

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PROGNOSIS FOR EARLY-ONSET GASTRIC CANCER

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A Japanese population-based registry study of 18,436 gastric cancer patients found that early-onset gastric cancer (age under 40) was characterized by higher female predominance and undifferentiated histology, but age itself was not an independent prognostic factor.

KEY POINTS

- Among 158 patients under age 40 with gastric cancer, 59% were female compared to 27% in the 40-69 age group, and 80% had undifferentiated histology versus 38% in the older group.
- Early-onset gastric cancer patients were less frequently detected by annual medical check-up (26% vs 39%) and less often found incidentally during follow-up for other diseases (6% vs 16%).
- Overall survival did not differ between early-onset and non-early-onset groups by Kaplan-Meier analysis, and patients under 40 with localized stage disease had significantly better prognosis than older patients.
- Multivariate analysis showed that sex, clinical stage, and pathological classification—but not age under 40—were independent factors influencing overall survival.
- This registry study addresses a knowledge gap regarding early-onset gastric cancer characteristics and outcomes in a large population-based cohort.

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