61.7	49.4	53.0		
Age, yr							
≤ 60	19 (52.8)	94.7	76.5	76.5	70.0	0.011	0.69
> 60	17 (47.2)	94.7	46.3	37.1	31.0		
Sex							
Female	15 (41.7)	86.7	45.7	15.2	36.0	0.05	0.51
Male	21 (58.3)	90.5	74.4	66.9	70.0		
Accompanying disease							
Positive	10 (27.8)	80.0	57.1	57.1	55.0	0.55	
Negative	26 (72.2)	92.3	63.2	38.3	53.0		
Tumour location							
Stomach	19 (52.8)	89.5	71.6	55.7	70.0	0.16	
Small intestines	11 (30.6)	90.9	71.6	57.3	57.3		
Colon and rectum	6 (16.7)	66.7	16.7	—	10.0		
Tumour diameter							
≤ 5 cm	15 (41.7)	93.3	86.7	57.8	70.0	0.029	0.25
> 5 cm	21 (58.3)	80.9	43.4	37.9	31.0		
Fletcher classification							
Low	6 (16.7)	100	100	100	100	0.022	0.34
Intermediate	16 (44.4)	93.7	61.9	61.9	70.0		
High	14 (38.9)	78.6	43.6	11.6	36.0		
Mitosis count							
≤ 5/10 HPF	18 (50.0)	94.4	70.3	70.3	70.0	0.09	
> 5/10 HPF	18 (50.0)	83.3	52.9	27.8	41.0		
Invasion/metastasis							
No	18 (50.0)	94.4	64.8	43.2	53.0	0.70	
Yes	18 (50.0)	77.8	58.3	50.0	41.0		
Resection							
Complete	27 (75.0)	100	76.3	61.0	70.0	< 0.001	< 0.001
Incomplete	9 (25.0)	55.6	13.9	0	25.0		
Distant metastasis†							
Positive	7 (19.4)	100	34.3	0	31.0	< 0.001	0.07
Negative	20 (55.5)	100	89.4	79.5	70.0		
Local recurrence†							
Positive	6 (16.7)	100	20.0	0	31.0	< 0.001	0.81
Negative	21 (58.3)	100	90.5	80.4	70		

HPF = high-power field.

*Cox proportional hazard regression.

†Among patients who had complete resection.

located in the stomach (39%–70%) and small intestine (20%–35%), whereas the colon and rectum (5%–12%) and esophagus (2%–5%) are less common locations.^{3,4,7–10} Consistently, we found in our study that GISTs were localized most commonly in the stomach (48.8%), followed by the small intestine (31.7%). However, the colorectal localization ratio was higher in our study than that reported in the literature (19.51%). That GISTs generally occur in people after the fourth decade of life, with most studies finding a mean age at diagnosis of about 60 years, and with an even distribution in both sexes is also consistent with our data.⁴

Gastrointestinal stromal tumours may not cause symptoms; they may cause nonspecific symptoms depending on the location of the tumour and they may be detected incidentally during investigation of these symptoms or during autopsy.^{11,12} Abdominal pain, melena and weight loss are

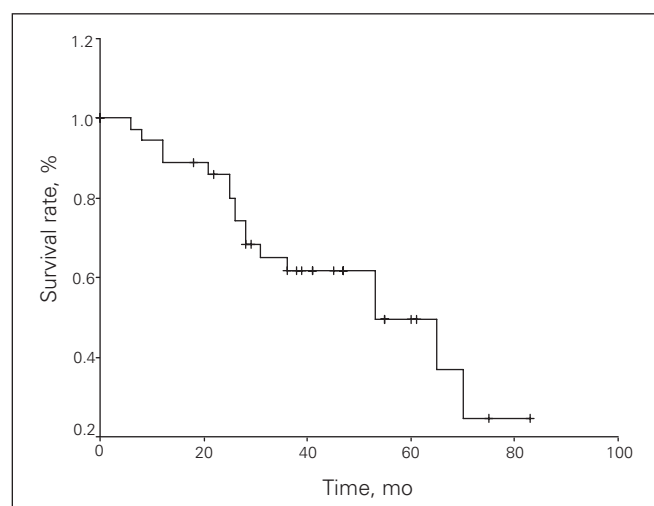


Fig. 2. Overall survival in patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumours ($n = 36$).

