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Summary

CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES AND PROGNOSIS OF EARLY-ONSET T1 CRC PATIENTS

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Colorectal

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Analysis of 4673 T1 colorectal cancers from Japan found that early-onset cases (diagnosed under age 50) had higher lymph node metastasis rates and were more often rectal and protruded-type tumors compared to later-onset cases, though disease-free survival did not differ.

KEY POINTS

- Among 4673 T1 colorectal cancer cases treated 2009-2016, 7.5% were early-onset (under age 50 years)
- Lymph node metastasis frequency decreased with increasing age at diagnosis, from 10.0% in patients under 50 years to 4.6% in those 80 years or older (P<0.05)
- Early-onset tumors were more frequently located in the rectum (44.1% vs 12.0% in oldest group) and of protruded macroscopic type (62.2% vs 45.9%), with both proportions declining across older age groups
- Five-year disease-free survival did not differ significantly between early-onset (98.7%) and late-onset (94.3%) T1 colorectal cancer
- The authors interpret the higher lymph node metastasis rate as suggesting greater biological malignant potential in early-onset disease, though the study was limited to T1 stage tumors

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