Study of multiple neoplasms consist of hematological malignancies and gastrointestinal cancer

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Introduction: Last decade, the treatment outcome of hematological malignancies were improved drastically. The case to become CR is not rare. Naturally, the long-term survivors increased, too. The long-term survivors increased at an opportunity to meet with second malignancies. So, we investigated multiple neoplasms including hematological malignancies and gastrointestinal cancer.

Methods: In the case that hematologic malignancy was diagnosed in our hospital by 1988 from 2014. We intended for multiple neoplasms 303 cases including hematological malignancies and gastrointestinal malignancies. All patients were followed up until death or until December 2014. Survival was measured from the diagnosis of multiple cancers to time of death or last contact. Definition of the multiple neoplasms was in compliance with Warren & Gates. So we determined the synchronous type and metachronous type in accordance with the definition of Moertel, within less than 6 months was synchronous type, more than 6 months was metachronous type. So we reviewed and reported about age, gender, kind of hematologic malignancies, kind of co-exist malignancies, and the cause of death.

Results: All cases were 139 cases, gender was male 109 cases, female 30 cases, median age was 71 years (ranged 44-89 years). The number of malignancies, double cancer 111 cases, triple cancer 26 cases, quadruple cancer 2 cases, the style of multiple malignancies, metachronous pattern 96 cases, synchronous pattern 43 cases. The malignancies consist of multiple neoplasms, about gastrointestinal cancer, gastric cancer 72 cases, colon cancer 54 cases, lung cancer 7 cases, hepatocellular carcinoma 5 cases, esophageal cancer 16 cases, renal carcinoma 5 cases, pancreatic cancer 1 case, prostate cancer 3 cases, breast cancer 1 case, urinary bladder cancer 1 case, Vater papillocarcinoma 1 case. About hematological malignancies, acute lymphoblastic leukemia 4 cases, acute myeloid leukemia 9 cases, chronic myeloid leukemia 8 cases, chronic lymphocytic leukemia 2 cases, myelodysplastic syndrome 23 cases, macroglobulinemia 6 cases, multiple myeloma 10 cases, monoclonal gammopathy undetermined significances 1 cases, solitary plasmacytoma 2 cases, malignant lymphoma unknown detail 1 case, Hodgkin’s lymphoma 3 cases, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma 72 cases. The cases of hematological malignancies previously diagnosed were 37 cases, gastrointestinal cancer previously diagnosed were 59 cases. About metachronous type, interval time between hematological malignancies and gastrointestinal cancer, all cases (in 96 cases), 56 months, the 37 case that hematological malignancies previously diagnosed were 29 months, the 59 cases that gastrointestinal cancer previously diagnosed were 72 months. The death cases were 77 cases, about cause of death, due to hematological malignancies were 60 cases, gastrointestinal cancer 13 cases, due to other reason 4 cases.

Conclusion: Multiple neoplasms occurred about 40% cases within 3 years, especially hematological malignancies previously diagnosed cases were about 57%, so the important point is that 3 years are required for careful observation at the time of hematological malignancy diagnosis. We think that a prognosis is improved.