Poorly differentiated mesenteric carcinoma of unknown primary site detected by abscess formation: case report

Yukinori Yamagata1*, Yukari Ando1, Keisuke Matsusaka2, Hisako Karube1, Haruna Onoyama1, Susumu Aikou1, Hiroharu Yamashita1, Kazuhiro Mori1, Sachio Nomura1, Masashi Fukayama2 and Yasuyuki Seto1

Abstract

Background: Carcinoma of unknown primary site (CUP) is said to account for approximately 3 to 5% of all carcinomas. However, an isolated lesion in the abdominal cavity is rare, and there are no reports describing associated abscess formation.

Case presentation: A 76-year-old woman had consulted a previous physician complaining of fever and right lower quadrant abdominal pain. Enhanced computed tomography (CT) showed an abscess formation around the cecum. She was treated conservatively with antibiotics, but the symptoms relapsed and she consulted our hospital. Enhanced CT showed a persistent abscess, a tumorous lesion in the mesentery and right hydronephrosis. Because malignancy could not be ruled out, surgical treatment was selected. At laparotomy, encapsulated abscesses were found on the mesenteric side and outside of the ileocecal region. When we raised the ileocecal region, a tumor was found to be fixed to the right ureter, and there was leakage of white, solid tumor content. This tumor content was submitted to intraoperative frozen section diagnosis which revealed a carcinoma. Ileocecal resection with D3 lymph node dissection and retroperitoneal tumor resection was thus performed. There were no abnormal findings in the uterus and adnexa, nor any evidence of peritoneal dissemination. We regarded this case as an incomplete resection and chemotherapy with paclitaxel and carboplatin was administered. The patient has remained alive and disease-free for almost one year since the primary operation.

Conclusion: We described a case with mesenteric CUP discovered during surgery for an intra-abdominal abscess. It is necessary to pay attention to treatment-resistant intraperitoneal abscesses as they may accompany a tumor.

Keywords: Carcinoma of unknown primary site, Abscess, Mesentery

Background

Carcinoma of unknown primary site (CUP) is defined as the presence of metastatic cancer in the absence of an identifiable primary tumor site, even after thorough clinical examination and diagnostic studies. CUP accounts for approximately 3 to 5% of all malignancies, and is thus not particularly rare [1,2]. However, CUPs are a heterogeneous group of malignant neoplasms with different biological characteristics. In CUP cases, finding an isolated lesion in the abdominal cavity is rare, and associated abscess formation is extremely rare. Herein, we report a CUP case in which a tumor was discovered during surgery for a treatment-resistant intra-abdominal abscess.

Case presentation

The patient was a 76-year-old woman who had a history of surgery for papillary thyroid cancer and cesarean section with uterus bicornis. She had consulted a previous physician complaining of fever and right lower quadrant abdominal pain. A marked inflammatory reaction was observed and enhanced computed tomography (CT) showed abscess formation around the cecum. An intra-abdominal abscess
was diagnosed and the patient was treated conservatively with antibiotics, but her symptoms relapsed after discharge and she was referred to our hospital. The inflammatory reaction showed exacerbation and cancer antigen 125 (CA125) was mildly elevated (78 U/mL). Enhanced CT was performed again and showed a persistent abscess, a tumorous lesion in the mesentery and right hydronephrosis (Figure 1). Because malignancy could not be ruled out, surgical treatment was selected.

At laparotomy, there were no ascites but encapsulated abscesses were present on the mesenteric side and outside of the ileocecal region (Figure 2a,b). When we raised the ileocecal region, a tumor was found to be fixed to the right ureter and there was leakage of white, solid tumor content (Figure 2c). This tumor content was submitted to intraoperative frozen section diagnosis, which demonstrated a ‘carcinoma’. Also, enlarged lymph nodes were observed along the ileocolic artery. For the above reasons, we performed ileocecal resection with D3 lymph node Dissection. A ureteral stent was then inserted into the right ureter, and the tumor was separated and removed from the ureter with scissors (Figure 2d). The ureteral stent was easily inserted without resistance and urine cytology was negative for carcinoma. After tumor removal, we searched the abdominal cavity thoroughly, but there were no abnormalities of the uterus and adnexa, nor any evidence of peritoneal dissemination.

