

Predictive Factors for Lymph Node Metastasis in Signet Ring Cell Gastric Cancer and the Feasibility of Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection

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Purpose: Endoscopic submucosal dissection has recently been practiced on a differentiated type of early gastric cancer. However, there is no clear evidence for endoscopic treatments of signet ring cell carcinoma. The aim of this study is to identify the predictive clinicopathological factors for lymph node metastasis in signet ring cell carcinoma for assisting endoscopic submucosal dissection trials.

Materials and Methods: A total of 186 patients with early signet ring cell carcinoma who underwent radical curative gastrectomy between January 2001 and September 2009 were enrolled in this study. Retrospective reviews of their medical records are being conducted. Several clinicopathologic factors were being investigated in order to identify predictive factors for lymph nodes metastasis: age, gender, tumor size, type of operation, tumor location, gross type, ulceration, Lauren's classification, depth of invasion, and lymphatic invasion.

Results: The lymph node metastasis rate for signet ring cell carcinoma was 4.3% (n=8). Of the 186 lesions with early signet ring cell carcinoma, 91 (48.9%) tumors were larger than 15 mm in size and 40 (21.5%) showed submucosal invasions in the resection specimens. In multivariate analysis, only the lymphatic invasion ($P<0.0001$) showed an association with lymph node metastasis. To evaluate cutoff values for tumor sizes in the presence of lymph node metastasis, early signet ring cell carcinomas with lymphatic invasions were excluded. In the absence of lymphatic invasion, mucosal cancer with tumor sizes <15 mm had no lymph node metastasis.

Conclusions: Endoscopic submucosal dissection can be performed on patients with early signet ring cell carcinoma limited to the mucosa and less than 15 mm.

Key Words: Stomach neoplasms; Carcinoma, signet ring cell; Endoscopic submucosal dissection; Lymph node metastasis; Predictive factor

Introduction

Endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) has been widely accepted as an alternative treatment for early gastric cancer (EGC).¹ Due to the higher risk of lymph node metastasis (LNM) in undif-

ferentiated EGC, application of ESD has been limited to EGC of well or moderately differentiated histology smaller than 30 mm in diameter and confined to the mucosa without ulceration.^{2,3} According to the Japanese Gastric Cancer Association, undifferentiated gastric carcinoma includes poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma and signet ring cell carcinoma (SRC).⁴

However, a recent study reported that undifferentiated EGC smaller than 15 mm and confined to mucosa or with minimal submucosal infiltration (≤ 500 μ m) had no LNM,⁵ suggesting that patients with undifferentiated EGC under specific conditions could be considered as candidates for ESD. In addition, EGC with the

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histological features of SRC is a distinct biologic manifestation of gastric cancer.⁶ The lower rate of LNM and favorable prognosis of early SRC could be considered for curative ESD.⁷ However, there is little evidence for effectiveness of this procedure in clinical practice.

Thus, we conducted this study in order to determine the factors related to LNM in early SRC, and to guide the individual application of ESD in a suitable subgroup of patients with early SRC.

Materials and Methods

1. Patients

A total of 186 patients with early SRC, who had undergone radical gastrectomy with D2 lymph node dissection at Kyungpook National University Hospital, Daegu, Korea from January 2001 to September 2009, were enrolled in our study. The patients' medical records were reviewed retrospectively. Mixed type of SRC was excluded. This study was approved by our institutional review board (KNUMC_12-1050).

2. Clinicopathologic factors

Analysis of several clinicopathologic factors including age (<45 years, ≥ 45 years), sex (male or female), tumor size (maximum diameter <10 mm, or ≥ 10 mm), type of operation, tumor location (upper, middle, or lower third of the stomach), gross type (elevated, flat, depressed, or mixed), ulceration, Lauren's classification (intestinal, diffuse, mixed), depth of invasion (mucosa or submucosa) and lymphatic invasion was performed for identification of predictive factors for LNM.

3. Pathologic variables

SRC was defined pathologically as an adenocarcinoma in which the predominant component (more than 50 percent of the tumor) is made up of isolated or small groups of malignant cells containing intracytoplasmic mucin. The submucosal layer was graded into three layers (submucosal invasion depth [SM] 1: upper third, SM 2: middle third, SM 3: lower third). All histologic slides were re-examined in a blind manner by one pathologist (J.Y.P).

4. Analysis of endoscopic submucosal dissection on signet ring cell carcinoma

A total of 773 patients with EGCs underwent treatment by ESD in our center between January 2005 and December 2011, five patients (0.64%) had SRC. The mean follow-up duration was 22 months (range: 9-42). We reviewed these cases in order to assess the clinical efficacy of ESD according to our results.

