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Diagnosis and Treatment Modalities in Pseudomyxoma Peritonei

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Pseudomyxoma peritonei is an unusual condition which gelatinous fluid collection is associated with mucinous implants on the peritoneal surfaces and on

Purpose: The aim of this study was to evaluate clinical characteristics of pseudomyxoma peritonei and elucidate the optimal treatment modality.

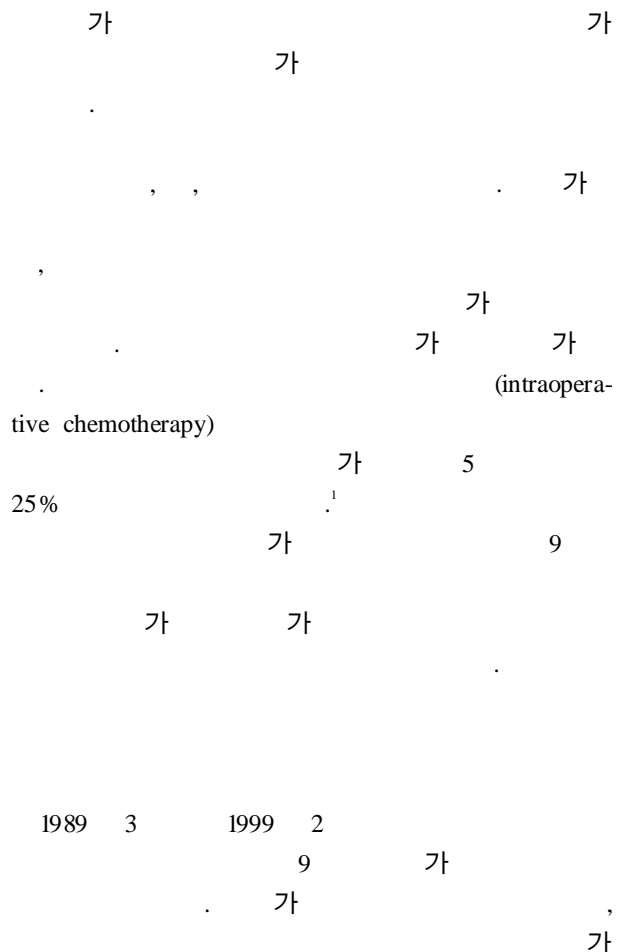
Methods: Nine patients (male : female=2 : 7) who had been operated on due to pseudomyxoma peritonei were analyzed retrospectively, in terms of clinical characteristics.

Results: The common symptoms and signs were abdominal pain, mass and distension. Elevated carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) level was found in 5 cases. CT and ultrasonography were most valid diagnostic tools for pseudomyxoma peritonei. Six patients underwent debulking operation as initial treatment and two of them underwent intraoperative chemotherapy with 5-fluorouracil and other three cases did not. The origin of the primary tumor were appendix in three cases, ovary and appendix in three cases and colon in one case, ovary in one case, while tumor origin could not be identified in one case. Three cases with cystadenoma remain free of disease after debulking operation. 2-Year survival rate of the cases was 75%.

Conclusions: This study suggested that (1) the preoperative diagnosis could be made with careful physical examination in conjunction with sonography or computerized tomography; (2) the prognosis may be better in patient with benign origin and aggressive management; (3) serum CEA level may be a valuable detection of this disease. **JKSCP 2001;17:130-133**

Key Words: Pseudomyxoma peritonei, CEA, Computerized tomography

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(Fig. 1A).

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 25 (9 93) , loping) 2 (Fig. 1B).
 Kaplan-Meier . 3 , 3
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 가 1 (Table 1). 9 6
 6 , , 3
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 , 2 5-fluorouracil
 (CEA) 6 172.2 ng/ml (6.4
 760 ng/ml) .
 , 3
 6 . (mucinous cystadenoma) 2 , (mucinous cyst)
 1 (Fig. 2A), 6
 (mucinous cystadenocarcinoma) (Fig. 2B).

