Evaluation of childhood solid pseudopapillary tumors of the pancreas

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE: Solid pseudopapillary tumor (SPT) of the pancreas is an extremely rare primary tumor in the pediatric age group. It has a low malignant potential and the prognosis is good if radical resection of the tumor is performed. Local recurrence and distant metastasis has only rarely been reported following incomplete resection.

METHODS: A retrospective review of the medical records of 6 patients diagnosed as SPT according to a histopathological examination at the Children's Hospital of Erciyes University School of Medicine between 2010 and 2017 was performed. Demographic characteristics, tumor localization and size, diagnostic method, immunohistochemical staining features, and medical and surgical treatments employed were recorded.

RESULTS: There were 4 girls and 2 boys with the diagnosis of SPT included in this study. The mean age of the patients was 14 years (min-max: 13–16 years). The most common presenting complaint was abdominal pain. The mass lesion was at the head of the pancreas in 3 cases (50%) and the tail of the pancreas in the remaining 3 patients (50%). A Whipple procedure was performed in 3 cases, a distal pancreatectomy in 1, a distal pancreatectomy plus splenectomy in 1, and a subtotal pancreatectomy in 1 patient. Immunohistochemistry revealed positive staining for beta-catenin, keratin, CD56, vimentin, and CD10 in all cases.

CONCLUSION: SPT is a rarely seen pancreatic mass with low rate of malignancy. Diagnosis may be delayed due to its asymptomatic nature in most cases and a lack of descriptive symptoms. The survival rate is quite high after radical resection.

Keywords: Child; pancreas; pseudopapillary tumor.

this tumor has a hormonal origin, some others advocated that these tumors originate from ductal, acinar or primitive cells. Characteristically these tumors are bulky, however they are asymptomatic or have mild symptoms [6].

In this study, clinical characteristics, results of pathophysiologic, immunohistochemical analyses, and surgical treatment have been investigated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study the files of 6 patients who were diagnosed as SPT based on the histopathological examination of the specimen in Erciyes University Faculty of Medicine, Hospital of Children’s Health and Diseases between the years 2010, and 2017 were retrospectively screened. Approval of Ethics Committee of Erciyes University Faculty of Medicine was obtained. Demographic characteristics, location, and size of the tumor, diagnostic methods, immunohistochemical staining characteristics, medical, and surgical treatments applied were recorded. For immunohistochemical staining, beta-catenin, keratin, chromogranin, CD56, synaptophysin, vimentin, CD10, and cyclinD1 were used.

RESULTS

Six patients (4 female, and 2 male patients with a male/female ratio of 1:2) with a mean age of 14 (min-max 13–16) years who were histopathologically diagnosed as SPT between 2010, and 2017 were included in the study. Admission complaint of 5 (88%) patients was abdominal pain. Abdominal ultrasound (US) performed with the indication of hirsutismus revealed the presence of a mass which established the diagnosis of SPT. The mass lesion was localized on the head (n=3; 50%), and

| Table 1. The characteristic features of the patients in the pediatric age group followed up with the diagnosis of SPT |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Case | Age | Gender | Admission complaint | Location | Size (cm) | Imaging modality | Followup period (months) | Treatment |
| 1 | 13 | K | Abdominal pain | Tail of the pancreas | 10 | US-MRI | 43 | Distal pancreatectomy + splenectomy |
| 2 | 13 | E | Abdominal pain | Tail of the pancreas | 10 | US-MRI | 76 | Distal pancreatectomy |
| 3 | 15 | K | Abdominal pain | Head of the pancreas | 9 | CT-MRI | 85 | Whipple surgery |
| 4 | 16 | K | Hirsutism | Head of the pancreas | 5 | US-MRI | 96 | Whipple surgery |
| 5 | 16 | K | Abdominal pain | Head of the pancreas | 6 | US-MRI | 99 | Whipple surgery |
| 6 | 11 | E | Abdominal pain | Tail of the pancreas | 5 | US-CT-MRI | 30 | Subtotal pancreatectomy |