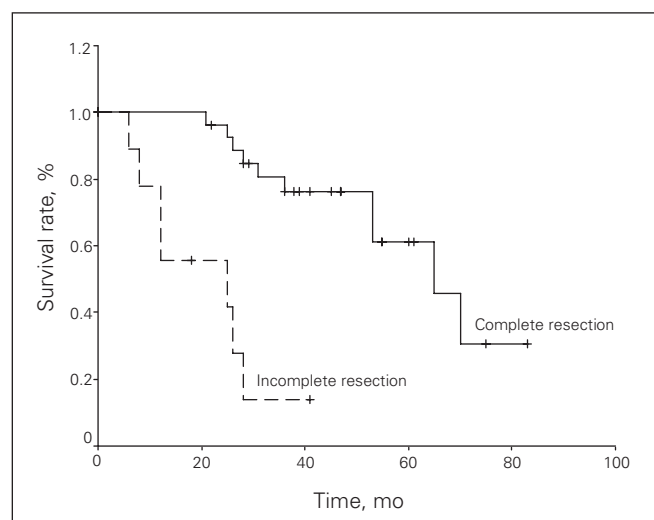


Fig. 3. Disease-specific survival by margin status in patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumours.

the most common symptoms in patients with GISTs.¹³ Rarely, an abdominal mass is palpable. Likewise, the most common symptoms in our patients were abdominal pain (31.7%), weight loss (19.5%) and gastrointestinal system hemorrhage (17%).

No laboratory test can specifically confirm or rule out the presence of a GIST. Plain abdominal radiographs are useful only in terms of detecting intestinal obstruction and perforation. In double-contrast radiographic series (barium swallow, barium enema or both) tumours could be visualized as a sharp-edged filling defect; however, this method does not have a considerable diagnostic value.¹⁴ Detection of the tumour and defining its location with the enteroclysis method is not easy. The tumour can be detected using ultrasonography; however, this method may not be adequate in evaluating intestines filled with gas and fluid. Although CT, MRI and endoscopic ultrasonography have been reported to be helpful in the detection and staging of GISTs, definitive diagnosis can be established after histopathologic investigations.¹⁵⁻²⁰ A "full-layer biopsy" should be obtained by an experienced endoscopist for true histopathologic diagnosis, because GISTs have submucosal localization. For this reason, some authors reported that GISTs had been diagnosed in only 27%–50% of the cases by endoscopic biopsy.¹⁰⁻¹³ In our study, endoscopic biopsies were obtained from 68.3% of the patients, and GISTs were diagnosed in 42.8% of the biopsy specimens in the preoperative period. Similar to El-Zohairy and colleagues¹¹ and Gold and DeMatteo,¹² we do not favour performing a preoperative percutaneous biopsy because of the risk of peritoneal seeding or tumour rupture.

Gastrointestinal stromal tumours rarely cause acute gastrointestinal hemorrhage or obstruction. Obstruction can result from intraluminal growth of an endophytic tumour or from luminal compression of an exophytic lesion. Gastrointestinal bleeding is produced by pressure necrosis and ulceration of the overlying mucosa with resulting hemorrhage from disrupted vessels. In our study, 12.2% of patients with GISTs required emergency surgery owing most commonly to intestinal obstruction (60%). In these patients, GISTs were located in the small intestine ($n = 4$, 80%) and colon ($n = 1$, 20%).

Surgical resection is currently the "gold standard" in GIST management, although new-generation chemotherapy is widely used. Less than 10% of GISTs (generally 0%–2%) affect regional lymph nodes.²¹⁻²⁴ Thus, lymphadenectomy is not a goal of GIST surgery; rather, complete resection with a negative margin should be the goal.^{5,11} We found a lymph node metastasis rate of 2.43% in our study.