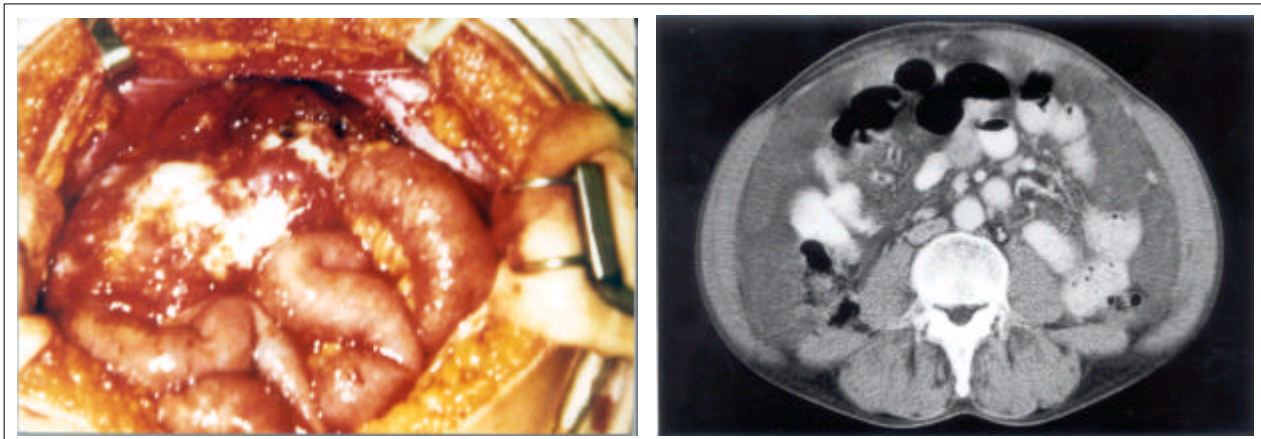


Fig. 1. (A) Operative finding shows gelatinous material and mucinous mass. (B) Computerized tomography of the abdomen shows bowel shifting due to mass and massive ascites.

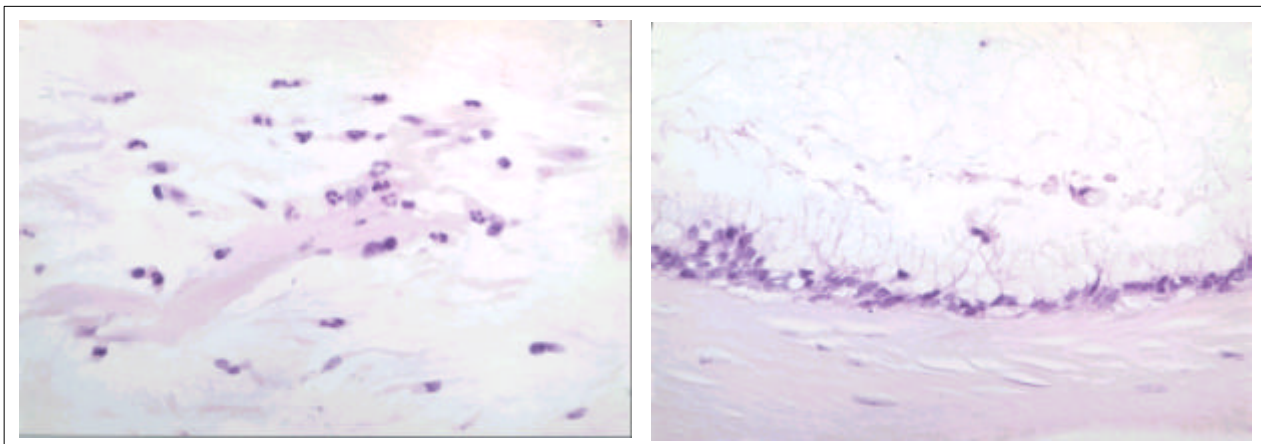


Fig. 2. (A) Light microscopic finding of biopsy specimen from appendix shows cystadenocarcinoma (H&E, $\times 400$). (B) Light microscopic finding of biopsy specimen from ovary shows mucinous cyst (H&E, $\times 400$).