5. Statistical analysis

The statistical software Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 18.0 for Windows (IBM Co., Armonk, NY, USA) was used in performance of statistical analysis. To identify risk factors predictive of LNM, the data were analyzed using the chi-squared test. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was performed for evaluation of independent risk factors affecting LNM. A P-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

1. Clinical features of patients

Of the 186 patients with early SRC who had undergone radical

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of enrolled patients

Age (years)	51.60±12.17
Sex (M:F)	91:95
Tumor size (mm)	20.81±14.48
Type of operation	
Subtotal gastrectomy	154 (82.8)
Total gastrectomy	30 (16.1)
Others (antrectomy)	2 (1.1)
Tumor location	
Upper	18 (9.7)
Middle	80 (43.0)
Lower	88 (47.3)
Gross type	
Elevated (I, I+IIa, IIa+IIb)	3 (1.6)
Flat (IIb)	48 (25.8)
Depressed (IIc, IIc+III)	127 (68.3)
Mixed	8 (4.3)
Ulceration	
Negative	69 (37.1)
Positive	117 (62.9)
Depth of invasion	
Mucosa	146 (78.5)
SM 1	14 (7.5)
SM 2	13 (7.0)
SM 3	13 (7.0)
Lymphatic invasion	
Absence	179 (96.2)
Presence	7 (3.8)

Values are presented as mean±standard deviation or number (%). M = male; F = female; SM = submucosal invasion depth.

Table 2. Relationship between the clinicopathological factors and lymph node metastasis: univariate analysis results

Variable	Node negative (n=178)	Node positive (n=8)	P-value
Age			0.252
<45	53 (29.8)	4 (50.0)	
≥45	125 (70.2)	4 (50.0)	
Sex			0.721
Male	88 (49.4)	3 (37.5)	
Female	90 (50.6)	5 (62.5)	
Tumor size (mm)			0.358
<10	30 (16.9)	0 (0)	
≥10	148 (83.1)	8 (100)	
Tumor size (mm, another criteria)			0.229
<15	93 (52.2)	2 (25.0)	
15~30	52 (29.2)	4 (50.0)	
≥30	33 (18.5)	2 (25.0)	
Type of operation			0.651
Subtotal gastrectomy	148 (83.1)	6 (75.0)	
Total gastrectomy	28 (15.7)	2 (25.0)	
Others (antrectomy)	2 (1.1)	0 (0)	
Tumor location			0.879
Upper	17 (9.6)	1 (12.5)	
Middle	77 (43.3)	3 (37.5)	
Lower	84 (47.2)	4 (50.0)	
Gross type			0.383
Elevated	3 (1.7)	0 (0)	
Flat	47 (26.4)	1 (12.5)	
Depressed	121 (68.0)	6 (75.0)	
Mixed	7 (3.9)	1 (12.5)	
Ulceration			0.712
Negative	67 (37.6)	2 (25.0)	
Positive	111 (62.4)	6 (75.0)	
Lauren's classification			1
Intestinal	6 (3.4)	0 (0)	
Diffuse	172 (96.6)	8 (100)	
Mixed	0 (0)	0 (0)	
Depth of invasion			0.067
Mucosa	142 (79.8)	4 (50.0)	
Submucosa	36 (20.2)	4 (50.0)	
Depth of SM invasion			0.073
Mucosa	142 (79.8)	4 (50.0)	
SM 1	13 (7.3)	1 (12.5)	
SM 2	12 (6.7)	1 (12.5)	
SM 3	11 (6.2)	2 (25.0)	
Lymphatic invasion			<0.0001
Absence	175 (98.3)	4 (50.0)	
Presence	3 (1.7)	4 (50.0)	

Values are presented as number (%). Chi-square test was used. SM = submucosal invasion depth.

gastrectomy, 91 were male and 95 were female. Their mean age was 51.6 years (range: 26~76). The mean tumor size was approximately 20 mm. The mean number of removed lymph nodes was 31 (range: 6~103). Forty patients (21.5%) had submucosal invasion. According to submucosal layer category, there were 14 (7.5%), 13 (7.0%), and 13 (7.0%) SM 1, SM 2, and SM 3 lesions, respectively. And seven patients (3.8%) had lymphatic involvement. Among them, four patients had submucosal invasion. A summary of the baseline characteristics of enrolled patients is shown in Table 1.

2. Risk Factors for lymph node metastasis by univariate and multivariate analysis

Individual risk factors for LNM were investigated in early SRC. The rate of LNM was 4.3% (n=8). In univariate analysis, LNM showed a strongly association with lymphatic involvement (P < 0.0001). Tumor size, ulceration and submucosal invasion did not show a significant association with LNM (Table 2).

Multivariate analyses were performed in order to investigate the relationship with depth of invasion, lymphatic invasion, and ulceration. In multivariate analysis, the independent risk factors for LNM was lymphatic involvement (odds ratio: 58.333, 95% confidence interval: 9.6~351.2) (Table 3).

3. Cutoff tumor size for endoscopic treatment

To evaluate cutoff values for tumor size in the presence of LNM, tumor size and submucosal invasion were stratified. After exclusion of early SRC with lymphatic invasion, a total of four patients were analyzed. In the absence of lymphatic invasion, mucosal cancer with tumor size < 15 mm had no LNM.

