

## GASTRIC DYSPLASIA IDENTIFIED IN RANDOM GASTRIC BIOPSIES: THE INFLUENCE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN THE PRESENCE OF A LESION

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Poster

Oesophagus

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**In patients with gastric dysplasia detected in random biopsies, 15.6% developed endoscopically visible lesions during follow-up, with *Helicobacter pylori* infection and regular alcohol consumption independently predicting lesion presence.**

### KEY POINTS

- A retrospective cohort of 96 patients with gastric dysplasia in random biopsies underwent high-definition endoscopy with narrow band imaging at baseline and during surveillance follow-up.
- Endoscopically visible lesions were found in 5.2% at baseline evaluation and 10.4% during follow-up endoscopy, with 80% of identified lesions located in the antrum.
- *Helicobacter pylori* infection at index endoscopy was an independent predictor of visible lesions at follow-up (OR 9.284, 95%CI 1.724-49.979,  $p=0.009$ ).
- Regular alcohol consumption of 25 grams or more daily was an independent predictor of visible lesions at follow-up (OR 5.025, 95%CI 1.136-22.222,  $p=0.033$ ).
- Grade of dysplasia, biopsy location, and family history of gastric cancer were not associated with lesion presence during follow-up.

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