



Case report

Surgically treated Cronkhite-Canada syndrome associated with gastric cancer

TOMOHIKA EGAWA¹, TETSURO KUBOTA¹, YOSHIHIDE OTANI¹, NAOTO KURIHARA¹, SADANORI ABE¹, MASARU KIMATA¹, JOH TOKUYAMA¹, NORIHITO WADA¹, KAZUHIRO SUGANUMA¹, YUUSUKE KUWANO¹, KOICHIRO KUMAI², YOSHINORI SUGINO³, MAKIO MUKAI⁴, and MASAKI KITAJIMA^{1,2}

¹Department of Surgery, School of Medicine, Keio University, 35 Shinanomachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-8582, Japan

²Center for Diagnostic and Therapeutic Endoscopy, School of Medicine, Keio University, Tokyo, Japan

³Department of Radiology, School of Medicine, Keio University, Tokyo, Japan

⁴Division of Surgical Pathology, School of Medicine, Keio University, Tokyo, Japan

Abstract

Cronkhite-Canada syndrome is generally accepted to be a benign disorder, with 374 reported cases to the present. Worldwide, there have been 18 previously reported cases of Cronkhite-Canada syndrome associated with gastric cancer. In this report we describe a case of a 52-year-old man with the clinical features of Cronkhite-Canada syndrome combined with gastric cancer. Although the gastric tumor was located at the antrum of the stomach, we performed a total gastrectomy because of the edematous swelling and high risk of malignancy in the remnant stomach. As Cronkhite-Canada syndrome may be a premalignant condition for gastric cancer, as well as for colorectal cancer, we suggest periodic examination of the stomach, colon, and rectum for patients with Cronkhite-Canada syndrome.

Key words Cronkhite-Canada syndrome · Gastric cancer

Introduction

In 1955, Cronkhite and Canada [1] reported two cases of patients that suffered from generalized gastrointestinal polyps associated with pigmentation of the skin, alopecia, and atrophy of the finger nails and toenails. Following this initial description, a number of similar cases have since been reported. Although Cronkhite-Canada syndrome is generally accepted to be a benign disorder, we report a case of this syndrome in a patient in whom gastric carcinoma, combined with multiple gastric polyps, was diagnosed.

Case report

A 52-year-old Japanese man noticed watery diarrhea, alopecia, dysgeusia, and nail atrophy (Fig. 1) in October 1998 and visited a hospital. He underwent abdominal computed tomography (CT) scanning and ultrasonography, but no abnormal findings were observed. Because the symptoms persisted, and edema of the extremities also occurred, he visited our hospital, in January 1999, and was admitted in March 1999 for further examination. His family had no history of significant bowel disease. Physical examinations revealed that he had relatively poor nutrition, with loss of scalp hair, atrophy of fingernails and toenails, and edema of the extremities, while other physical examination results were unremarkable. Laboratory tests showed hypoproteinemia (total protein, 4.3 g/dl; albumin, 2.0 g/dl), and poor nutrition. Serum levels of Zn and cholinesterase (ChE) were slightly decreased, while levels of liver enzymes and creatinine were all normal. Serum carcinoembryonic antigen level was 5.5 ng/ml (normal range at our hospital, less than 5.0 ng/ml). Radiological examination revealed multiple polyps and a protruding tumor located on the posterior wall of the antrum of the stomach (Fig. 2), while a barium enema also showed multiple polyps, from the transverse colon to the rectum. Gastrofiberscopy and colonofiberscopy confirmed the presence of polyps. While colon polyps are a typical feature of Cronkhite-Canada syndrome and have been shown by histology to be benign, the histological findings of the biopsied specimens from the antrum revealed the protruding tumor to be an adenocarcinoma.

The patient was diagnosed as having Cronkhite-Canada syndrome with gastric cancer, and a laparotomy was performed on April 20, 1999. The stomach, small intestine, and colon were edematous; this was probably caused by the hypoproteinemia. Total gastrectomy combined with lymph node dissection (D2) was