The pathological diagnosis was poorly differentiated carcinoma, but there were no changes involving the mucosal surface of the cecum or the terminal ileum (Figure 3). The mesenteric lymph nodes were free of metastasis. Hematoxylin-eosin (HE) staining showed findings of poorly differentiated carcinoma, and alcian blue (AB) staining showed moderate production of mucin accompanied by a partial ductal structure. Immunohistochemistry showed the tumor to be positive for AE1/AE3 (pancytokeratin), cytokeratin(CK)7, CK34βE12 (about 20% of tumor) and Wilms tumor gene 1 (WT-1), with nonspecific reactions for CK5/6, p63, carcino-embryonic antigen (CEA), estrogen receptor (ER) and vimentin, while CK20, thyroid transcription factor 1 (TTF-1), caudal type homeobox 2 (CDX2), gross cystic disease fluid protein-15 (GCDFP-15), calretinin, D2-40 and CD10 were negative (Figure 4). No pathogen was detected in bacterial culture of the pus. After surgery, esophagogastroduodenoscopy and colonoscopy were conducted, and no gastrointestinal tract lesions were observed. Gynecologic and transvaginal ultrasonography (US) examinations revealed no abnormal findings. Positron emission tomography (PET) showed no abnormal uptake.

Because the tumor content had leaked into the abdominal cavity, we regarded this case as having undergone incomplete resection and six courses of chemotherapy with paclitaxel (PTX, 220 mg/body at day one) and carboplatin (CBDCA, 360 mg/body at day one) were administered at intervals of four weeks. The patient has remained well and disease-free for almost one year, to date, since the primary operation.

![Figure 1 Re-examination by enhanced computed tomography (CT) scan.](http://www.wjso.com/content/12/1/4)
Discussion

CUP accounts for approximately 3 to 5% of all malignancies. Finding CUP as an isolated lesion in the abdominal cavity is rare and there are no reports, to our knowledge, of cases with abscess formation. This is thus the first report of CUP discovered during surgery for an intraperitoneal abscess.

Histopathological examination, especially the immunohistochemical approach, is important for identifying the primary lesion in patients with CUP [1]. In our present case, AE1/AE3 was positive; AB staining showed moderate production of mucin accompanied by a partial ductal structure; and squamous cell markers CK34βE12, CK5/6 and p63, were also slightly positive. However, HE staining showed findings of carcinoma with low differentiation overall, indicating a final diagnosis of ‘poorly differentiated carcinoma’.

Efforts were made to identify the primary tumor. The gastrointestinal tract was negative because CDX-2 was negative. The patient had a past history of papillary thyroid cancer but TTF-1 was negative and the nuclear findings were also inconsistent with thyroid cancer recurrence. Furthermore, the possibility of primary ovarian cancer was considered based on the CK7 positive, CK20 negative, calretinin negative, WT-1 positive, CEA nonspecific and ER nonspecific findings. However, intraoperative findings and postoperative gynecological examination, transvaginal US, and PET revealed no abnormalities and there were no findings indicating a primary ovarian tumor.

CUPs are a heterogeneous group of malignant neoplasms with different biological characteristics. Our patient’s age and pelvic tumor with an increased CA125 value suggested so-called ‘serous papillary peritoneal carcinomatosis’ [3]. However, findings indicating that the tumor ‘was not adenocarcinoma,’ ‘was confined to the retroperitoneal cavity with no exposure to the abdominal cavity’ and ‘was not accompanied by peritoneal dissemination’ were also noted in the pathological report.
These observations do not meet the criteria for serous papillary peritoneal carcinomatosis.

In addition, abscess formation was observed in this case. The tumor was in contact with the gastrointestinal tract, but did not penetrate the digestive tract. Culture of the pus yielded no infectious organisms. For these reasons, it was suggested that this tumor was not gastrointestinal in origin and that the abscesses had formed due to necrosis of the tumor. From the location of the abscesses, cecal diverticulitis had been suspected by the previous physician, and conservative treatment with antibiotics had been selected. However, the abscesses were unaffected by this treatment. When she consulted our department, re-examination by CT raised suspicion of a tumorous lesion and surgical management was chosen, finally providing a definitive diagnosis. It is necessary to pay attention to treatment-resistant intraperitoneal abscesses as they may accompany a tumor.

