

Clinicopathological Characteristics and Surgical Outcomes of Poorly-Differentiated Colorectal Carcinoma

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Abstract : Background/Aim : In this study, the clinicopathological characteristics and prognostic factors of poorly-differentiated colorectal carcinoma were compared with those of well-moderately differentiated colorectal carcinoma. Results : Poorly-differentiated colorectal carcinoma accounted for 2.5% of all colorectal cancers. Compared with well-moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma, the poorly-differentiated carcinoma was located predominantly in the right side of the colon, and had more deeply invaded the colon wall. The 5-year overall survival rate for the patients with poorly-differentiated carcinoma was significantly worse than the rate for those with well-moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma (58% vs 78%, $p=0.0064$). However, in cases of curative surgery, no marked difference was found between the two groups (71% vs 82%, $p=0.15$). Risk ratios using a Cox hazards model identified five factors as independent prognostic features significantly affecting the 5-year overall survival rates in patients with poorly-differentiated colorectal carcinoma : lymph node metastasis, hepatic metastasis, peritoneal dissemination, curability via a surgical resection, and depth of invasion. However, the diagnosis of poorly-differentiated carcinoma itself was not risk factor. Conclusions : Patients with poorly-differentiated colorectal adenocarcinoma can expect a similar prognosis as patients with well-moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma if curative surgery is possible.

Key words : Colorectal Carcinoma, Poorly-Differentiated Adenocarcinoma, Prognosis Clinicopathological Study