In our study, 12.2% of the patients died due to extratumoural causes within the first month after surgery. We believe that the following factors contributed to postoperative mortality rates in our patients:

- severe diseases accompanying the tumour in almost one-third of the patients (31.7%),

- requirement for aggressive surgery (75.6%) for complete resection and
- existence of postoperative complications in 29.3% of this relatively elderly (> 60 years; 51.2%) population.

The 5-year survival rate after surgical resection has been reported as 30%–65% among patients with GISTs.^{7,21,25-27} Similarly, we observed a 5-year survival rate of 49.4%.

Completeness of resection is an important factor that affects survival in patients with GISTs. Patients have a 5-year survival rate of 32%–93% following complete resection.^{21,26-29} We found a 5-year survival rate of 61% among patients who had complete resections, which our multivariate analyses have shown affects survival significantly. The effects of incomplete resection on survival rates among patients with advanced-stage GISTs are controversial. According to Wu and Bucher,³⁰ debulking of large tumours could increase the effectiveness of chemotherapy even if negative margin was not maintained. On the contrary, Langer and colleagues³¹ concluded that incomplete resection only helped patients recover from such symptoms as pain or hemorrhage and that it did not affect survival. DeMatteo and colleagues²⁶ and Crosby and colleagues³² reported 5-year survival rates after incomplete resection of 9% and 8%, respectively. The 5-year survival rate after complete resection was 42% in both studies. We found a median survival rate of 70 months and 25 months in patients who had complete resections with and without negative margins, respectively. Furthermore, no 5-year survival was recorded in patients who had complete resections without negative margins. Wu and colleagues³⁰ reported that they could maintain negative margins in 49% of patients, whereas Besana-Ciani and colleagues⁵ reported a rate of 78.9%. However, maintaining a macroscopic negative margin with complete resection does not necessarily mean that microscopic negative margins are also maintained.¹² In our study, 82.9% of all patients had macroscopic gross resections; the actual negative margin was maintained in 75.6% of these patients.

Whether or not the GIST is malignant is another factor that affects survival. Common histopathologic criteria are not inadequate in distinguishing between benign and malignant tumours. With a simple approach, a given tumour can be considered malignant when a mitosis count greater than 5/50 HPF is detected. In our study, tumours in 53.6% of patients had a mitosis count of greater than 5/50 HPF. Regardless of presentation, the disease-specific 5-year survival rate for patients with malignant GISTs is 29%–35%.^{26,33,34} We found 5-year survival rates of 27.8% among patients with malignant GISTs and 70.3% among patients with benign GISTs. Although the 5-year survival rate of patients with benign GISTs was more than twice that of those with malignant GISTs, we were unable to show a significant correlation between mitosis count and survival.

Longer survival has been reported for tumours smaller than 5 cm in diameter.^{26,35} Consistently, we found that

patients with tumours smaller than 5 cm in diameter had a significantly higher 5-year survival rate compared with those who had tumours larger than 5 cm in diameter (57.8% v. 37.9%).

The relation between the location of the tumour and the patient's survival is controversial. DeMatteo and colleagues²⁶ proposed that the patient's survival depended on the location of the tumour, whereas Lillemoe and Efron³⁶ suggested the opposite. There is consensus, however, on fair prognosis of GISTs located in the stomach.^{7,27,28,35} We found a 5-year survival rate of 55.7% among patients with tumours located in the stomach; the rate increased to 57.3% among patients with GISTs in the small intestine. One of 8 patients with colorectal GISTs is still alive. However, the 5-year survival rate among patients with colorectal GISTs has not been determined because a 5-year follow-up period has not yet been completed. On the other hand, the 3-year survival rate in patients with colorectal GISTs was low compared with that in patients with GISTs located in the stomach and small intestine (16.7% v. 71.6%). Although a small number of patients have been included in our analysis, our results suggest that the survival rate is lower among patients with colorectal GISTs compared with those with GISTs in the stomach and small intestine.

