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**Gastric adenosquamous carcinoma with an elevated serum level of alpha-fetoprotein: A case report**

Sun L *et al*. Gastric ASC positive for AFP

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**Abstract**

BACKGROUND

Gastric adenosquamous carcinoma (ASC) is rare and characterized by coexisting of adenocarcinoma andsquamous carcinoma within the same tumor. We present a female patient with gastric ASC who had an elevated serum level of alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), which decreased to normal levels after a laparoscopic distant radical gastrectomy in a short period. The clinicopathological features in AFP-producing gastric cancer (GC) are discussed, as well as potentially available prognostic predictors.

CASE SUMMARY

A 50-year-old woman presented to our department with a chief complain of a 6-mo history of bloating. She had no basic diseases including heart diseases and respiratory diseases, and she also denied any prior history of dysphagia, hematemesis, melena, rectal bleeding, hematochezia, or unintentional weight loss. Based on her symptoms, an esophagogastroduodenoscopy was performed, showing an annular cavity lesion 3 cm from the pylorus with a diameter of 6 cm. A biopsy of the lesion showed gastric ASC, whereas the pylorus biopsy showed normal mucosa. The patient further received an enhanced computed tomography scan which demonstrated an invasive lesion close to the pylorus with a still clear margin of the tumor to peripheral organs such as the pancreas and liver. Scattered lymph nodes were visible around, whereas no sign of liver metastasis was discovered. Serum tumor markers including carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), cancer antigen 199 (CA199), CA724, CA125, and CA242 were all normal, while the level of serum AFP increased to 172 ng/mL. A laparoscopic distant radical gastrectomy was performed after exclusion of surgical contraindications. Postoperative pathology results showed that the tumor displayed an ulcerated ASC phenotype (90% of medium to highly-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma, 10% of poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma. Surprisingly, the serum level of AFP decreased to normal level on post operation day 5. The tumor cells were positive for CK5/6, p63, and CEA, and negative for AFP and Epstein-Barr encoding region.

CONCLUSION

We presented a rare case of gastric ASC with elevated serum AFP level, which may be new subtype of AFP-producing GC. Follow-up detection of serum AFP might be a useful tool to predict patient prognosis.

**Key Words:** Gastric cancer; Gastric adenosquamous carcinoma; Alpha-fetoprotein; Case report

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**Core Tip:** Most patients diagnosed with gastric cancer (GC) have a pathological phenotype of adenocarcinoma, and gastric adenosquamous carcinoma (ASC) is rare. We presented a rare case of gastric ASC with elevated serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) level, which may be new subtype of AFP-producing GC. AFP-GC is an aggressive cancer with high incidence of liver or lymph node metastasis. Follow-up detection of serum AFP might be a useful tool to predict prognosis.

**INTRODUCTION**

It is well known that gastric cancer (GC) is the fourth most common cancer worldwide with a third highest incidence and mortality in China[1]. With a change in population structure and population growth, it is also suggested that the incidence of GC has increased by 25% between 2007 and 2017[2]. 1 in 78 women and 1 in 33 men developed GC over a lifetime[2]. Most patients diagnosed with gastric carcinoma had a pathological phenotype of adenocarcinoma which has been studied well over the last decades, and National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines also present a detailed management strategy for GC with a adenocarcinoma phenotype. However, there also exist other histological types of gastric carcinoma including primary gastric squamous cell carcinoma, carcinoid, and primary adenosquamous carcinoma (ASC) which is characterized by coexisting of adenocarcinoma and squamous carcinoma within the same tumor. Gastric ASC is rare and clinical features of ASC were described largely in case reports or case series.

**CASE PRESENTATION**

***Chief complaints***

A 50-year-old woman presented to our department with a chief complain of a 6-mo history of bloating.

***History of present illness***

Symptoms started 6-mo before presentation.

***History of past illness***

She had no basic diseases including heart diseases, respiratory diseases, active or chronic hepatits, liver cirrhosis, and she also denied any prior history of dysphagia, hematemesis, melena, rectal bleeding, hematochezia, or unintentional weight loss.

***Personal and family history***

The patient denied any family history of malignant tumors.

***Physical examination***

On physical examination, the vital signs were as follows: Body temperature, 36.7 °C; blood pressure, 125/76 mmHg; heart rate, 78 beats per min; respiratory rate, 18 breaths per min. Furthermore, the abdomen is flat without touching any lumps, without tenderness, rebound pain, or muscle tension. Digital anal examination was not performed.

***Laboratory examinations***

Serum tumor markers including carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), cancer antigen 199 (CA199), CA724, CA125, and CA242 were all normal, while the level of serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) increased to 172 ng/mL. Liver function indicators and pathogenic tests were all normal.