Table 1. Clinical characteristics and outcomes in 9 patients with pseudomyxoma peritonei

No.	Sex/age	s-CEA (ng/ml)	Preoperative diagnosis	Origin	Operation	Pathology	Outcome (month)
1	F/57	-	Ovarian tumor	Ovary	Oophrectomy, appendectomy	*MC	40, Alive
2	F/63	6.4	Ovarian tumor	Ovary, appendix	†TAH, BSO, omentectomy, appendectomy	†MCAC	35, Alive
3	F/50	95.2	Ovarian tumor	Ovary, appendix	TAH, BSO, omentectomy, appendectomy	§MCA	4, Lost
4	M/59	-	Ascites	ND	Open biopsy	¶MMA	22, Dead
5	M/58	120.0	Mucocele	Appendix	Open biopsy	Mucocele - >MMA	93, Dead
6	F/42	760.0	Cancer peritonei	Ovary, colon	Open biopsy	MMA	9, Dead
7	F/57	50.0	Appendicitis	Appendix	Ileocecal resection	MCA	46, Lost
8	F/55	19.7	Ovarian tumor	Ovary, appendix	TAH, BSO, omentectomy, appendectomy, IPCTx	MCAC	36, Dead
9	F/44	-	Ovarian tumor	Appendix	**Debulking operation, IP CTx	MCAC	26, Alive

*MC = Mucinous cyst; †TAH, BSO = Transabdominal hysterectomy, both salphingo-oophorectomy; ‡MCAC = Mucinous adenocarcinoma; §MCA = Mucinous cystadenoma; ||ND = not determinated; ¶MMA = Metastatic mucinous adenocarcinoma; **Debulking operation, IP CTx = TAH, BSO, subtotal gastrectomy, total omentectomy, appendectomy, cholecystectomy, splenectomy, Intra-peritoneal chemotherapy with 5-fluorouracil.

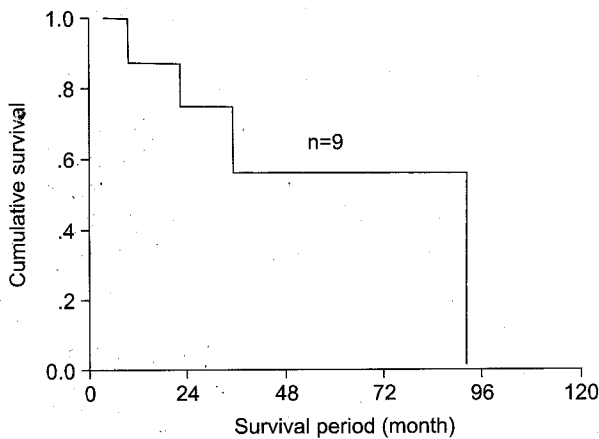


Fig. 3. Overall survival curve of nine patients.

추적시 광청술을 시행받은 6예에서 3예 생존, 1예 사망, 2예는 추적시 소실되었다. 그중 양성인 3예 중 1예는 40개월째 재발 없이 생존해 있고, 나머지 2예는 추적실패로 결과를 알 수는 없었으나 각 4개월, 41개월까지는 재발없이 생존하였음을 확인하였다. 악성인 3예 중 2예에서는 각 6개월, 17개월째 재발하여 각 26개월, 35개월째 생존해 있고 1예에서는 36개

월에 사망하였다. 나머지 조직검사만을 시행 받은 3예에서 1예는 양성으로 진단된 후 72개월 후 조직검사를 시행하여 본 질환이 진단된 경우로 진단 후 21개월째에 사망하였고, 나머지 2예는 각 9개월, 22개월째에 사망하였다(Table 1).

환자들의 2년 생존율은 75%이었다(Fig. 3).

고 찰

1884년 Wirth가 처음으로 기술한 복막가점액종은 점액분비 상피세포가 복막 및 대만에 착상되어 교질 물질(gelatinous material)이 점액소성 복수종을 나타내며 전 복강내를 차지하는 비교적 희귀한 질환이다. 대부분 충수돌기의 점액종(mucocele)과 난소의 낭선종(cystadenoma)이나 낭선암(cystadenocarcinoma)에서 유래하는 것으로 알려져 있으나 드물게는 자궁의 1차암종, 장관의 점액성 선암(mucinous adenocarcinoma), 제장간막 낭종(omphalomesenteric duct cyst), 요막관(urachus)의 점액성선암, 총담관의 암종(carcinoma of common bile duct), 위암, 췌장암, 유방암에서도 발생할 수 있다.^{2,3} 복막가점액종은 점액성 종양의 파

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