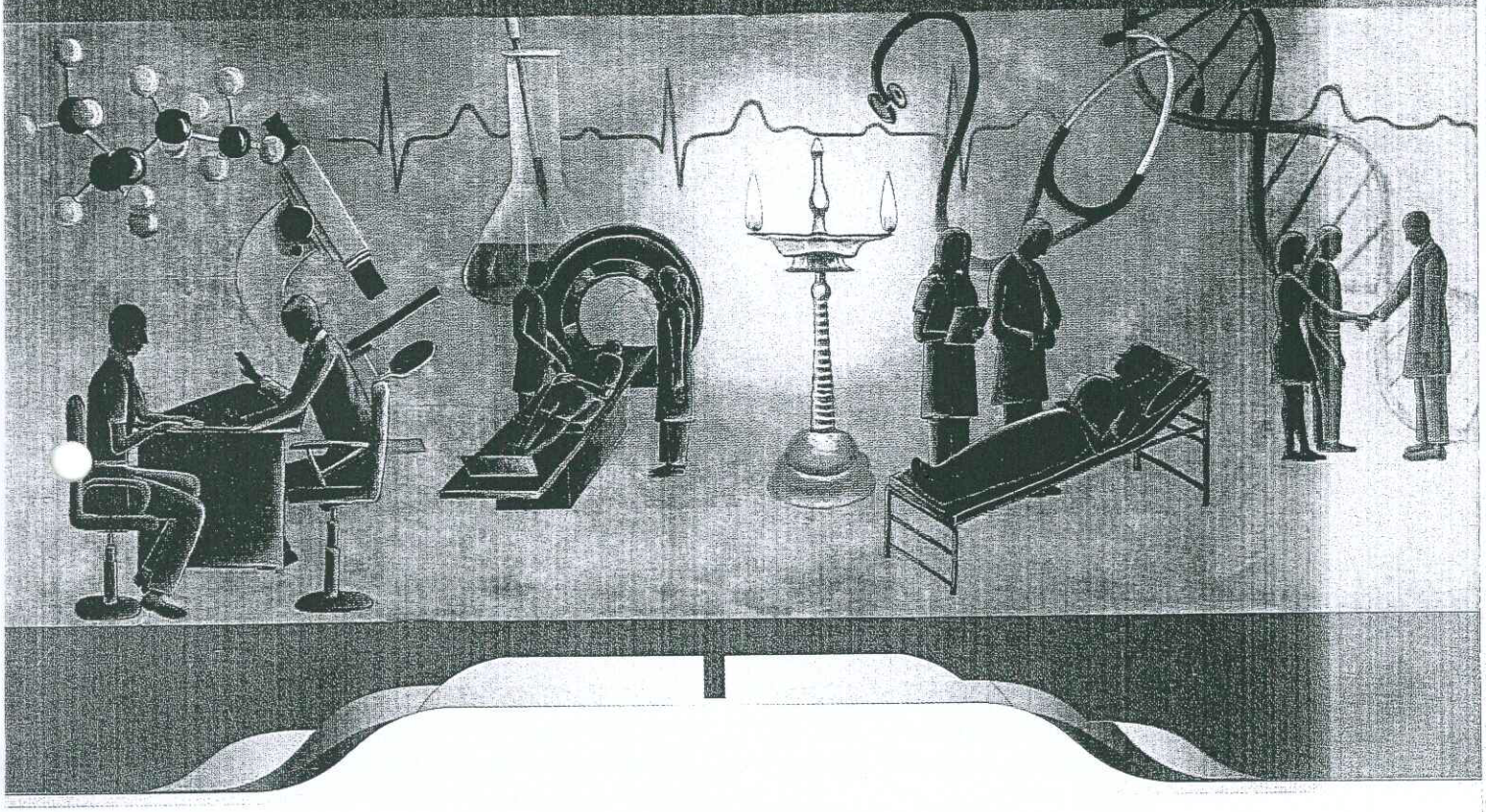
CEYLON COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS



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Clinicopathologic features of patients with gastric carcinoma and status of Helicobacter pylori infection

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Introduction & Objectives

Gastric cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related mortality and the fourth most common cancer globally. This study was conducted to examine the clinicopathologic features of gastric cancer patients and to investigate the status of H. pylori infection.

Methodology

Twenty patients who were diagnosed as having gastric cancer were enrolled in this study. Specimens and clinicopathologic features of the patients were collected at 2 teaching hospitals. The stored serum of each patient with gastric cancer was tested for the presence of IgG antibody to H. pylori.

Results

The median age of patients was 59 years with peak incidence of tumors in fifth decade of life. The male to female ratio was 13:7. Non-cardia gastric cancer was present in 60% (12/20). The histology type revealed the intestinal type (70%;14/20) to be the most prevalent. TNM classification showed 10%, 10%, 35%, and 45% patients with T1, T2, T3, and T4 tumors, respectively. Lymph node metastasis was 25% of patients for each N0, N1, N2 and N3. Distal metastasis was detected in 20% of patients while it could not be assessed in 25%. Proportion of H. pylori infection was high in gastric cancer patients (85%) compared to healthy control group (75%). H. pylori infections were detected in 92.8% (13/14) and 66.6% (4/6) of intestinal type and diffuse type gastric cancer respectively.

Conclusion

The prevalence of H. pylori in intestinal type gastric cancer was higher than in diffuse type gastric cancer in this population.