

CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS ASSOCIATED GASTRIC CANCER: A LARGE-SCALE STUDY AT A TERTIARY INSTITUTION IN KOREA

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A prospective cohort study of 4,586 South Korean gastric cancer patients found that EBV-positive cases (9.9%) had significantly better overall and gastric cancer-specific survival than EBV-negative cases.

KEY POINTS

- EBV-positive gastric cancer was independently associated with lower mortality risk in multivariate analysis (HR 0.537, $p=0.023$) and showed significantly better overall survival ($p=0.016$) and gastric cancer-specific survival ($p=0.005$).
- EBV-positive cases were more common in males (88.6% vs 63.5%, $p<0.001$), located predominantly in proximal stomach (80.5% vs 41.5%, $p<0.001$), and presented at lower cancer stage (69.3% stage 1 vs 60.6%, $p=0.001$).
- EBV-positive tumors showed higher proportion of undifferentiated histology (64.5% vs 48.8%, $p<0.001$) despite better prognosis.
- This prospective study from Seoul National University Bundang Hospital enrolled patients from 2003 to 2023 and may inform prognostic stratification for gastric cancer patients undergoing EBV testing.

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