



: 2

Pseudomyxoma Peritonei Originated from Colon Cancer: Reports of Two Cases

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Pseudomyxoma peritonei in which gelatinoid material deposits onto the peritoneum, accompanied by large amounts of mucinous ascites is a relatively infrequent disease, occurring with a 2 to 3-fold incidence in females. Among diverse benign and malignant tumors causing this condition, appendiceal and ovarian tumors are proved to be the most common. Yet on debate is whether these two tumors are simultaneously primary, while recent studies endorse the theory that the latter is secondary to the former. Removal of every inspected lesion should be performed in the treatment of pseudomyxoma peritonei. Laser photodynamic therapy after surgery is offered but still needs more clinical studies before utilization. Intraperitoneal or intravenous chemotherapy as intra- or postoperative adjuvant therapy is actively being studied for improvement of survival. The modality for treatment spotlighted recently is heated intraoperative intraperitoneal chemotherapy, based on the fact that chemoagents are more cytotoxic at a higher temperature of about 44°C than at the usual body temperature and that pseudomyxoma peritonei rarely metastasizes via blood or lymph circulations. Many different clinical studies report many different results as to recurrence and survival rates. Tendency is that patients with pseudomyxoma peritonei which has originated from highly malignant tumors yield higher rate of operative complications and disease recurrence, and low survival rate on the other hand, which warrants ample studies and proper determination before any surgical procedure. We report with reviews of relevant literature two cases of

pseudomyxoma peritonei we have experienced. J Korean Soc Coloproctol 2003;19:112-118

Key Words: Pseudomyxoma peritonei, Colon cancer

(pseudomyxoma peritonei)

가 1-3
(mucocele)
4.5
3,6-9
가
가
10-12
가

: 80
(: 136-705)
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대해 논하고자 한다.

1.

: ○○ 32
: 6
: 1994 1
1994 12

1995 5
:
가 :
:
36.4oC, 88 100/60 mmHg,

:
7,100/mm3, 6.0 g/dl, 554,000/mm3
6.99 g/dl, 3.34
g/dl, AST/ALT 11.1/3.4 IU/l, 0.41 mg/dl,
50.2 mg/dl, 0.5 mg/dl
. HBs Ag , HBs Ab , anti-HCV
CA 19-9 303.5 U/ml, CA 125 5.9 U/ml

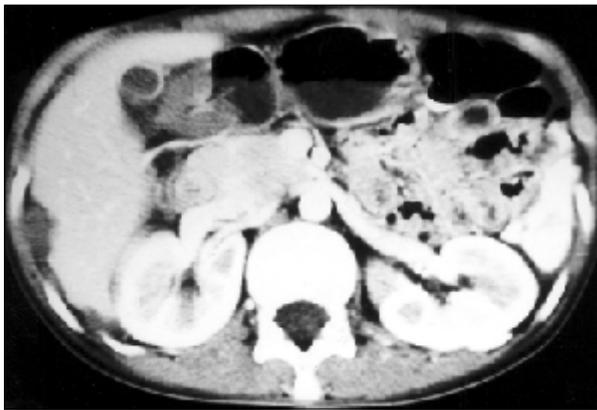


Fig. 1. Computerized tomography of the abdomen shows low densitic nodular lesion on subhepatic space which is called "scalloping".

3 : : 2
:
가
(adenocarcinoma, mucinous type)
: X

(Fig. 1).

가 omental cake
(Fig. 2).

: 6
:
cul de sac

(Fig. 3).

가

가 10 cm
:
frozen
omental
biopsy , frozen biopsy
tumor 2
가
가



Fig. 2. Computerized tomography of the abdomen shows multiple variable sized nodular opacities with peripheral enhancement at the omentum, "omental cake".

2.
 : ○○ 56
 :
 : 2
 , 10
 가
 1996 3
 : 7
 4
 가 :
 : 160/90
 mm/Hg, 36°C, 88
 6400/mm³, 7.9 g/dl, 335,000/mm³
 5.94 g/dl, 3.34
 g/dl, AST/ALT 11.0/5.0 IU/l, 0.21 mg/dl,
 12 mg/dl, 0.7 mg/dl, pro-
 thrombin time 10.3 가
 . HBs Ag , HBs Ab ,
 anti-HCV
 CEA 12.5µg/ml, CA 19-9
 627 U/ml 가
 , 1.029,
 1,400, 220, 4.7 g/dl 48 mg/dl,
 pH 8.0, ADA 30.1, LDH 1,006
 :
 1996 4
 가
 ,

3 : : 2
 mucin .
 :
 가 가
 3 l
 가
 가 4×5 cm (rectum)
 : 25 cm 5×4 cm
 가
 27×5 cm 가
 가
 (Fig. 6).
 (mucin)
 (Fig. 7, 8),
 mucin
 pool
 :
 22
 5-FU 6
 1996 12
 1997 1
 ,