Recurrence is one of the most important problems among patients with malignant GISTs even if complete resection has been performed. DeMatteo and colleagues²⁶ and Pierie and colleagues³⁴ reported recurrence rates of about 40%–52%. We found recurrence rates of 7.1% and 38.5% following complete resection in patients with benign and malignant GISTs, respectively. However, predicting the behaviour of the GIST based solely on its mitosis count may not always yield accurate results.^{27,35,37} For this purpose, Flacher and colleagues³⁵ developed a scale that estimates aggressive behaviour risk of the tumour by evaluating both mitosis count and tumour diameter. When we evaluated our cases according to this scale, we did not observe local recurrence of tumours with low risk of aggressive behaviour; however, we detected local recurrence rates of 15.4% and 50% in tumours with intermediate and high risk of aggressive behaviour, respectively.

Recurrences usually occur locally or as liver metastases. We detected a local recurrence or liver metastasis rate of 48.1% in patients who had complete resections. The value of metastasectomy in local recurrence or liver metastasis is controversial. However, it has been reported that the median survival in patients with local recurrence was shorter compared with those with metastatic disease (9–12 mo v. 20 mo). Thus, complete resection of recurrent tumours would affect survival in a positive way.^{26,38,39} The fact that nonresectable or metastatic GISTs are resistant to conventional cytotoxic treatment and that radiotherapy is not effective in these cases renders repeat surgery necessary in patients with local recurrences.^{8,40–42} Consistently, using univariate analysis, we found a low rate of survival among

patients with local recurrence or metastasis. Our multivariate analyses showed that local recurrence or metastasis did not affect survival. Our data showed that complete resection (in which no remnant tumour tissue was detected) was the only factor to affect survival. Thus, we suggest that recurrent or metastatic mass should be excised, if possible. Similarly, DeMatteo and colleagues²⁶ proposed repeat surgery only in select patients who had complete resections but then experienced isolated local recurrence or isolated metastasis. On the other hand, surgical intervention bears a high risk of morbidity and mortality in these patients. Thus, we were able to perform repeat surgeries in only 33.3% of the patients with local recurrence. Recurrent tumours were widely dispersed in remaining patients. Multiple metastatic masses prevented resection in patients with liver metastasis. Three-year survival was achieved in patients who had repeat surgery owing to local recurrence, whereas other patients died less than 3 years after surgery. About one-third (34.3%) of the patients with liver metastasis survived 3 years, but died less than 5 years after surgery. On the other hand, 5-year survival rates were 80.4% and 79.5% in patients who had complete resections but did not experience local recurrence or metastasis, respectively.

Radiotherapy and conventional chemotherapy are known to be ineffective in the management of GISTs.^{41,42} However, imatinib mesylate is currently under investigation in clinical trials at several institutions. In one study, Duffaud and Blay⁴³ reported that GISTs had been managed in more than 80% of patients and that objective responses had been obtained from 50%–60% of patients, whereas tumour progression was observed in only 10%–15%. Imatinib mesylate has not yet been tested as a neoadjuvant therapy in the treatment of potentially resectable GISTs.⁴⁴ Moreover, imatinib mesylate is not recommended as adjuvant therapy in patients who have complete resections unless a recurrence is observed. Hence, in our study, consistent with the report by Kubota,⁴⁵ we administered imatinib mesylate therapy after surgery only in patients with 1) incomplete tumour resection, 2) unresectable recurrent tumour or failure to perform repeat surgery for complete resection of the recurrent tumour and 3) unresectable metastatic disease. However, our small sample does not allow us to comment on the long-term consequences of this treatment.

In conclusion, our univariate analysis revealed that the following factors are associated with an increased survival rate: patient age younger than 60 years, male sex, tumour diameter less than 5 cm, low-risk tumour according to Fletcher classification, complete tumour resection and lack of local recurrence and/or metastasis after complete resection. On the other hand, multivariate analysis revealed that complete resection with negative margins was the only factor to affect survival. Thus we propose that aggressive surgeries that aim to remove the tumour completely by maintaining a negative margin be performed in patients with GISTs.

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