TÍTULO: Prognostic impact of the metastatic lymph node ratio in elderly gastric cancer patients

OBJECTIVO: Lymph nodes ratio \( rN = \frac{\text{harvested}}{\text{metastatic}} \) is increasingly accepted as prognostic discriminating index after gastrectomy and lymphadenectomy for cancer. The aim of this study was to test the effectiveness of the \( rN \) in a senior population with predictable multiple prognostic confounders.

MÉTODOS: Retrospective series of 218 Gastric Cancer Pts (2005/15). Age >70 (mean 74), pT1-2(n=74), pT3(n=67), pT4(n=77)-AJCC 7Ed. Gastrectomy according to tumour type and location. Lymphadenectomy according to patient biology/pathologic conditions: nodes: =25 (104). Magic-like protocol: 18%. \( rN \) (cut off =6) was previously calculated (ROC). pN0=68 PTs; n>=6=41; \( rN \)

RESULTADOS: Global 5 Y survival = 38%. pT stages OS was different \( (p=6, rN=6 \text{(68%)} \) \( (p>0.05) \). pT 3 and pT4: The same tendency was observed \( (p>0.05) \).
DISCUSSÃO: In this group of senior PTs (>70 years) discriminating power of rN>=6 was found to be operational. rN >=6 predicts a survival close to the pN0. Albeit the expected negative impact of comorbidities, lower biologic reserve (morbidity/mortality rates) and long enrolment period, the rN index proved to predict prognosis.

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