

CHARACTERISING GASTRIC INTESTINAL METAPLASIA IN A POPULATION PREDOMINANTLY DERIVED OF EUROPEAN DIASPORA IN AUSTRALIA

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Poster

Oesophagus

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In a retrospective Australian tertiary centre study of 13,987 individuals undergoing gastroscopy, 9.4% had gastric intestinal metaplasia, which was more common in migrants and associated with significantly higher rates of dysplasia or adenocarcinoma progression.

KEY POINTS

- Among 1320 patients with gastric intestinal metaplasia, 7.2% were diagnosed with dysplasia or adenocarcinoma compared to 0.5% in those without metaplasia ($p < 0.001$).
- In multivariable analysis, positive family history of gastric cancer (HR 4.84, 95%CI 1.47-15.99) and extensive metaplasia involving the gastric corpus (HR 8.11, 95%CI 2.92-22.56) were significant independent risk factors for progression to dysplasia or adenocarcinoma.
- Patients with gastric intestinal metaplasia were older (mean 64.6 vs 54.0 years) and more likely born outside Australia (64.5% vs 41.0%), with enrichment from Southern Europe (21.9%), Eastern Europe (14.8%), and Eastern Asia (7.8%).
- This single-centre study followed patients from 2010-2023 with mean follow-up of 7.3 years using statewide cancer registry linkage.

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