Offprint requests to: T. Egawa

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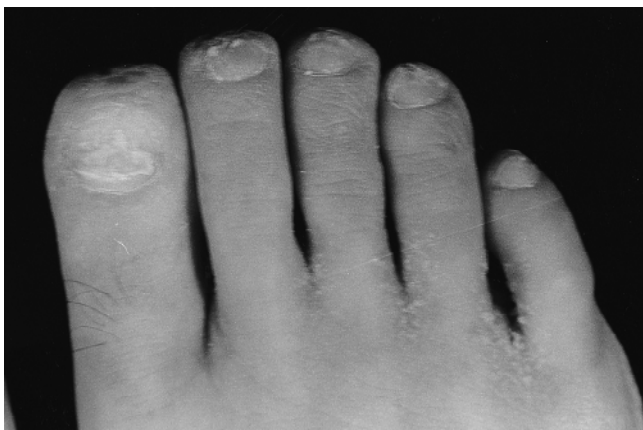


Fig. 1. Photograph of toenails, showing onychodystrophy

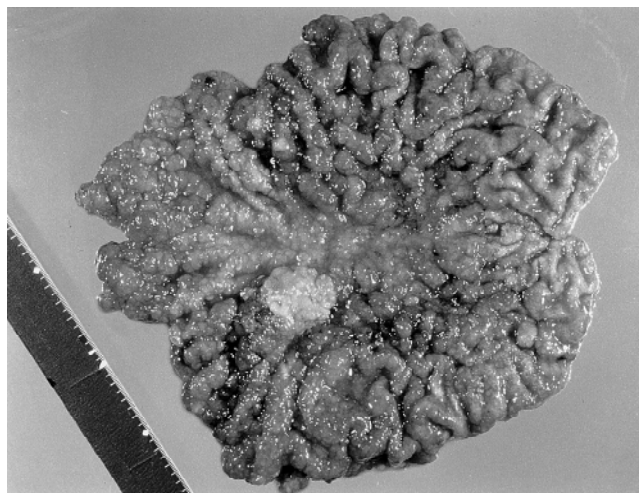


Fig. 3. Gross appearance of the resected specimen

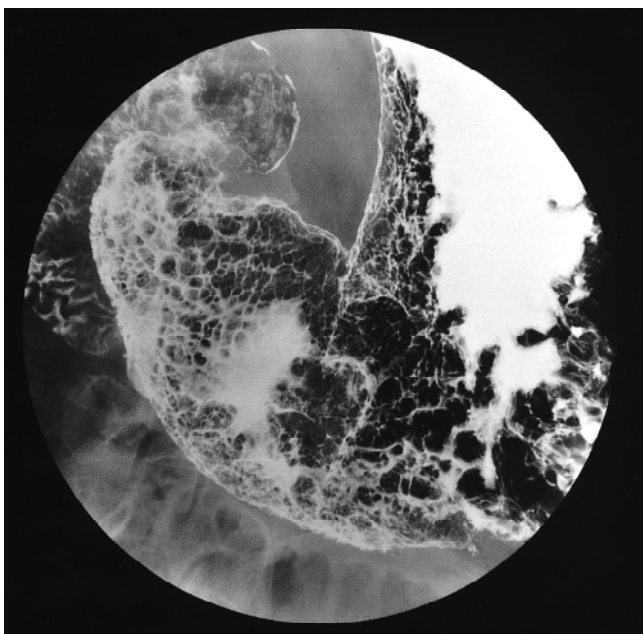


Fig. 2. Radiographic image of the stomach, showing multiple polyps and a protruding tumor located on the posterior wall of the antrum

performed. About 1000ml of serous bloody fluid was discharged during the operation; however, the cancer invasion was histologically limited to the muscularis propria, with no evidence of lymph node metastasis. The surgical specimen revealed diffuse multiple polyps associated with type 1 tumor (according to the Japanese classification of gastric carcinoma of the Japanese Research Society for Gastric Cancer [2]) located on the posterior wall of the gastric antrum (Fig. 3).

After the operation, the patient had an uneventful course and recovered from the hypoproteinemia, alopecia, and nail atrophy.

Pathological findings

Surgical specimens were fixed in 10% formalin and embedded in paraffin. Sections of the paraffin-embedded specimens were stained with hematoxylin-eosin (H&E) and showed typical features of Cronkhite-Canada syndrome, including massive sub-mucosal edema, mild infiltration of inflammatory cells, hyperplasia of the foveolar epithelium, and cystic dilatation of the mucosal glands (Fig. 4a,b). Cancer nests, predominantly consisting of poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma cells combined with partly tubular formations of cancer cells, were observed; however, no adenomatous changes were observed around the cancer nests, suggesting that the cancer originated directly from the gastric mucosa. This idea was also validated by Ki-67 (Fig. 5a) and p53 (Fig. 5b) staining, in which only cancer cells were stained with Ki-67 and p53, indicating that only the cancer cells had proliferative activity and that there was mutated p53 protein without intermediate changes between the surrounding mucosa and cancer nests. Although cancer tissue infiltration, up to the muscularis propria, and lymphatic invasion were observed, no lymph node metastases were observed in 28 resected regional lymph nodes. After resection of the jejunal mucosa during the Roux-en-Y anastomosis, H&E-stained jejunal mucosa specimens showed mild hyperplasia of the foveolar epithelium, mild edema of intestinal tissue, and chronic infiltration of inflammatory cells. However, these changes were slight compared with the changes observed in the gastric mucosa.

