



# ΧΑΜΗΛΟΥ ΒΑΘΜΟΥ ΨΕΥΔΟΜΥΞΩΜΑ ΠΕΡΙΤΟΝΑΙΟΥ ΜΕ ΣΥΜΠΕΡΙΦΟΡΑ ΚΛΙΝΙΚΑ ΥΨΗΛΗΣ ΚΑΚΟΗΘΕΙΑΣ

Α ΧΕΙΡΟΥΡΓΙΚΗ ΚΛΙΝΙΚΗ ΑΠΘ ΝΟΣΟΚΟΜΕΙΟ ΠΑΠΑΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ

## INTRODUCTION

Patients with low-grade appendiceal mucinous carcinomas (LAMNs) treated with cytoreductive surgery (CRS) and hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) have a favorable prognosis. However, a subgroup of patients presents a clinically aggressive course with disease progression despite receiving treatment.

The pathology of PMP was reported by Ronnet et al. in 1995, who classified PMP into three entities: disseminated peritoneal adenomucinosis (DPAM), peritoneal mucinous carcinomatosis (PMCA), and an intermediate hybrid morphological type (PMCA-I/D)

## CASE PRESENTATION

Four men with clinically aggressive LAMNs treated with CRS plus HIPEC. One of them underwent CC-0 surgery, two underwent CC-1 surgery, and one underwent CC-3 surgery. All patients received systemic chemotherapy after surgery. Recurrence was recorded in three of the patients within 4–23 months after the initial treatment. Two of the patients underwent secondary CRS. Three patients died of disease recurrence within 13–23 months, and one is alive with a disease relapse at 49 months after his initial surgery. LAMNs were identified in both the initial specimens and the specimens obtained during reoperation. The prognosis of LAMN patients treated with CRS plus HIPEC is favorable. A small number of patients present a clinically aggressive course that is unresponsive to any treatment. Molecular and genetic studies are required to identify this group of LAMN patients who have an unfavorable prognosis.

Parameters	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3	Patient 4
Gender	Male	Male	Male	Male
Age	44	40	47	63
Recurrence	Yes	Yes	No	No
Histology	LAMN	LAMN	LAMN	LAMN
ASA status	2	1	1	1
CA 19-9 IU/mL	618	581	440	460
CEA ng/mL	64	47	32	24
HIPEC (min)	90	90	No HIPEC	90
PCI	33	23	37	27
	17	6		
CC score	1	0	3	1
	3	0		
PSS score	0	0	1	1
	3	3		
Overall survival (months)	13	50 (still alive)	25	19



Petros Bangeas General Surgeon  
Assistant Professor of Surgery AUTH  
pbangeas@gmail.com

## DISCUSSION

Pseudomyxoma peritonei (PMP) is a rare condition with a poor prognosis. Early recognition is crucial for improving oncological outcomes. The optimum treatment strategy includes cytoreductive surgery followed by a HIPEC procedure.

A small number of patients may experience an aggressive disease course, although the majority can have a long survival after receiving CRS and perioperative intraperitoneal chemotherapy. Identification of these patients is challenging, but encouraging results have been shown in molecular and genetic studies. Further studies are required for the identification of this subgroup of patients. It is important to centralize patients in dedicated centers to prevent high rates of morbidity and mortality

## REFERENCES

Low-Grade Pseudomyxoma Peritonei Behaving as a High-Grade Disease: A Case Series and Literature Review. Petros Bangeas et al. Curr Oncol. 2023 Nov 18;30(11):9996–10006. doi: 10.3390/curroncol30110726