

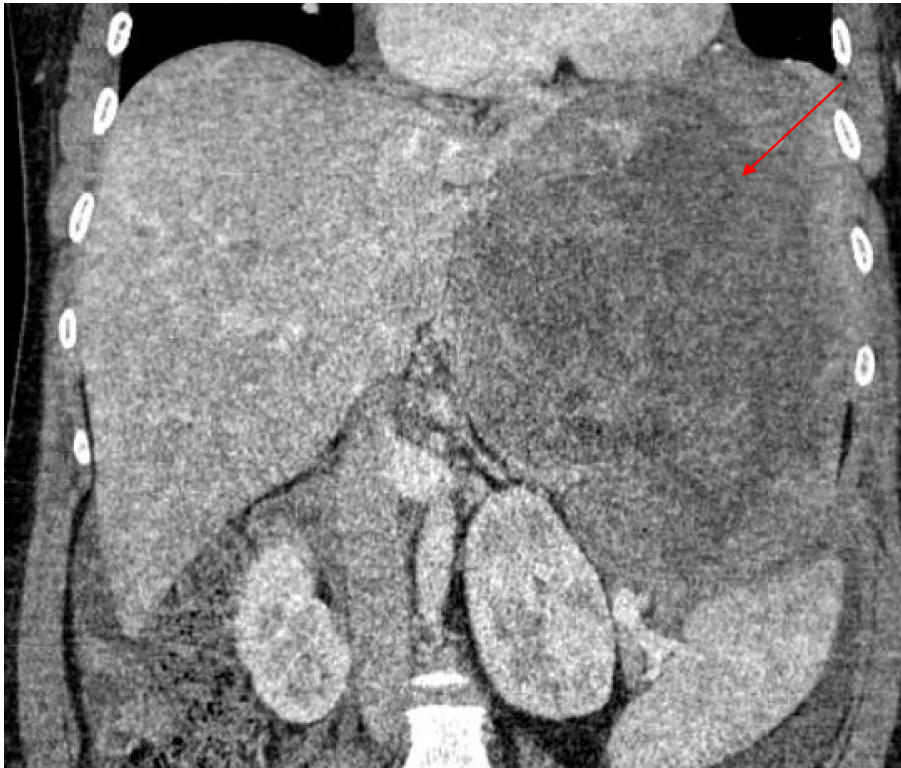
**Case presentation**  
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# Case Presentation

- 32 year old woman with no medical problems
- She was 21 weeks pregnant when she presented to a community hospital with left sided abdominal pain and cough for about one month
- Symptoms started when she was 16 weeks pregnant
- Initial ultrasound showed a suspicious mass at the stomach

# Case Presentation- Imaging at presentation



**CT of the abdomen and pelvis:** 21.4 x 11.1 x 16.3 cm gastric mass invading the spleen as well as multiple liver lesions



# Case Presentation

- Due to worsening symptoms she underwent an exploratory laparotomy with partial gastrectomy and splenectomy with resection of the tumor
- During surgery there was tumor capsule rupture and it was a piecemeal resection
- She also had biopsy of the liver lesions



