

INCIDENCE OF GASTRIC NEUROENDOCRINE TUMORS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC ATROPHIC AUTOIMMUNE GASTRITIS

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A prospective cohort study of 176 patients with chronic autoimmune atrophic gastritis found an annual cumulative incidence of type I gastric neuroendocrine neoplasms of 3.2% over a median 5-year follow-up.

KEY POINTS

- After 1032 person-years of follow-up, 33 of 176 patients with autoimmune gastritis developed type I gastric neuroendocrine neoplasms, yielding an incidence rate of 0.032 person-years.
- Circulating gastrin levels were significantly higher in patients who developed neuroendocrine neoplasms compared to those who did not (median 992 pg/mL vs 688 pg/mL, $p=0.03$).
- Circulating chromogranin A levels were also significantly elevated in patients with neuroendocrine neoplasms (median 227 ng/mL vs 174 ng/mL, $p=0.01$).
- At enrollment, 65.9% of patients had enterochromaffin-like cell hyperplasia, with varying patterns including simple/linear, micronodular, and macronodular forms.
- The authors conclude that type I gastric neuroendocrine neoplasms represent a non-negligible complication in autoimmune gastritis patients and are associated with hypergastrinemia and elevated chromogranin A.

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