

STOMACH GIST: EXTRINSIC EXTENSION RESULTS IN THE CAUSE OF DELAYED DIAGNOSIS

Georgios Velimezis, Andreas Skarpas, Andreas Tellos, Argyrios Ioannidis, Christos Koutseribas, Petros Siaperas and Ioannis Karanikas

Sismanogleio General Hospital, Greece

Introduction: Stromal tumours consist of 1% of the tumors in the upper GI. Their most frequent presentation is in the stomach in 50-60% of the cases. Our aim is to present three cases of delayed diagnosis of stromal tumour in the stomach and duodenum.

Case Description: Three patients of 80 years old, 76 years old and 84 years old came to the emergency department with symptoms of intra-abdominal bleeding. The first patient with epigastric discomfort, the second and the third patient signs of upper GI bleeding. In the first two patients there was a palpable epigastric mass on examination. Prior to their hospitalization all three patients were asymptomatic.

Results: Initial treatment was conservative to stabilize the

patients. In one of the patients, gastroscopy has shown a mass in the duodenum. In the second patient showed a pressure in the lesser arch of stomach without any disturbances in the mucosal layer. In the third patient there were no findings. CT abdomen showed a great size tumour at the wall of the stomach. In one of the patients there was a perforation of a haemorrhagic exophytic tumour. The second patient had large sized exophytic tumour. Third patient had a mass in the duodenum extending in the jejunum.

Conclusions: Extrinsic localization of stromal tumours is the cause of late diagnosis resulting in cases of impossible surgical resection.

gvelvel@gmail.com