

New at-risk group identified for gastrointestinal stromal tumors

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Researchers at the University of California, San Diego School of Medicine have, for the first time, clearly defined the epidemiology of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST), which occur primarily in the lining of the stomach and small intestine. One key finding: Patients of Asian descent, who have not previously been identified as an at-risk population, are 1.5 times more likely than other patient groups to be diagnosed with this type of tumor. Results of the study were published this week in *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers & Prevention*, a journal of the American Association for Cancer Research.

"Previous journal articles never clearly differentiated GIST from several other tumors, even though they have different biologies," said Jason Sicklick, MD, assistant professor of surgery and a surgical oncologist at UC San Diego Health System. "This study more clearly identifies at-risk populations in the United States as well as incidence rates, survival trends and risk factors for the disease."

Prior to 2001, GIST-specific histology codes were not used in medical coding, which meant that a variety of tumor types, such as leiomyoma and leiomyosarcoma, spindle cell, myofibroblastic, desmoid and KIT-positive metastatic melanomas were all lumped into one category. Sicklick and his team have used a new generation of precise pathologic diagnostic codes to better define the incidence and distribution of GIST among different [patient groups](#).

The research team from UC San Diego Moores Cancer Center found

that the overall incidence rate was 6.8 cases per million people and that the rate rose from 2001 to 2011. During the study period, the median age of GIST diagnosis was 64 years old. GISTs were more common in men.

"Contradicting prior reports we see a definite survival disparity, particularly among patients of African-American descent," said Sicklick.

Persons of African-American or Asian/Pacific Islander descent were 2.1 and 1.5 times more likely to develop GIST than Caucasians, respectively.

"Further studies are needed to understand why these groups are at-risk as it could carry important diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic implications throughout the United States," said James Murphy, MD, assistant professor of radiation oncology at UC San Diego School of Medicine and a radiation oncologist at UC San Diego Health System.

Provided by University of California - San Diego

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