

MALIGNANT SMALL BOWEL NEOPLASMS – THE TWENTY-YEAR EVOLUTIVE EXPERIENCE IN A TERTIARY CENTER

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Poster

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A 20-year retrospective study of 135 patients with malignant small bowel neoplasms found that 65.9% were diagnosed in the last decade, with neuroendocrine tumors becoming the most frequently diagnosed histological type in recent years.

KEY POINTS

- Among 135 patients, adenocarcinomas were the most common histological type overall (31.1%), followed by neuroendocrine tumors (28.1%), gastrointestinal stromal tumors (17.8%), and metastases from other carcinomas (12.6%).
- The majority of patients (80.7%) were symptomatic at diagnosis, with 55.4% presenting with severe complications including abdominal occlusion (29.6%), hemorrhage (19.3%), or intestinal perforation (7.4%).
- The diagnosis of each histological neoplasm type differed significantly over time ($p=0.016$), with neuroendocrine tumors being most diagnosed between 2011-2020 (37.1%) while adenocarcinomas predominated between 2001-2010 (37.0%).
- Adenocarcinomas had a higher case-fatality rate (54.8% died from this cause) compared to neuroendocrine tumors (7.9% died from this cause).
- CT imaging was the most common diagnostic method (40.7%), though 22.2% of patients still required surgery for diagnosis despite advances in complementary diagnostic methods.

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