Discussion

Cronkhite-Canada syndrome was first reported in 1955 as generalized gastrointestinal polyposis with ecto-

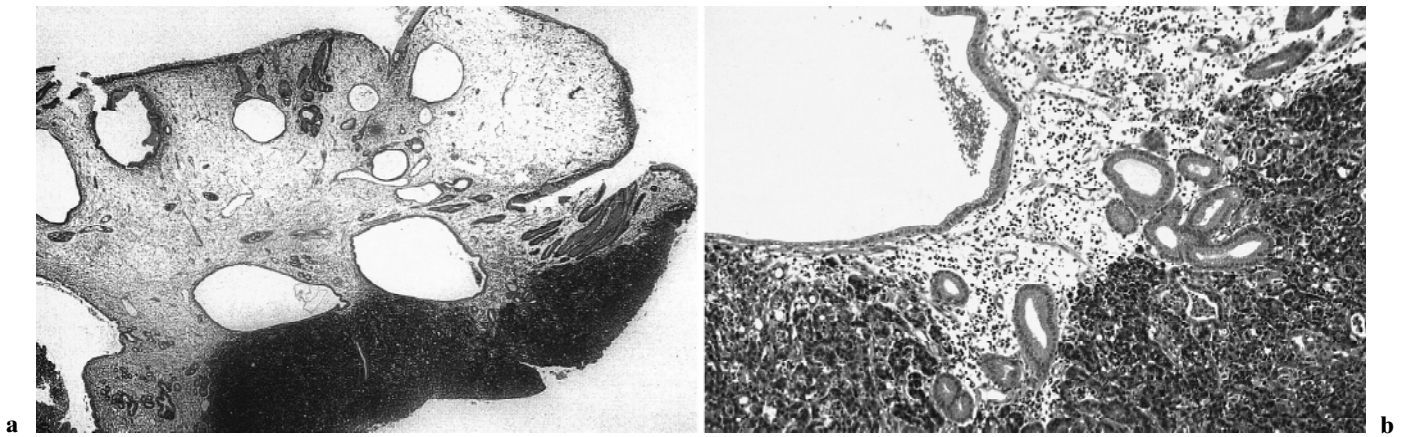


Fig. 4. **a** Loupe view of the tumor. The border between the cancer and polyps was very clear. **b** High-power view of **a**. The gastric specimen showed typical features of Cronkhite-Canada syndrome, including massive submucosal edema, mild

infiltration of inflammatory cells, hyperplasia of the foveolar epithelium, and cystic dilatation of mucosal glands. **b** H&E, $\times 40$

