Mucinous colorectal cancer presenting as pseudomyxoma peritonei: A case report

Clarissa Marie Cruz
Bulacan Medical Center, Philippines

Pseudomyxoma peritonei is a rare locoregional disease and has incidence rate of one per million per year, characterized by mucinous tumor on peritoneal surfaces producing excessive amounts of mucinous ascites. It was originally applied to intraperitoneal mucinous spread originating from a cystadenoma of the appendix, which is benign, but currently was recognized that aggressiveness may exist hence, a three pathologic subtypes were proposed, disseminated peritoneal adenomucinosis, peritoneal mucinous adenocarcinoma, intermediate type PMP. A case of 71 years of female, Filipino who presented with abdominal pain, in right lower quadrant, vague in character, with increasing abdominal girth, change in bowel movements, anorexia and a pelvoabdominal mass 35x8 cm in size was noted. WAB CT scan revealed cystic pelvoabdominal mass; patient had undergone laparotomy and noted mucinous discharge covering the whole peritoneum with mesenteric cystic mass 20x20 cm with mucoid discharge and perforation in cecal area. Biopsy result revealed pseudomyxoma peritonei, CEA was elevated, a repeat CT scan was done and revealed recurrence of pelvoabdominal mass, bone scan showed possible bone metastasis. Patient was then diagnosed with mucinous adenocarcinoma stage-4 with peritoneal and bone metastasis. Patient refused to undergo colonoscopy. Mucinous Colorectal Adenocarcinoma (MCA) is a subtype of colorectal carcinoma with different biological behavior; less common aggressiveness and prognosis than classical adenocarcinoma hence treatment approach is different. MCA is more common in female, originates more common at proximal colon, diagnosed at advanced age and at a late stage. New studies revealed that cytoreductive surgery with hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy is a potential treatment.

clarissamariecruz@gmail.com