# Case Presentation

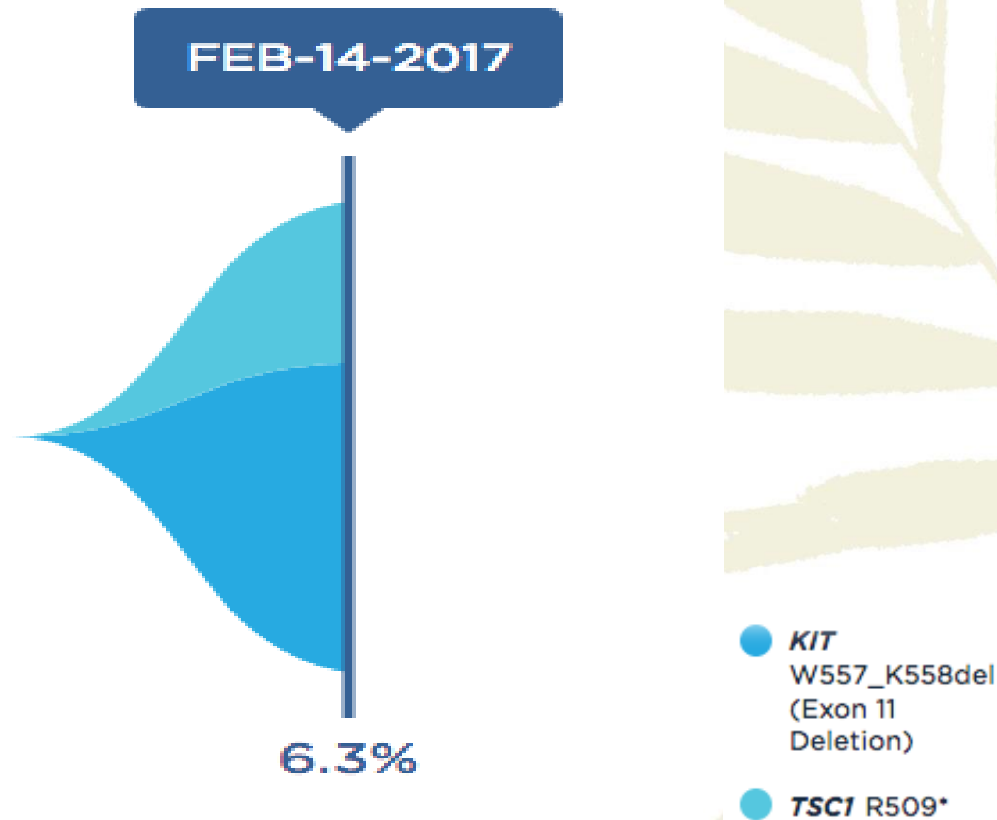
- Pathology
  - Gastric mass (24cm)
    - **Gastrointestinal stromal tumor, 37 mitoses/50 HPF**
    - 30% necrosis, 70% viable
    - Mutational status- KIT exon 11 mutation
  - Liver biopsy
    - Gastrointestinal stromal tumor



# Case Presentation- Management

- Due to surgical complications she was transferred to our center for further management of her condition
- We checked circulating tumor DNA at the time and we detected the presence of the same KIT exon 11 mutation, W557-K558 deletion

# Circulating tumor DNA before treatment



**KIT exon 11 mutation W557\_K558del was detected in 6.3% of total circulating DNA**



# Case Presentation- Management

- Due to high tumor proliferation rate in tumors with KIT exon 11 mutation, codon W557- K558 deletion we initiated Imatinib during her **26<sup>th</sup>** week of gestation
- We initiated Gleevec at 100mg daily escalated every four days to 400mg daily
- Required one day off Imatinib for increased liver enzymes one week into the 400mg dose
- Good tolerance overall





# Case Presentation

- At 29 weeks of gestation she experienced premature labor and Imatinib was held for planned C-section
- Uncomplicated c- section at 30 weeks of gestation
- Imatinib was restarted 6 days post partum
- Preterm baby boy discharged from the neonatal intensive care unit in stable health two months later
- Ongoing response to Imatinib one year later

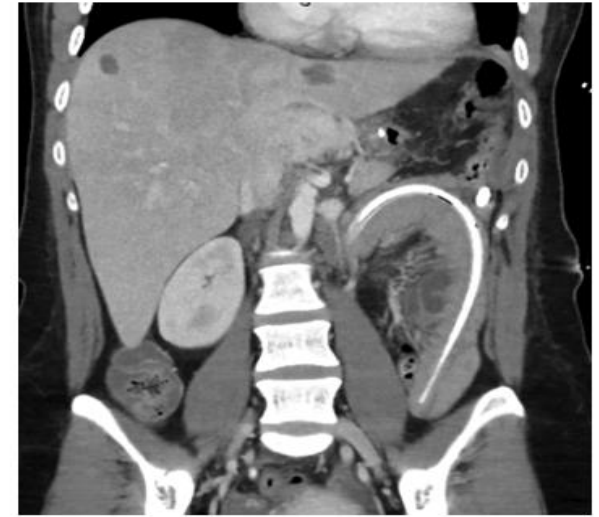
# Response of the liver lesions over time



