Aim: Appendiceal goblet cell carcinoids (GCCs) exhibit neuroendocrine and adenocarcinoma features. Demographic, pathological features, prognostic markers, treatment and survival are presented.


Results: At diagnosis 53 patients (64%) had localized appendiceal disease (female/male: 28/25). Thirty patients had disseminated disease (female/male: 28/2). Median age in both groups was 59 years. Chromogranin A, synaptophysin, p53, MUC1 and MUC2 were positive in >90%. Serotonin was positive in 70%. Median Ki67 index was 32% (6-75%). All patients had surgery. Fifty-eight (70%) had radical resections including all 53 patients with localized appendiceal disease. Median overall survival (OS) was 83 months. The 1-, 5-, and 10-year survival rates were 90%, 57%, and 34%, respectively. For localized disease 1-, 5-, and 10-year survival rates were 100%, 83%, and 51%, respectively. For disseminated disease 1- and 5-year survival rates were 73% and 11%, and OS was 18 months. Five- and 10-year survival rates for female/male were 49%/72% and 22%/53%, respectively (p = 0.04). According to the Tang classification group A, B, and C OS was 118, 67 and 23 months, respectively (p < 0.001). Cox regression analysis found focally positive Chromogranin A and non-radical surgery as negative prognostic factors. Ki67 index was not a prognostic factor.

Conclusions: Localized GCCs occur equally in males and females, while disseminated GCCs were more common in females. Median age of patients with localized disease and disseminated disease was identical, suggesting different types of GCCs. The Tang classification based upon morphology was found to be a significant prognostic factor.

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