

Synchronous primary carcinomas of the rectum and prostate: Report of three cases

CAIZHAO LIN¹, KETAO JIN^{2,3}, HANJU HUA¹, JIANJIANG LIN¹, SHUSEN ZHENG⁴ and LISONG TENG²

Departments of ¹Colorectal Surgery and ²Surgical Oncology, the First Affiliated Hospital, College of Medicine, Zhejiang University; ³Department of Surgery, Affiliated Zhuji Hospital, Wenzhou Medical College; ⁴Key Laboratory of Combined Multi-Organ Transplantation, Ministry of Public Health, the First Affiliated Hospital, College of Medicine, Zhejiang University, Zhejiang 310003, P.R. China

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Abstract. Multiple primary tumors (MPT) are a well-known phenomenon. Rapid advancements in diagnostics and therapeutics have contributed to a significant improvement in the survival rates of cancer patients, and also in an increase in the incidence of cases with multiple primary neoplasms, such as synchronous primary carcinomas of the rectum and prostate. We present a case history of a small number of male patients with synchronous primary carcinomas of the rectum and prostate. Two of the three cases were treated with lower anterior resection (LAR) and radical retropubic prostatectomy (RRP) during the same operation, and 1 case was treated with abdominoperineal resection (APR) and RRP during the same operation. No significant complications occurred during these operations. Our experience with these 3 cases of synchronous primary carcinomas of the rectum and prostate indicated that LAR or APR and RRP can safely be performed in a single operation.

Introduction

Multiple primary tumors (MPT) are a common phenomenon (1). This may be a result of improved clinical awareness, advances in diagnostic technology, possible effects of new environmental carcinogenic factors, and an increased life span of cancer patients that allows them to live long enough to develop a second, third or quadruple primary cancer (2,3).

Correspondence to: Dr L. Teng, Department of Surgical Oncology, the First Affiliated Hospital, College of Medicine, Zhejiang University, 79 Qingchun Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310003, P.R. China
E-mail: lteng@hos.zju.edu.cn; jinketao2001@zju.edu.cn

Dr S. Zheng, Key Laboratory of Combined Multi-organ Transplantation, Ministry of Public Health, the First Affiliated Hospital, College of Medicine, Zhejiang University, 79 Qingchun Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310003, P.R. China
E-mail: shusenzheng@zju.edu.cn

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Rapid advancements in diagnostics and therapeutics have contributed to a significant improvement in survival rates of cancer patients, and also in an increase in the incidence of cases with MPT, such as synchronous primary carcinomas of the rectum and prostate.

We report 3 cases with synchronous primary carcinomas of the rectum and prostate. The diagnosis and surgical management of these cases are described in detail and are discussed further in this report.

Case reports

Case 1. A 68-year-old Chinese male with an intermittent history of rectal bleeding was admitted to our department. A digital rectal examination (DRE) revealed a tethered, ulcerative, non-circumferential 3-cm mass of the distal to the mid-rectum, right lateral to the posterior anterior midline and located 8 cm from the anal verge. Colonoscopic biopsy of the rectal mass confirmed a moderately differentiated tubular adenocarcinoma. Laboratory tests, including a differential blood count, transaminases, alkaline phosphatase, bilirubin, albumin, electrolytes, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine and serum carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) were at normal levels. Serum prostate-specific antigen (PSA) was elevated to 57 ng/ml (normal range, 0-4 ng/ml). The pelvic magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed rectal masses and space-occupying lesions in the prostate (Fig. 1). Transrectal ultrasound (TRUS)-guided biopsy of the prostate revealed an adenocarcinoma (the right lobe of the prostate).

Lower anterior resection (LAR) and radical retropubic prostatectomy (RRP) were performed in a single operation. Surgery consisted of an initial pelvic lymphadenectomy and non-nerve-sparing RRP in a standard manner through a lower midline incision. Prior to the completion of the bladder anastomosis, bilateral single-J urinary diversion stents were passed up into each renal pelvis. The distal ends were brought out through the anterior bladder wall and the anterior abdominal wall. The LAR of the rectum was then performed, with a primary, hand-sewn, end-to-end proctosigmoidostomy. The fecal stream was diverted with a transverse loop colostomy.

Postoperative pathological sections showed two morphologically distinct primary tumors, and the patient was

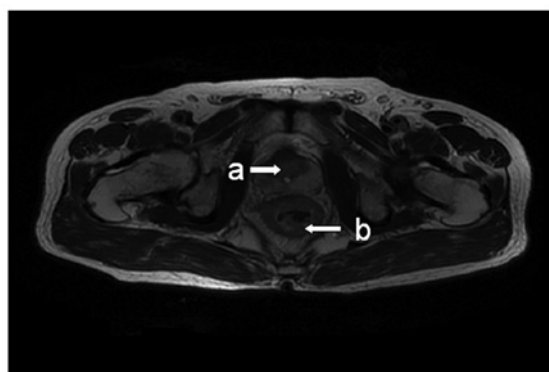


Figure 1. Pelvic magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showing an isolated weak signal nodule in the (a) peripheral zone and a swelling mass in the posterior wall of the distal rectum, involving (b) the serosa.

