gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

H. pylori and gastric cancer: Where do we stand and is it still a problem?

Marcis Leja

UEG Week Barcelona 2026 | Presentation

Digestive Oncology | Stomach & H. Pylori | Paediatrics

October 20, 2026

Despite declining incidence rates, the absolute number of gastric cancer cases and deaths is expected to nearly double globally by 2050 due to aging populations, prompting development of European screening guidelines for Helicobacter pylori eradication in adults.

KEY POINTS

- Gastric cancer ranks third among preventable cancers after lung and liver cancers, and while incidence has declined for decades in many countries, the absolute number of new cases and deaths is projected to nearly double globally.
- Less than half of the global population is now infected with Helicobacter pylori, down from previously half, though childhood infection rates remain unchanged.
- Major increases in gastric cancer cases are expected from Africa and less developed territories by 2050, driven by aging and growing populations.
- The 2022 European Council recommendations included gastric cancer for the first time, endorsing screen-and-treat strategies for Helicobacter pylori or surveillance of precancerous lesions.
- Multiple European studies are ongoing or planned, including pilots in Latvia and Slovenia, and new European guidelines for gastric cancer primary prevention are anticipated by the end of next year.
- The speaker stated in discussion that European guidelines do not recommend childhood eradication, with the upcoming EU guidelines potentially starting from age 18, and that quadruple therapy is currently the best treatment option.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/438fdfec-d150-11f1-b6e2-daaa6dbee0a2

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.