Esophageal Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors Presenting as Mediastinal Mass

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Key Words
Esophageal gastrointestinal stromal tumors · Mediastinal mass · Sarcoma

Abstract
Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) are the most common mesenchymal tumors of the gastrointestinal tract and are predominant in the stomach and intestine but rare in the esophagus. Here, we report a case of esophageal GIST which presented as a mediastinal mass on chest X-ray and dyspnea. The case was initially diagnosed as leiomyosarcoma, which could create a diagnostic dilemma. Therefore, recognizing this uncommon presentation as a mediastinal mass with esophageal GIST is important in the differential diagnosis.

Introduction
Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) are the most common mesenchymal, nonepithelial tumors of the gastrointestinal tract in adults between 40 and 50 years of age [1, 2]. As per SEER analysis, only 1% of 1,458 GIST cases are esophageal in origin, with an incidence of 51–70% in the stomach; 25–36% in the small intestine; 5–7% in the colon, rectum and appendix, and 1–3% in the esophagus [1–3]. Esophageal GISTs typically occur in the middle to distal third of the esophagus. They are generally small and asymptomatic, but occasionally can be large and produce dysphagia. A review of the literature revealed a case of a large esophageal GIST presenting with dyspnea [4]. However, here we report a rare case of a small esophageal GIST in a patient with dyspnea who presented with a mediastinal mass on chest X-ray and was initially diagnosed by a pathologist as having leiomyosarcoma and referred for chemotherapy.
Case Report

A 73-year-old female presented with vague cough and dyspnea on exertion. She was previously healthy with no pulmonary or heart problems. There was no history of odynophagia, dysphagia or weight loss. Initial chest X-ray showed a mass in the mediastinum (fig. 1). A CT scan of the chest with contrast revealed a hypodense, soft tissue mass/lymphadenopathy in the posterior mediastinum measuring 2.0 × 3.0 cm, contiguous with the esophagus (fig. 2), suggestive of neoplastic etiology. Further imaging with PET revealed a mediastinal soft tissue mass/lymph node and a standardized uptake value ($\text{SUV}_{\text{max}}$) of 5.1.

The patient underwent a bronchoscopy and mediastinoscopy with fine-needle aspiration of the mass. Pathology showed increased cellularity with moderate nuclear atypia and pleomorphism with a mitotic count of 2–3 mitoses/10 high-power fields. Immunohistochemistry was positive for vimentin, SMA, caldesmon and desmin. EMA was focally positive and there were a few positive CD34 cells. It was negative for S100, AE1/AE3 and CD68. The Ki67 index was 3–5% and, finally, the sample was reported as spindle cell well-differentiated leiomyosarcoma (fig. 3). The patient was referred to us for further management.

Given the possibility of a GIST, CD117 immunostaining was requested and yielded a positive result (fig. 4). Then, the patient underwent bronchoscopy with right thoracotomy and esophagoscopy. Esophagoscopy and double lumen bronchoscopy were unremarkable. Thoracotomy findings showed the mass in the posterior mediastinum, which was dissection free from the trachea and inferior aspect of the aorta. The tumor involved muscle layers of the esophagus but not the mucosa. Six weeks after surgery, a repeated PET-CT scan showed no recurrence. On further follow-up, she was free of dyspnea and is currently under surveillance.

Discussion

GISTs are rare, accounting for 0.1–3.0% of all gastrointestinal neoplasms and 5.7% of sarcomas [5]. Initially, ‘GIST’ applied to neoplasms displaying only c-kit (CD117), but the diagnosis is based on histopathology and immunohistochemistry [6]. A total of 95% of GISTs express KIT or DOG 1 and have mutations in KIT or platelet-derived growth factor receptor, α polypeptide [7]. The KIT-positive cells in abdominal soft tissues include mast cells in the wall of the gastrointestinal tract; the interstitial cells of Cajal (intestinal pacemakers) around the myenteric plexus were thought to be the origin of GISTs.