With CUP, as its name suggests, a ‘metastatic’ carcinoma with an unknown primary site, the prognosis is generally poor and chemotherapy has been the basis of treatment. Platinum-based or platinum-taxane combination chemotherapy is common [4-6]. Depending on the characteristics and the location of the tumor, multimodal therapy combining radiation, cytoreductive surgery and chemotherapy is sometimes performed. In this case, because abscesses were also present and the tumor was confined to the retroperitoneum, we performed surgery followed by PTX and CBDCA combined chemotherapy. The patient has remained recurrence free for one year, to date, since the initial operation.

Conclusion
We have presented a case with mesenteric poorly differentiated carcinoma of unknown primary site with abscess formation. It is necessary to pay attention to treatment-resistant intraperitoneal abscesses because of their possible association with malignant tumors.

Consent
Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this case report and accompanying images. A copy of the written consent is available for review by the Editor-in-Chief of this journal.
Abbreviations
AB: Alcian blue; CA125: Cancer antigen 125; CBDCA: Carboplatin; CDX2: Caudal type homeobox 2; CEA: Carcinoembryonic antigen; CK: Cytokeratin; CT: Computed tomography; CUP: Carcinoma of unknown primary site; ER: Estrogen receptor; GCDFP-15: Gross cystic disease fluid protein-15; HE: Hematoxylin-eosin; PTX: Paclitaxel; TTF-1: Thyroid transcription factor 1; US: Ultrasonography; PET: Positron emission tomography; WT-1: Wilms tumor gene 1.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors’ contributions
All authors have been involved in the management of the patient and in the conception of the manuscript. YY, KM and YS have been involved in drafting the manuscript or revising it critically for important intellectual content. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Author details
1Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, the University of Tokyo Hospital, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8655, Japan. 2Department of Pathology, the University of Tokyo Hospital, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8655, Japan.

Received: 16 August 2013 Accepted: 25 December 2013
Published: 8 January 2014

References
1. Pavlidis N, Briasoulis E, Hainsworth J, Greco FA: Diagnostic and therapeutic management of cancer of an unknown primary. Eur J Cancer 2003, 39:1990–2005.
2. Matsubara N, Mukai H, Nagai S, Itoh K: Review of primary unknown cancer: cases referred to the national cancer center hospital east. Int J Clin Oncol 2010, 15:578–582.
3. Pentheroudakis G, Pavlidis N: Serous papillary peritoneal carcinoma: unknown primary tumour, ovarian cancer counterpart or a distinct entity? A systematic review. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol 2010, 75:27–42.
4. Hainsworth JD, Johnson DH, Greco FA: Cisplatin-based combination chemotherapy in the treatment of poorly differentiated carcinoma and poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma of unknown primary site: results of a 12-year experience. J Clin Oncol 1992, 10:912–922.
5. Park YH, Ryu SY, Choi SJ, Yang SH, Kim HT: A phase II study of paclitaxel plus cisplatin chemotherapy in an unfavourable group of patients with cancer of unknown primary site. Jpn J Clin Oncol 2004, 34:681–685.
6. Nishimori H, Takahashi S, Kura K, Enmishi D, Kobayashi T, Sano K, Shinozaki E, Yokoyama M, Mishima Y, Terui Y, Chin K, Mizumura N, Ito Y, Nishimura S, Takeuchi K, Ishikawa Y, Oguchi M, Tanimoto M, Hatake K: Cancer of unknown primary site: a review of 28 cases and the efficacy of cisplatin/docetaxel therapy at a single institute in Japan. Acta Med Okayama 2010, 64:285–291.

Cite this article as: Yamagata et al.: Poorly differentiated mesenteric carcinoma of unknown primary site detected by abscess formation: case report. World Journal of Surgical Oncology 2014 12:4.