

Management of gastric preneoplastic lesions (MAPS 3) - what's new? With Mario Dinis-Ribeiro (Part 1)

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Podcast Episode

Stomach & H. Pylori

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The ESGE MAPS III guidelines provide updated recommendations on screening, surveillance, and management of gastric premalignant lesions and early cancer in Europe, with new guidance on family screening and age limits.

KEY POINTS

- The guidelines recommend *Helicobacter pylori* testing for first-degree relatives of gastric cancer patients between ages 20 and 30, and upper endoscopy at age 45 or 10 years before the affected relative's diagnosis age.
- In Europe, population-based gastric cancer screening is recommended only in intermediate-risk regions where it is cost-effective, with most European countries classified as low-risk where screening is not advised.
- Surveillance for premalignant lesions should be based on extent of atrophic changes and intestinal metaplasia throughout the stomach, not on patient ethnicity or geography.
- The guidelines set an upper age limit of 80 years for screening and surveillance, or earlier if life expectancy is limited by comorbidities.
- The discussion is relevant for gastroenterologists and endoscopists seeking to improve recognition and reporting of gastric premalignant lesions in clinical practice.

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