GISTs typically present in adults 40–50 years of age and predominantly in the stomach and intestine. Rarely, esophageal GISTs are encountered. A comprehensive review of 11 case reports (table 1) and case series with esophageal GISTs showed that only 1 patient presented with dysphagia and a large posterior mediastinal mass (27 cm); 3 further masses were detected on routine chest X-ray [3, 4]. Our patient presented with vague, progressive shortness of breath, with the unusual finding of a small mediastinal mass on chest X-ray.

Esophageal GISTs commonly present with dysphagia but bleeding, perforation, back pain, anorexia, regurgitation and weight loss have been reported. Dyspnea with the finding of a small tumor on chest X-ray is rare. Further, PET-CT can help to differentiate GISTs from sarcoma, but our case showed an $\text{SUV}_{\text{max}}$ of 5.1 which can misclassify it as sarcoma [3, 8].

Initial biopsy and testing created a diagnostic dilemma because immunohistochemistry did not include CD117 immunostaining and diagnostic imaging was inconclusive. We present this case to raise physician awareness of such a rare presentation, so that the
posibility of GISTs is considered in these situations, and CD117 testing be done if sarcoma histology is obtained.

Surgery is the mainstay of treatment of localized GISTs; targeted therapies like imatinib have shown overall survival benefit in high-risk patients after surgery [9, 10]. And in unresectable and metastatic disease, it has been approved as primary treatment. FDG-PET is helpful in assessing tumor response versus progression [10]. The PDGFRα mutation D842V, sporadic wild-type GISTs, mutations with succinate dehydrogenase or BRAF-mutated GISTs are unlikely to respond to imatinib [9].

Sunitinib is used as second-line treatment in advanced imatinib-failed patients. Ongoing trials involve sorafenib, nilotinib, pazopanib, regorafenib and cediranib for advanced GISTs [11–15]. Future trials with combined or sequential use of tyrosine kinase inhibitors with other medications and personalized therapy after tumor molecular subtyping are promising in the management of GISTs [16].

Conclusion

Esophageal GISTs presenting with dyspnea and no dysphagia are rare. Our case report highlights the consideration of GISTs in the differential diagnosis of posterior mediastinal masses and emphasis on the necessity of CD117 staining in those situations which can alter the therapeutic and prognostic implication for the patient.

References


Table 1. Summary of esophageal GIST presentations and review of the literature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Study (first author)</th>
<th>Presenting complaint</th>
<th>Age, Sex</th>
<th>Affected organ or area</th>
<th>Size, cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Lee [17]</td>
<td>Incidental: routine chest X-ray (during an evaluation for trauma)</td>
<td>64, m</td>
<td>Esophageal</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Machishi [18]</td>
<td>Anorexia and back pain</td>
<td>61, f</td>
<td>Gastric</td>
<td>20, width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Ertem [19]</td>
<td>Weight loss + regurgitation</td>
<td>46, m</td>
<td>Mid esophagus</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Gouveia [21]</td>
<td>Incidental: routine echocardiogram</td>
<td>59, m</td>
<td>Esophageal</td>
<td>13.5 × 8.5 × 7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Manu [22]</td>
<td>Melena + dizziness</td>
<td>75, m</td>
<td>Lower esophagus</td>
<td>14 × 7 × 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Chang [8]</td>
<td>Dysphagia</td>
<td>36, m</td>
<td>Lower esophagus</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Milman [24]</td>
<td>Incidental: CT workup for nephrolithiasis</td>
<td>82, m</td>
<td>Distal esophagus</td>
<td>11.0 × 8.0 × 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Kim [25]</td>
<td>Chest pain + epigastric discomfort + nuchal pain</td>
<td>71, f</td>
<td>Lower esophagus</td>
<td>10.0 × 8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information, please refer to the original sources listed in the text.
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Fig. 1. Chest X-ray shows a posterior mediastinal mass.

Fig. 2. Chest CT shows a posterior mediastinal mass.

Fig. 3. Tumor tissue with spindle-shaped cells. Original magnification, ×40.
Fig. 4. Tumor tissue with spindle cells confirmed as GISTs with CD117 immunostaining.