

IMPACT OF HOMOLOGOUS RECOMBINATION DEFICIENCY ON CHEMOTHERAPY OUTCOMES IN YOUNG ADULTS WITH GASTRIC CANCER

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Poster

Oesophagus

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In patients aged 39 years or younger with advanced gastric cancer, homologous recombination deficiency was associated with significantly shorter survival and treatment duration compared to HRD-negative patients in a Japanese genomic database study.

KEY POINTS

- Among 140 patients aged ≤ 39 years with advanced or recurrent gastric or gastroesophageal junction cancer, HRD was identified in 23 patients (16.4%).
- HRD-positive patients treated with first-line platinum-doublet chemotherapy had significantly shorter time to treatment failure (8.6 vs. 15.9 months, $P = 0.041$) and overall survival (13.6 vs. 22.0 months, $P = 0.033$) compared to HRD-negative patients.
- HRD was not associated with elevated tumor mutation burden (median 2.0 Muts/Mb in both groups) or MSI-high status (no MSI-high cases observed).
- The authors suggest HRD may indicate poor prognosis in younger gastric cancer patients, contrasting with favorable responses seen in older cohorts or other cancer types, and propose age-specific therapeutic strategies may be needed.

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