

# The Clinical Utility of Ki-67 in Assessing Tumor Biology and Aggressiveness in Patients with Appendiceal Carcinoid Tumors



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## Introduction

The correlation of Ki-67, a growth fraction marker of cell proliferation, with tumor biology and survival in patients with appendiceal carcinoid tumors remains unknown..

## Methods

- A retrospective chart review was performed of 37 patients with appendiceal carcinoid tumors who underwent operative intervention from 1991 – 2008.
- MIB-1, a monoclonal antibody of Ki-67 measuring its expression, was used to determine cell proliferation and correlated with clinical and histological parameters.
- MIB-1 index was based on the WHO (World Health Organization) classification.

Table 1: Demographic Data

Mean Age (years)	48
Female (%)	67.6
Tumor Cell Types (%)	
Typical	62.1
Tubular	10.8
Unspecified	27.0
Location (%)	
Tip	40.5
Base	2.7
Wall	32.4
Unspecified	24.3

## Results

- Table 1 demonstrates patient demographic and tumor characterization
- Increased MIB proliferative index did not significantly correlate with tumor size > 2cm (Table 2)
- MIB index did not significantly correlate with metastasis on presentation or survival (Figures 1 and 2).
- However, a slight decreasing trend was observed in survival with increased MIB index.
- At median follow-up of 32 months, there were 5 mortalities and 2 recurrences.

Table 2: Tumor Size vs. MIB-1 Index

Tumor size	MIB <2%	MIB 2-15%	MIB >15%
<2cm	20	3	1
>2cm	3	0	0
Unspecified	6	2	2

Figure 1: Metastatic Disease on Presentation vs. MIB-1 Index

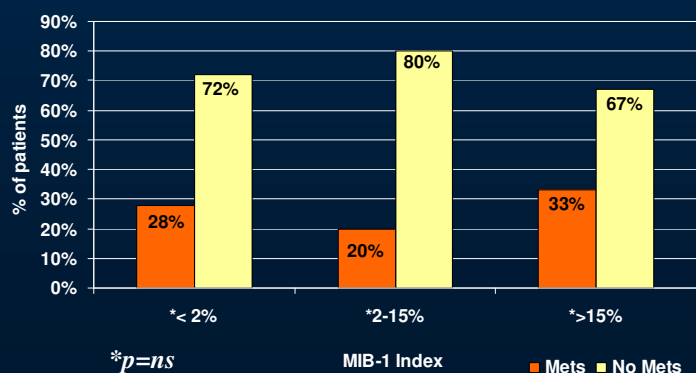
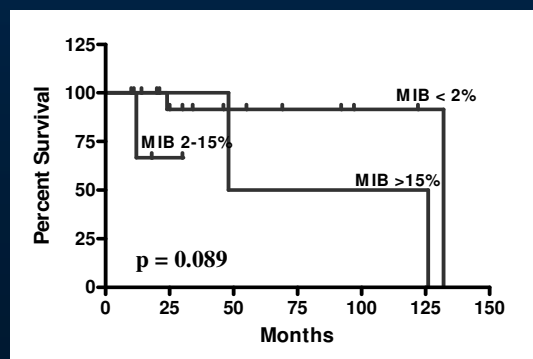


Figure 2: Survival vs. MIB-1 Index



## Conclusion

- No significant correlation was demonstrated between Ki-67 and tumor size>2cm or presentation with metastatic disease.
- At 32-month follow-up, no significant association between Ki-67 and survival was demonstrated.
- While further investigation is needed, Ki67 does not appear to correlate with tumor aggressiveness or survival in patients with appendiceal carcinoid tumor.