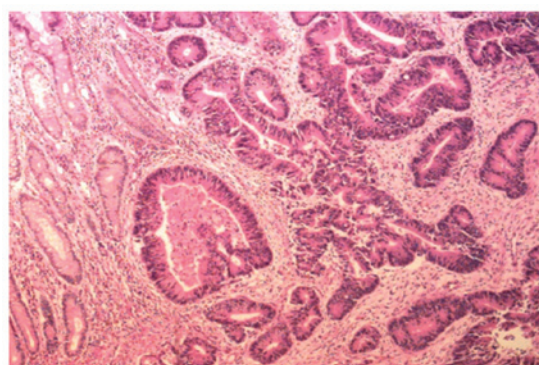


Figure 2. Histological section showing moderately differentiated rectal tubular adenocarcinoma. Microscopic examination revealed a distinct adenic structure in the cancer nest (H&E staining; magnification, x100).

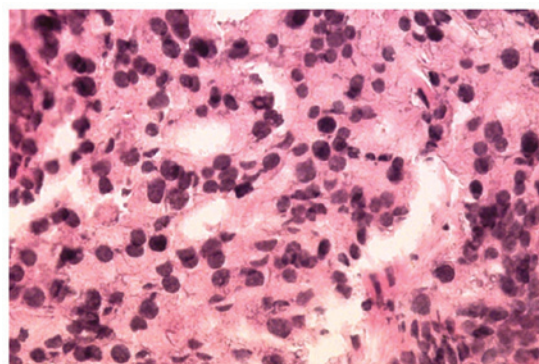


Figure 3. Histological section showing undifferentiated adenocarcinoma of prostate. Microscopic examination revealed small tumor cells, lined up into a solid mass, and a lack of adenic structure (H&E staining; magnification, x400).

diagnosed with two synchronous pelvic malignancies: a T4N0M0 adenocarcinoma (Dukes' stage B) of the rectum (Fig. 2) and a T2N2M0 adenocarcinoma [Gleason grade 5 (3+2)] of the prostate (Fig. 3). Subsequently, the patient was primarily administered FOLFOX4 regimen (leucovorin, 5-fluorouracil and oxaliplatin) as adjuvant chemotherapy. After 4 cycles, the patient was switched to FORFILI regimen (irinotecan, leucovorin and 5-fluorouracil). When non-tolerated diarrhea was observed after 2 cycles of FORFILI therapy, the

patient was switched to capecitabine (Xeloda, Roche, USA) orally for 2 weeks, followed by a 1-week rest period (3-week cycle) for 4 cycles. The patient succumbed, with recurrence, after 47 months of regular follow-up after surgery.

Case 2. A 65-year-old Chinese male with a history of six months of rectal bleeding was admitted to our department. DRE revealed a tough, ulcerative, non-circumferential 3-cm mass of the distal to mid-rectum, right lateral to the anterior midline and located 4 cm from the anal verge. Colonoscopic biopsy of the rectal mass confirmed a poorly differentiated tubular adenocarcinoma. Laboratory tests showed an elevated serum PSA (27 ng/ml), but differential blood count, transaminases, alkaline phosphatase, bilirubin, albumin, electrolytes, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine and serum CEA were at normal levels. A pelvic MRI revealed rectal masses and space-occupying lesions in the prostate (data not shown). TRUS-guided biopsy of the prostate revealed an adenocarcinoma (the right lobe of the prostate).

LAR and RRP were performed in a single operation. Surgery was performed in the same manner as described for case 1.

Postoperative pathological sections showed two morphologically distinct primary tumors, and the patient was diagnosed with two synchronous pelvic malignancies: a T4N1M0 adenocarcinoma (Dukes' stage C) of the rectum and a T3N0M0 adenocarcinoma [Gleason grade 4 (2+2)] of the prostate (data not shown). The patient received FOLFOX4 regimen for 12 cycles. After 20 months of regular follow-up, the patient remains asymptomatic.

Case 3. A 70-year-old Chinese male with an intermittent history of rectal bleeding was admitted to our department. DRE revealed a tethered, ulcerative, non-circumferential mass of the distal to mid-rectum, left lateral to the anterior midline and located 4 cm from the anal verge. Colonoscopic biopsy of the rectal mass confirmed a poorly differentiated tubular adenocarcinoma. Laboratory tests showed a markedly elevated serum PSA (65 ng/ml). A pelvic MRI revealed rectal masses and space-occupying lesions in the prostate (data not shown). TRUS-guided biopsy of the prostate revealed an adenocarcinoma (the left lobe of the prostate).

