

LONG-TERM OUTCOMES AND PREDICTIVE FACTORS OF TUMOR GROWTH IN GASTRIC SUBMUCOSAL TUMOR LESS THAN 2 CM

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Poster

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A retrospective study of 1,519 patients with gastric submucosal tumors smaller than 2 cm managed per Japanese guidelines found favorable long-term outcomes with 100% disease-specific survival at 5 years and rare tumor growth, particularly in lesions under 1 cm.

KEY POINTS

- Tumor growth occurred in only 3.8% of lesions during a median 5.3-year endoscopic follow-up, with initial tumor size being the only predictive factor (1% for lesions under 1 cm versus 14% for lesions 1 cm or larger).
- Among 33 patients who underwent resection, pathological diagnoses included 4 high-risk GISTs, 1 intermediate-risk GIST, 15 low-risk GISTs, 9 very low-risk GISTs, and 3 schwannomas.
- Five-year disease-specific survival was 100% and overall survival was 86% for all patients with gastric submucosal tumors smaller than 2 cm managed according to guidelines.
- EUS-guided fine needle aspiration biopsy achieved 87% success rate for histological diagnosis compared to 12% for standard biopsy.
- The authors suggest that tumor growth in lesions under 1 cm is rare enough that extended follow-up intervals may be considered.

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