

A Retrospective Histopathological Analysis of Appendiceal Tumors for 10 Years

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Objective: To evaluate the incidence of appendiceal tumors in different sex and age groups.

Design: A Retrospective Study.

Setting: Pathology Department, Bahrain Defence Force Hospital, Bahrain.

Method: A retrospective review of 2,310 appendectomy specimens submitted to the Pathology Department between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2015.

Result: During the study period, 2,310 appendectomy specimens were reviewed; 19 (0.8%) of the samples were histologically diagnosed as appendiceal tumors. Of the 19 appendiceal tumors, 9 (47%) were carcinoid, 6 (32%) were benign, including mucinous cystadenoma and neuroma and 4 (21%) were malignant. The mean age of carcinoid tumors is 35 years, ranging from 14 to 51 years. The mean age of malignant appendiceal tumors is 46 years, ranging from 30 to 60 years. Appendiceal tumors were found to be more common in males than in females. The male to female ratio is 2:1 for both carcinoid and benign tumors and 3:1 for malignant tumors.

Conclusion: Appendiceal tumors are rare. The most common tumors are carcinoid tumors. In some cases, an appendectomy alone is a sufficient treatment for a tumor. However, in cases of malignancy, a right hemicolectomy is required.