***Imaging examinations***

The patient further received an enhanced computed tomography scan which demonstrated an invasive lesion close to the pylorus with a still clear margin of the tumor to peripheral organs such as the pancreas and liver (Figure 1). Scattered lymph nodes were visible around, whereas no sign of liver metastasis was discovered.

**FINAL DIAGNOSIS**

Combined with the patient’s medical history, the final diagnosis was ASC.

**TREATMENT**

A laparoscopic distant radical gastrectomy was performed after exclusion of surgical contraindications.

**OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP**

Postoperative pathology results showed that the tumor displayed an ulcerated ASC phenotype, 90% of medium to highly-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma, 10% of poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma (Figure 2A) and metastatic lymph nodes (Figure 2B). Surprisingly, the serum level of AFP decreased to normal level on post operation day 5. The tumor cells were positive for CK5/6, p63, and CEA, and negative for AFP (Figure 2C) and Epstein-Barr encoding region.

**DISCUSSION**

In this case report, we presented a female patient with gastric ASC who had an elevated serum level of AFP. Although immunohistochemistry staining results for AFP protein in tumor tissues were negative, serum AFP level decreased to normal level after a laparoscopic distant radical gastrectomy in a short period. Therefore, it is possible that gastric ASC in our patient may be accompanied with or even produces soluble AFP. As far as we know, this is the first case of gastric ASC with elevated AFP level partly due to a very low incidence of gastric ASC, which was suggested to account for less than 1% of all gastric malignancies[3]. The whole story of gastric ASC has not been fully elucidated and only two case series with a total of 287 cases summarized clinicopathological features of gastric ASC[4]. The diagnosis of gastric ASC is supported by the presence of both actinic cheilitis (AC) and ASC components with squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) accounting for at least 25% of tumors. In our case, SCC component accounted for approximately 90% of tumor. In addition, the location of tumor in our case was close to pylorus instead of cardia or esophagus, which was in consistent with previous studies showing the most common location of lower third for gastric ASC[4]. No evidence of other AC or SCC was found elsewhere in the body which further confirmed the diagnosis of gastric ASC for our case.

It was suggested that gastric ASC was an extremely aggressive cancer and distant metastasis was usually found, with liver being the most common location for distant metastasis[3,4]. Detailed analysis showed that both AC and SCC components were capable for distant metastasis. The T stage in our case was T4 which was inconsistent with previous study showing that 52.7% cases were stage T4. Lymph node metastasis also occurred in our case with AC component but not SCC component found in metastatic lymph nodes. It is interesting that AC component in our case only accounted for 10% of the tumor but played a predominant role in lymph node metastasis.

Radical resection of tumor remains the optimal treatment for patients without distant metastasis, and the following adjuvant therapy has not been established. Whether to choose chemotherapy or radiotherapy or a combination largely depends on the predominant component presented in gastric ASC. Due to personal reason, this patient refused to receive to any further chemotherapy or radiotherapy. The prognosis of gastric ASC was worse than typical gastric AC with a low 3-year overall survival ranging from 15.4%-32.4%[3-5]. The patient in this report died one year after operation.

Based on the change of serum AFP in this patient before and after operation, we speculated that gastric ASC in this patient may be a new subtype of AFP-producing GC (AFPGC). Commonly, increased serum level of AFP could be seen in AFPGC or in hepatoid adenocarcinoma of the stomach (HAS). AFPGC is defined as primary GC with serum AFP level more than 20 ng/mL or positive immunohistochemistry staining of AFP in the tumor. The diagnosis of HAS is mainly dependent on the pathological character of hepatocellular carcinoma-like differentiation of GC. We didn’t find any proof of HAS in our case and the biological behavior in our case also partly matched those found in AFPGC. The most common location of AFPGC was gastric antrumand corpus[6], and the serum level of AFP predicted the 5-year overall survival[7]. AFPGC is also an aggressive cancer with high incidence of liver or lymph node metastasis[7]. We identified an elevation of serum AFP 6 mo after surgery in this patient, and the level of AFP remained high 3 mo before his death. No evidence of liver metastasis was identified during the follow-up period.

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, we presented a rare case of gastric ASC with elevated serum AFP level, which may be new subtype of AFP-producing GC. Follow-up detection of serum AFP might be a useful tool to predict patient prognosis.