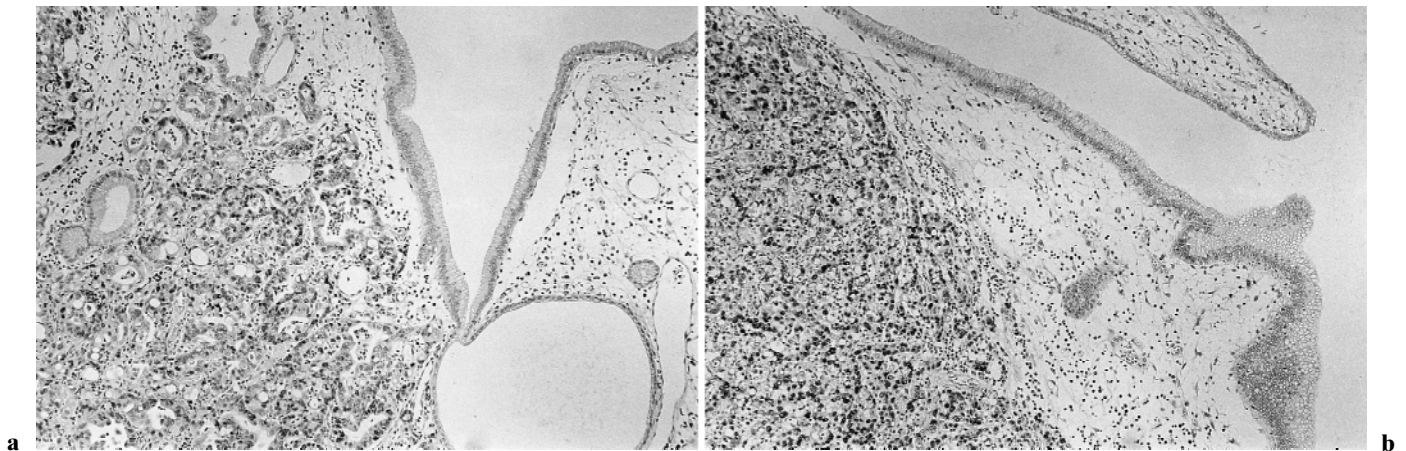


Fig. 5a,b. Only cancer cells were stained with **a** Ki-67 and **b** p53. **a** and **b**, $\times 40$

dermal changes consisting of alopecia, hyperpigmentation, and onychodystrophy [1]. The major presenting symptom is watery diarrhea, frequently associated with dysgeusia, anorexia, weight loss, and peripheral edema caused by hypoproteinemia [3]. Although polyps are present throughout the gastrointestinal tract in Cronkhite-Canada syndrome, esophageal polyps are very rare, probably because of their squamous cell origin. In their original report, Cronkhite and Canada considered the polyps to be adenomatous. However, recent reports have shown that the polyps contain cystically dilated glands without cellular atypia and resemble juvenile-type polyps, suggesting that the polyps may be non-neoplastic in nature [4]. Malignant transformation of Cronkhite-Canada syndrome-associated polyps is considered extremely rare and coincidental. Of the increasing numbers of reports of

this syndrome, those that note an association with carcinoma in the gastrointestinal tract refer to the colon. Up to the end of 1998, 374 cases of this syndrome had been reported in the world literature. Gastric cancer associated with Cronkhite-Canada syndrome was first described by Nakamura et al. [5] in 1979, and the 19 reported cases of Cronkhite-Canada syndrome occurring with gastric cancer (including the present case) are shown in Table 1.

The association rate between Cronkhite-Canada syndrome and gastric cancer is 5.1% (19/374), with the 19 patients consisting of 15 men and 4 women, ranging in age from 46 to 78 years (mean age, 64.2 years), with all patients originating from Japan. The mortality rate of gastric cancer in Japan has been reported to be approximately 100 per 100,000 population for the past 20 years [23]. Although the true incidence of gastric

Table 1. Reported cases of Cronkhite-Canada syndrome associated with gastric cancer

No.	Author	Year	Age (years)	Sex	Depth of invasion	Location	Histology of associated polyps	Treatment
1	Nakamura et al. [5]	1979	46	F	m	Unknown	Juvenile type + adenoma	Gastrectomy
2	Yokoyama et al. [6]	1983	70	M	ss	L	Juvenile type	Gastrectomy
3	Sagara et al. [7]	1983	71	M	m	L	Juvenile type	Gastrectomy
4	Nisiki et al. [8]	1984	58	M	Unknown	Unknown	Juvenile type	Unknown
5	Sugimura et al. [9]	1984	51	M	ss	Unknown	Juvenile type + adenoma	Gastrectomy
6	Isobe et al. [10]	1985	72	F	m	Unknown	Juvenile type	Gastrectomy
7	Tsushita et al. [11]	1985	61	M	sm	Unknown	Juvenile type + adenoma	Gastrectomy
8	Uchida et al. [12]	1986	60	F	m	L	Juvenile type + adenoma	Wide resection of tumor
9	Koido et al. [13]	1986	78	M	s	Unknown	Juvenile type	Total gastrectomy
10	Yoshida et al. [14]	1988	59	M	m	M	Juvenile-type	Total gastrectomy
11	Nouchi et al. [15]	1990	68	M	m	U	Juvenile type	Total gastrectomy
12	Hasegawa et al. [16]	1990	72	M	m	L	Juvenile type + adenoma	Total gastrectomy
13	Ogawa et al. [17]	1990	78	F	m	Unknown	Juvenile type	Total gastrectomy
14	Kaneko et al. [18]	1991	69	M	sm	U	Juvenile type	Gastrectomy
15	Kumano et al. [19]	1991	70	M	ss	L	Juvenile type + adenoma	Radiation therapy
16	Yano et al. [20]	1994	50	M	ss	L	Juvenile type	Gastrectomy
17	Yabushita et al. [21]	1997	72	M	ss	U	Juvenile type	Total gastrectomy
18	Daidou et al. [22]	1998	62	M	m	M	Juvenile type	Total gastrectomy
19	Present patient	2000	52	M	mp	L	Juvenile type	Total gastrectomy

