EXAMINING THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN RACE, GENDER, AND GASTRIC INTESTINAL METAPLASIA IN CANCER DEVELOPMENT

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A retrospective study of 378 patients with gastric intestinal metaplasia found that race, particularly Asian ethnicity, was significantly associated with gastric cancer development, while gender showed no significant impact.

KEY POINTS

- Among 378 patients with gastric intestinal metaplasia followed from 2009-2023, 72 developed gastric cancer over 14 years, with racial distribution of 33% Asian, 21.6% Hispanic, 19% White, and 27.7% African American.
- Logistic regression analysis revealed a statistically significant association between race and gastric cancer incidence ($p < 0.001$), with increased odds in Asian patients (Coefficient: 0.68, $p<0.05$).
- Gender did not demonstrate a significant association with gastric cancer development ($p = 0.847$) in this cohort.
- Chi-square testing confirmed the significant association between race and gastric cancer (Chi-square = 37.83, $p < 0.001$).
- The authors suggest these findings emphasize the potential importance of considering race in tailoring interventions and screenings for at-risk populations with gastric intestinal metaplasia.

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