# CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTCOMES OF APPENDICEAL NEOPLASMS IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE: A TERTIARY CARE CENTER EXPERIENCE

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**A retrospective analysis of 44 IBD patients with appendiceal neoplasms over 31 years found adenocarcinoma and mucinous neoplasms were most common, occurring predominantly in patients with longstanding extensive ulcerative colitis.**

## KEY POINTS

- Among 44 IBD patients with appendiceal neoplasms (median age 53 years, 68.2% with UC), the median IBD duration before neoplasm diagnosis was 17 years, and 90% of UC patients had extensive colitis.
- Adenocarcinoma was the most common appendiceal neoplasm type (36.4%), followed by appendiceal mucinous neoplasm (34.1%) and carcinoid or neuroendocrine tumor (22.7%).
- Abdominal pain or distension was the most common presenting symptom (36.4%), and diagnosis was most often made by cross-sectional imaging (47.7%).
- All patients underwent surgical resection; 15.9% had metastatic disease at diagnosis, and 6.8% of UC patients experienced recurrence due to peritoneal seeding at a median of 78 months.
- The authors conclude that whether IBD predisposes to appendiceal neoplasia remains unclear and further comparative studies with non-IBD patients are needed.

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