Table 3. Relationship between the clinicopathological factors and lymph node metastasis: multivariate analysis results

Variable	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value
Depth of invasion			
Mucosa	1		
SM 1	0.496	0.010~23.733	0.723
SM 2	3.033	0.279~33.002	0.362
SM 3	0.548	0.354~0.012	0.354
Lymphatic invasion (presence)	58.333	9.688~351.248	<0.0001
Ulceration (presence)	5.235	0.348~78.818	0.232

The multivariate logistic regression test was used. CI = confidence interval; SM = submucosal invasion depth.

Table 4. Results of ESD of early SRC in our center

Patient	Sex	Age	Tumor size (mm)	Ulceration	Lymphatic invasion	Clear resection margin	Local or distant metastasis	Follow-up (mo)
1	F	47	4	No	No	Yes	No	21
2	M	57	4	No	No	Yes	No	8
3	M	51	7	No	No	Yes	No	9
4	F	53	3	No	No	Yes	No	30
5	F	26	8	No	No	Yes	No	42

ESD = Endoscopic submucosal dissection; SRC = signet ring cell carcinoma; F = female; M = male.

4. Results of endoscopic submucosal dissection in signet ring cell carcinoma

Five patients with early SRC underwent treatment by ESD in our center from January 2005 to December 2011. We have treated early intramucosal SRCs without ulcer findings <20 mm in size with ESD as the expanded indication. All of the lesions were smaller than 15 mm and intramucosal carcinoma without ulceration and lymphatic invasion. Endoscopic follow-up examinations were performed routinely at 3, 6, 12, and 18 months, and then annually to assess for the completeness of resection and for detection of metachronous lesions. Abdominal computed tomography was performed at 6 and 12 months, and then annually to assess distant metastasis. Overall follow-up period was 22 months, and there was no local or distant recurrence (Table 4).

Discussion

As a result of advances in diagnostic technology, including both the radiologic and endoscopic modalities, the incidence of EGC has increased. Due to the higher rate of LNM in the undifferentiated histologic type, the accepted indications for ESD are limited to differentiated EGC. Recently, according to Japanese gastric cancer treatment guidelines 2010 (ver. 3),⁸ ESD for undifferentiated type tumors clinically diagnosed as T1a (mucosa confined) and less than 2 cm in diameter without ulceration is regarded as an investigational treatment (expanded indication). However, evidence regarding the curability of ESD under the expanded criteria remains insufficient,⁹ and should be prospectively evaluated in appropriate clinical research settings. Therefore, in this study, we attempted to establish a criterion for expansion of the possibility of using ESD for treatment.

Early SRC differs significantly from non-SRC, in terms of the depth of invasion, and LNM.¹⁰ The prognosis of early SRC is more favorable than that of non-SRC.^{7,10,11} One study reported a strong

association of poorly differentiated EGC with the presence of ulcer, submucosal invasion, and lymphovascular invasion, compared with early SRC. This means that poorly differentiated EGC is more complicated than early SRC when considering endoscopic treatment.¹² Thus, we sought to expand the use of ESD to early SRC by retrospective examination to determine predictive factors of LNM.

Previous studies have reported that tumor size, lymphatic invasion, and depth of invasion were significant factors for prediction of LNM.^{13,14} A recent study¹² reported that early SRC with mucosal invasion, size <15 mm, and no lymphatic invasion had no LNM. Another study^{15,16} reported that early SRC with mucosal invasion, size ≤2 cm, and no lymphatic invasion had no LNM. In our study, in univariate and multivariate analysis, LNM of early SRC showed a strong association with lymphatic invasion. We also analyzed LNM in terms of tumor size and depth of invasion. After exclusion of cases of early SRC with lymphatic involvement, four patients were analyzed. LNM was found only in cases in which the tumor size was greater than 15 mm. In our study, there was no significant finding between depth of invasion and LNM. However, there was a positive tendency for LNM in patients with submucosal invasion (P=0.067). This may be due to the small number of cases.

Based on the findings of our study, we supposed that ESD could be possible in early SRC confined to mucosa, less than 15 mm in size. Actually, in our center, five cases of early SRCs treated by ESD were technically feasible during the follow-up period. Similarly, one study¹⁷ reported that complete endoscopic resection was possible in the majority of tumors ≤20 mm in size, as well as in intramucosal carcinomas, and no recurrence and no metastasis occurred after ESD during a median follow-up period of 13 months.

There are several limitations in the design of this study. One potential limitation of our study is that it was conducted as a single center retrospective study with a small number of cases. However, all patients who underwent radical gastrectomy were reviewed and histologic slides were re-examined by one pathologist during the

study period in order to obtain a higher accuracy. Another potential limitation was the small number of cases of ESD in early SRC in our clinical setting. A recent study reported that ESD for undifferentiated EGC fulfilling the expanded criteria was achieved in 99.9% (102/103) of en bloc and curative resection and yielded good long-term outcomes.¹⁸ Use of ESD for undifferentiated EGC has only begun recently, therefore, the precise usefulness of ESD for early SRC remains to be evaluated prospectively in a large scale trial.

Our results were similar to those of previous studies and outcomes of ESD were favorable in actual clinical settings. Therefore, although there is little information on long-term follow-up, ESD of early SRC may be reasonable under specific tumor conditions. Conduct of further studies is needed in order to validate expanded indications for ESD in patients with early SRCs.

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