m, Mucosa; sm, submucosa; mp, muscularis propria; ss, subserosa; L, lower portion of stomach; M, middle portion of stomach; U, upper portion of stomach

cancer is not correctly recognized, it is estimated to be 0.2%, or 200 persons per 100 000 population, with the mortality rate after surgery assumed to be 50%. If this were the case, the 5.1% incidence of gastric cancer associated with Cronkhite-Canada syndrome suggests there may be a high-risk condition for stomach malignancy in patients with this syndrome, although the very large difference in population numbers prevents a precise correlation between these two cohorts. The histological types of the associated polyps in the 19 patients were: juvenile-type ($n = 13$) and adenoma coexisting with juvenile-type polyps ($n = 6$). Six reported patients with Cronkhite-Canada syndrome associated with gastric cancer showed adenoma and adenomatous changes around the cancer, suggesting the adenoma-carcinoma sequence in their carcinogenesis. However, in the present patient, only the cancer cells were stained with Ki-67 and p53, without any intermediate changes shown between the cancer nests and the surrounding mucosa, indicating that only the cancer cells had proliferative activity with mutated p53 protein. From these findings, it is likely that the etiology of gastric cancer in the present patient was coincidental. In the reported patients, the depth of invasion was histologically limited to the mucosa in 9, to the submucosa in 2, to the muscularis propria in 1, to the subserosa in 6, and was unknown in 1 patient.

Of the reported patients with Cronkhite-Canada syndrome associated with colorectal cancer, 41% (14/34) showed association with adenoma or adenomatous change. In some of the reported patients, adenomatous proliferation was seen in the epithelium at the tips of the juvenile-type polyps, and a clear transition to adenomatous proliferation and carcinogenic transformation was demonstrated. In addition, expression of mutant p53 protein was confirmed in parts of the adenomatous and carcinomatous areas, but not in the juvenile-type polyps [24]. In some colorectal cancers, the adenoma-carcinoma sequence has been established as the carcinogenesis, and the reported adenomatous changes around gastric cancer nests in the patients with Cronkhite-Canada syndrome suggests that some gastric cancers in this syndrome may be related to the adenoma-carcinoma sequence, while other gastric cancers will have arisen coincidentally, as shown in the present patient. The etiology of gastric cancer in Cronkhite-Canada syndrome is controversial, regarding whether it is related to the adenoma-carcinoma sequence shown in colon cancer or whether it is coincidental (de novo). However, as all the reported patients with the Cronkhite-Canada syndrome associated with gastric cancer, including the present patient, had juvenile-type polyps, with only 6 of the 19 patients also showing adenoma, it is likely that the etiology

of gastric cancer in the present patient may be coincidental.

Our patient with Cronkhite-Canada syndrome associated with gastric cancer was treated with total gastrectomy, as the remnant stomach may have retained malignant potential and the edematous mucosa could have led to anastomotic leakage because of the abnormal conditions. As one of the important reasons for Cronkhite-Canada syndrome having a poor prognosis is the malnutrition resulting from altered absorption in the gastrointestinal tract, it is also necessary to control protein loss. While a few patients have been successfully treated with enteral nutrition, steroids, and antiplasmin therapy [25–27], we, nevertheless, recommended surgery, as total gastrectomy also prevented protein loss [28]. General reasons for recommending total gastrectomy for patients with Cronkhite-Canada syndrome associated with gastric cancer are: (1) to obviate the malignant potential of the remnant stomach, (2) to reduce the high risk of anastomotic leakage caused by gastrointestinal edema, and (3) to prevent protein loss from the stomach. Reason (1) was appropriate in the present patient, as shown by the histological results, but this information was not obtained before or during the operation.

In conclusion, we suggest that patients with Cronkhite-Canada syndrome should be carefully screened, particularly for the stomach, colon, and rectum, so that the appropriate surgical therapy can be used to improve their survival outcome.

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