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**Footnotes**

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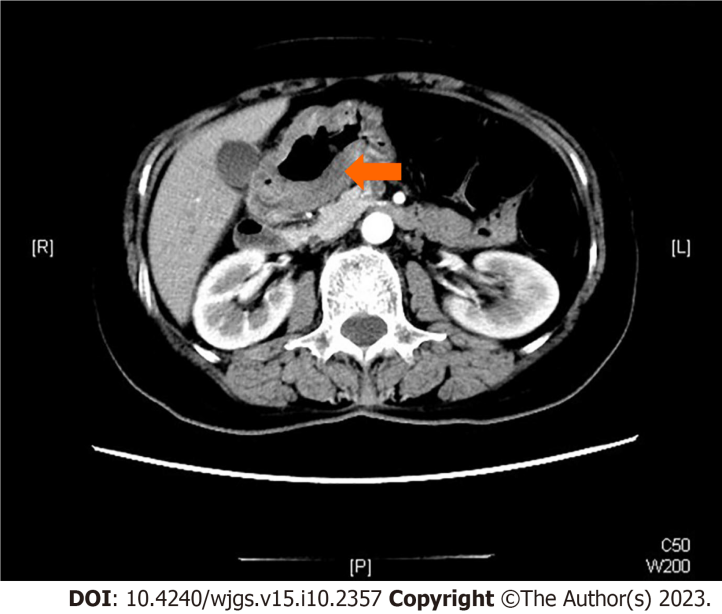
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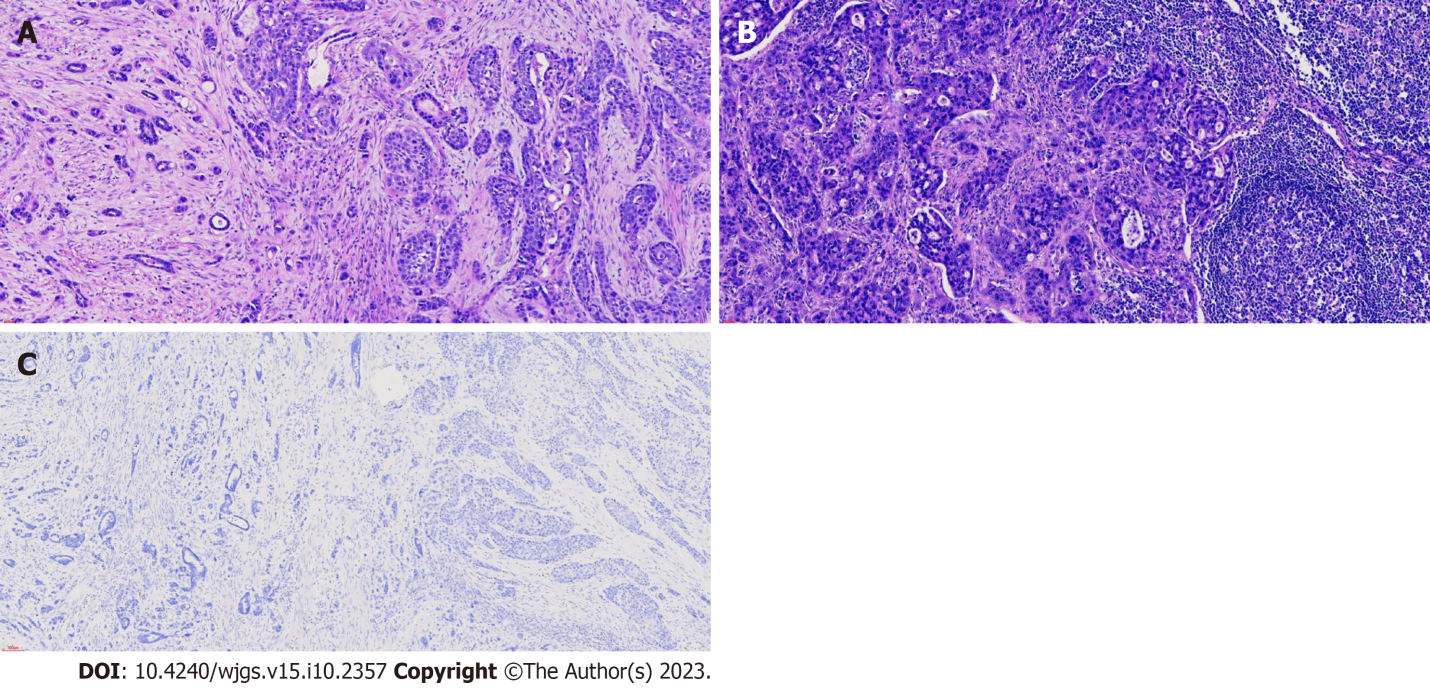
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**Figure Legends**



**Figure 1 Enhanced computed tomography examination of the abdomen.** Invasive lesion close to the pylorus can be seen, and the edges between the tumor and peripheral organs such as the pancreas and liver are still clear (arrow).



**Figure 2** **Histopathological analysis and immunohistochemical examination.** A and B:Histopathological analysis and immunohistochemical examination of the resected specimen. Gastric adenosquamous carcinoma (20 ×), lymph node metastasis (20 ×); C: Immunohistochemistry staining for alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) of the resected specimen. Immunohistochemistry staining for AFP (10 ×).



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