| Table 2. The immunohistochemical characteristics of the patients in the pediatric age group followed up with the diagnosis of SPT |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Case | Beta-catenin | Cерatin | Chromogranin | CD56 | Synaptophysin | Vimentin | CD10 | Cyclin D1 | NSE |
| 1 | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 2 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 3 | + | + | - | + | - | + | + |
| 4 | + | + | - | + | - | + | + |
| 5 | + | + | - | + | - | + | + |
| 6 | + | + | - | + | + | + | + |
tail (n=3; 50%) of the pancreas. US, and computed to
mography (CT) were performed for the identification of
the mass. All patients also additionally underwent mag-
netic resonance imaging (MRI). Median tumor diame-
ter was 16.5 (5–10) cm. Liver function tests, cholestatic,
and pancreatic enzymes were within normal limits The
patients were followed up for a median of 71.5 (30–96)
months. We performed Whipple surgery (n=3), distal
pancreatectomy (n=1), distal pancreatectomy and sple-
nectomy (n=1), and subtotal pancreatectomy (n=1).
Complication developed in one patient, and formation of
a pseudocyst was also observed (Table 1). Samples har-
vested from 6 patients were subjected to immunohisto-
chemical analyses. In all patients beta- catenin, ceratin,
CD56, vimentin CD 10 staining positivity was detected
In one (16.3%) patient chromogranin, and in 3 (50%)
patients synaptophysin positivity were detected (Table 2).

DISCUSSION

SPT is rarely seen in infants, and children, and consti-
tutes 2–3% of all pancreatic tumors. Pediatric patients
have a more improved prognosis when compared with
adults [1]. Ten years ago very few studies were available
on this subject. Standardization of terminology, and in-
crease in the use of immunohistochemical staining, the
level of awareness concerning these tumors has increased
[8]. In a review performed with 292 patients with SPT
median age of the patients at the time of the identifica-
tion of the tumor was detected as 23.9 years with a male/
female ration of 1:9.4 [9]. In two separate studies per-
formed on children, male/female ratios were found to be
1:27, and 1:2, respectively [8, 10]. In our study this ratio
was 1:2, in compliance with the literature.

SPT generally leads an asymptomatic course or
causes inexplicit symptoms as abdominal pain, and dis-
tension. Therefore they are incidentally detected during
physical examination or with imaging modalities [11].
Liver function test results, levels of cholestatic, and pan-
creatic enzymes, and serum tumor markers are usually
within normal limits [12]. In these patients exocrine,
and endocrinological insufficiency has not been detected
up to now [13]. Our five cases presented with nonspe-
cific complaints as abdominal pain, and only physical
examination, and imaging modalities revealed this in-
traabdominal mass. In our one patient with hirsutismus,
polycystic ovary syndrome, incidental abdominal US
detected an intraabdominal mass. Liver function test
results, cholestatic, and pancreatic enzymes, hormonal
evaluation of the all patients were found to be within
normal limits, and consistent with the diagnosis of poly-
cystic ovary syndrome.

In the determination of pancreatic mass lesions, US
is the first-line preference because of its lower cost, and
lack of radiation exposure US may aid in the determina-
tion of the association of the mass with mesenteric, and
splenic vessels, and Doppler US helps us to identify in-
tramatural vascularization [14]. Procacci et al. estimated
diagnostic accuracy of CT in pancreatic tumors with cyst-
ic component as 60 percent. Although CT plays a major
role in the diagnostic evaluation of cystic lesions of pan-
creas, when compared with MRI, some disadvantages of
CT have been reported in demonstrating tissue charac-
teristics as bleeding, cystic degeneration, and presence of
a capsule [15, 16]. In our patients, firstly mass lesion was
detected using US or CT, then MRI was used to make
an initial radiological diagnosis of SPT (Fig. 1).

In children tumor is more frequently (60–70%) local-
ized on the head of the pancreas contrary to its location
in adults. In children SPT is localized in the head of the
pancreas. However in adult patients SPT is mostly (80%)
localized in the body, and the tail of the pancreas [17]. In
the present study, contrary to literature findings mass lesion
was located in the head of the pancreas in 50%, and in the
tail of the pancreas also in 50% of the patients.

It has been reported that pancreatic SPT cells express
exocrine, endocrine, mesenchymal, and epithelial cell mark-
ers in varying amounts [8]. SPT has a complex immune
profile. In previous studies respective percentages of pa-
tients demonstrated positive staining with NSE (93%), vi-
Surgical resection constitutes the basis of treatment. In cases of radical resection of the tumor prognosis is generally good. Long-term survival, and recurrence rates were reported as 90, and 10%, respectively [18]. In 6 cases total surgical resection was achieved. Physical, and US examinations were maintained during follow-up period. During our average follow-up of 6 years any recurrence was not detected.

In conclusion, SPT is a rarely seen pancreatic mass with lower malignancy rates. Since it has nondescriptive characteristics, and asymptomatic course, diagnosis may be delayed. Survival rates are at a higher level when total surgical resection was performed.

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REFERENCES