Immediately after the C-section



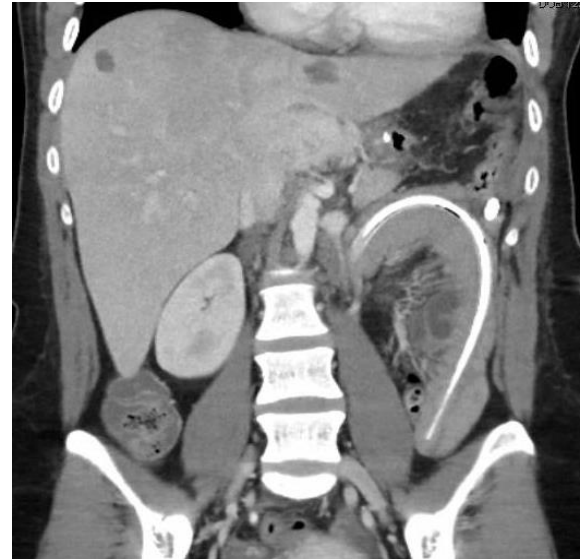
Two months later



Three months later



Six months later



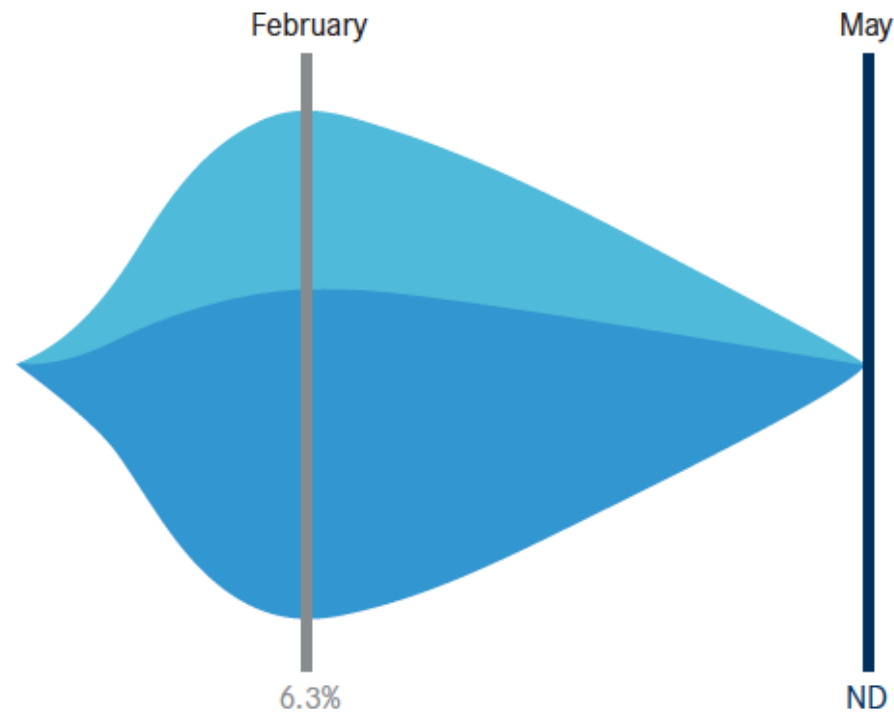
Nine months later



Twelve months later



# Circulating tumor DNA three months after therapy



**Decrease of c-KIT Exon 11 mutation from 6.3% of Total Circulating Tumor DNA to nondetectable three months after starting Imatinib**



# Conclusions

- Cases of GIST in pregnancy have only been scarcely reported
- Surgical excision if feasible during pregnancy and TKIs postpartum is the most described approach in published cases
- However, insufficient evidence to conclude that Imatinib can cause fatal developmental effects especially if exposure occurs after the first trimester



# Conclusions

- Different KIT mutations have different risk potentials
- Initiation of TKI therapy in pregnancy should be individualized
- Women who want to become pregnant should have a discussion with their oncologist first about all the potential risks and possible options
- Circulating tumor DNA may become a surrogate marker of response in the future, especially in situations like pregnancy when exposure to radiation from CT and PET should be limited



**Thank you**