Abdominoperineal resection (APR) and RRP were performed in a single operation. The surgery started with the intraperitoneal mobilization of the sigmoid colon and rectum as far distally as possible, followed by division of the bowel at the junction of the sigmoid colon with the rectum. The preperitoneal space was then developed to allow the bilateral pelvic lymphadenectomy and RRP in a standard retropubic manner. The perineal dissection and completion of the rectal resection were performed prior to the bladder anastomosis. The levator ani muscles were approximated with 0 chromic suture to provide posterior support to the urethra. Following completion of the bladder anastomosis, the peritoneum was approximated to cover the rectal defect. In an effort to prevent the bladder from falling back into the rectal fossa, several 2-0 chromic sutures were used to secure the anterior bladder wall to the posterior side of the symphysis pubis. The sigmoid colostomy was brought out and matured in the left lower abdomen.

Postoperative pathological sections showed two morphologically distinct primary tumors, and the patient was diagnosed

with two synchronous pelvic malignancies: a T3N0M0 adenocarcinoma (Dukes' stage B) of the rectum and a T3N1M0 adenocarcinoma [Gleason grade 5 (2+3)] of the prostate (data not shown). The patient was received FOLFOX4 regimen for 12 cycles. The post-operative hospitalization time period of the patient was 16 days. After 24 months of regular follow-up, the patient remains asymptomatic.

Discussion

Synchronous primary carcinomas of the rectum and prostate are rare. DRE and colonoscopy are two relatively convenient methods of detecting rectal cancer (4). The mass location and whether it is mobile or fixed was evaluated to determine the resectability and select an appropriate surgical procedure. Using MRI and a transanal ultrasound, clinicians are able to characterize the tumor and identify tumor draining lymph nodes and distant metastasis.

However, the diagnostic value of DRE in primary care for un-palpable prostatic tumor is limited. Prostate cancer can be diagnosed early in the natural history of the disease by the detection of an elevated serum PSA, before the tumor is palpable on examination or causes symptoms. Although PSA, combined with DRE, provided higher specificity for prostate cancer screening (5), the elevation of PSA beyond the normal range may include benign prostate hyperplasia, old age, prostate trauma and prostate cancer (6). Clinicians should be aware of the possibility of synchronous primary rectal and prostate carcinomas as the delay in diagnosis of the second primary tumor was frequently the result of omission and poor awareness of multiple primary tumors (7). Although 75% of elderly males with a raised PSA received benign biopsy results (8), transanal ultrasound-guided prostate needle biopsy proved to be essential for a definitive diagnosis of multiple primary tumors, including both those in the rectum and prostate, if an elevated PSA level is detected in rectal cancer patient serum. In our patients, whose rectal carcinoma was detected first, the elevated PSA suggested the possibility of synchronous primary carcinomas of the rectum and prostate, which were confirmed by a subsequent biopsy and postoperative pathological sections of prostate. In our patients, it was possible that direct invasion of the primary rectal carcinoma into the prostate had freed PSA from the prostate tissue and thus elevated serum PSA levels. However, MRI and a direct comparison of pathological sections did not support this diagnosis.

The presence of an incidental primary malignancy in particular often changes patient management. When a patient with synchronous primary malignancies of the rectum and prostate was found, the recommended treatment was LAR or APR of the rectum and RRP. Published reports showed that simultaneous LAR or APR of the rectum and RRP may be performed safely (9,10). In our small series of male patients with synchronous primary carcinomas of the rectum and prostate, 2 patients were treated with LAR and RRP in the same operation, and 1 case was treated with APR and RRP in the same operation. No significant complications occurred in these patients. Results from the three patients suggested the morbidity from the combined procedure to be low.

The risk of fistula formation between the bowel and bladder due to the presence of adjacent, overlying anastomoses is our

major concern with combined RRP and LAR of the rectum. To minimize this risk, temporary diversion of the urinary and fecal streams should be attempted. Avoidance of any tension on either anastomosis, or the placement of an adjacent drain, and positioning of a pedicle of omentum between the bowel and bladder should also be attempted to minimize this risk. The risk of urinary incontinence is our major concern with regard to performing RRP with rectal APR. Such a risk can be minimized by putting the levators in near proximity behind the urethra after completion of the perineal resection.

In conclusion, to the best of our knowledge, these are the first three Chinese males with synchronous primary carcinomas of the rectum and prostate to be reported in the English literature. Our experience with the three cases of synchronous primary carcinomas of the rectum and prostate suggested that clinicians should be aware of the possibility of synchronous primary rectal and prostate carcinomas when an elevated PSA is detected in a patient with rectal carcinoma. Our findings also indicated that LAR or APR and RRP may safely be performed in a single operation.

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