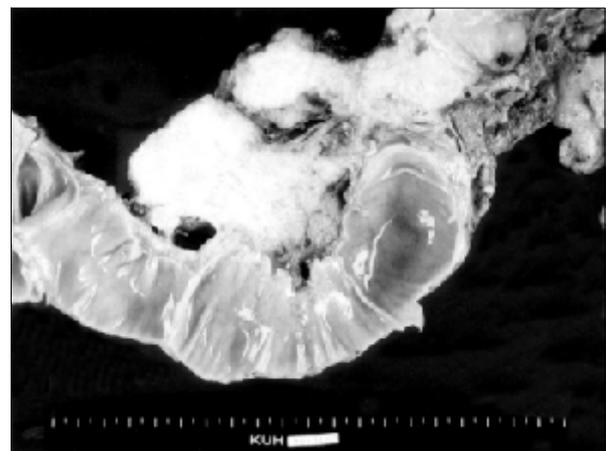


Fig. 6. Specimen of the resected right colon.

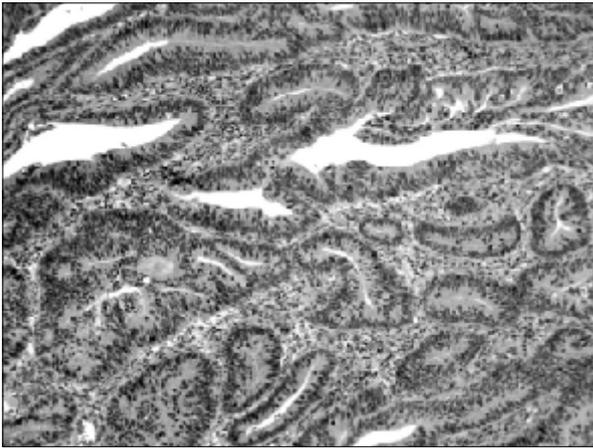


Fig. 7. Light microscopic finding of biopsy specimen from hepatic flexure shows moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma.

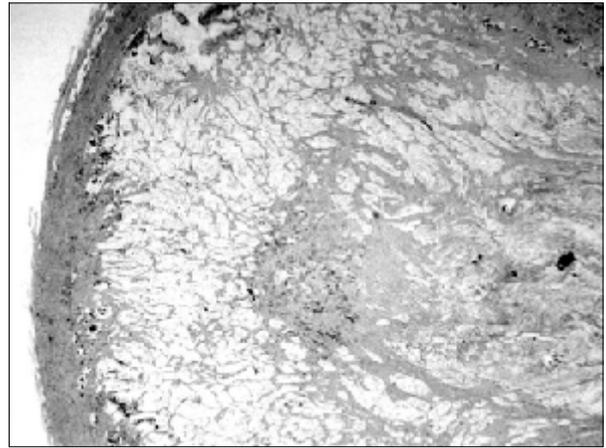


Fig 8. Light microscopic finding of biopsy specimen from ovary shows metastatic adenocarcinoma (H&E, × 100).

가 1997 4 .

Seidman⁹

15

4가

5

Seidman

3 가 2~¹³

(heterogeneity) Young

1842 Rokitansky¹⁴가

1884 Werth¹⁵

19 Ronnett²⁰

1901

Frankel¹⁶

cytokeratin (CK) 7, 18, 20 CEA, hu-
man alveolar macrophage (HAM) 56

myxoma peritonei syndrome) (pseudo

disseminated peritoneal adenomucinosi

adenomucinosi

5,17

10

8

Young¹⁸ 가 18-21

tumor

primary ovarian

22

casas²² 6

c-Ki-ras 가

Cuatre-

, Treitz
 Sugarbaker²³가
 (redistribution phenomenon)

(benign
 adeno matous epithelial cells)
 (adhesion molecule)가

5-fluorouracil, cyclophosphamide, mito-
 mycin-C
 5-fluorouracil, cyclophosphamide, L-phenylalanine mu-
 stard, doxorubicin^{1,12} Smith¹¹

가
 가

(hyper-
 thermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy: HIPEC)
 44°C
 (cytotoxicity)

가 가 가
 가

가^{26,27}

가^{3,11}

가
 가

가 Sugarbaker²⁴ 가 (peritonectomy procedure)^{1,2}

Smith¹¹ 75%, 60% 5, 10 Gough¹² 56

76%, 10 5.9, 98%, 53%, 32%

(stripping), 가

Ronnett⁵

가

84% 5

6.7% 5

(photodynamic therapy)

^{25,26}

35% Costa³

가

80% 4% 3

가

가

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