The incidence of gastric cancer in Portugal is high and it was demonstrated that in the north of Portugal the gastric cancer has a higher incidence. The purpose of this analysis is to describe the clinicopathologic features of gastric cancer in a Central Hospital in Lisbon in the last 8 years, and compare those with similar features attributed to east and west countries.

MATERIAL E MÉTODOS: We analyzed 464 patients with gastric adenocarcinoma according to the anatomical location, clinical stage and pathological classification (Lauren).

RESULTADOS: In the total gastric cancers, 30 were located in the cardia, 11 in the fundus, 131 in the body, 255 in the antrum and 37 were multicentric. Histologically, 461 cancer were adenocarcinoma (52% intestinal type; 26% diffuse type; 16% mixed morphology and 6% unclassified) and 3 were mixed adenoneuroendocrine carcinoma (MANEC). The Clinical stage (TNM) of the patients was: stage 0 (Tis) 1%, stage I 17%, stage II 24%, stage III 38%, stage IV 20%; in 63% of patients a radical surgery was performed.

DISCUSSÃO: In conclusion, the results of our institution have clinical and pathologic resemblance with the gastric cancer of the eastern countries. This should direct us in an equivalent oncosurgical approach.

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TÍTULO: Gastric cancer in Portugal: Where do we stand, East or West?

OBJECTIVO:

INTRODUÇÃO: The incidence of gastric cancer in Portugal is high and the environmental factors are the main risk, as diet in-