

ENDOSCOPIC AND HISTOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GASTRIC MUCOSA THAT DEVELOP GASTRIC CANCER MORE THAN 10 YEARS AFTER ERADICATION OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI

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Poster

Stomach & H. Pylori

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A retrospective study comparing 42 gastric cancer cases discovered more than 10 years after H. pylori eradication with 84 matched controls found that extensive endoscopic mucosal atrophy and intestinal metaplasia patterns were associated with cancer development.

KEY POINTS

- Gastric cancers were detected an average of 13.8 years after eradication (mean age at eradication 61.3 years, mean age at cancer discovery 75.1 years), with the longest interval being 22 years.
- Pattern 4 endoscopic findings (atrophy and intestinal metaplasia exceeding the lesser curvature of the gastric body) were significantly more common in the cancer group, while patterns 2 or 3 were more common in controls ($P < 0.01$).
- The cancers discovered were on average 10.9 cm, mainly slightly depressed differentiated cancers located at the lower or middle stomach.
- More severe atrophy and intestinal metaplasia at the greater curvature of the antrum (by updated Sydney system) were observed in the cancer group.
- This material is most relevant to gastroenterologists managing long-term surveillance strategies after H. pylori eradication.

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