

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF TWO SERUM-BASED SCORING SYSTEMS FOR EARLY GASTRIC CANCER AND PRECANCEROUS LESION SCREENING IN A COMMUNITY-BASED POPULATION

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Poster

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A community-based study in China comparing two serum-based gastric cancer screening methods found that a new scoring system significantly reduced missed diagnoses in low-risk groups compared to the ABC method, while both performed similarly in medium- and high-risk populations.

KEY POINTS

- Among 7,304 asymptomatic participants screened in Hangzhou, China, the new scoring system would miss only 1 of 11 gastric cancers (9.09%) in the low-risk group, compared to 8 of 11 (72.73%) missed by the ABC method ($p=0.009$).
- Both screening systems showed similar gastric cancer detection rates in medium- and high-risk groups: ABC 1.58% versus new scoring 1.77% ($p=1.000$), with 10 of 11 cancers detected being early-stage.
- The new scoring system classified 40.58% of participants as medium- or high-risk requiring endoscopy, compared to only 9.44% by the ABC method, suggesting different risk stratification thresholds.
- ROC analysis showed higher AUC for the new scoring system (0.60 vs 0.51), and the new scoring system detected significantly more atrophic gastritis cases in the high-risk subgroup (29.87% vs 16.33%).
- The authors conclude that the new scoring system may be more effective for population-based gastric cancer screening in resource-limited settings, though further validation in larger cohorts is needed.

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