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TÍTULO: Younger vs Elderly Patients With Gastric Cancer - Clinicopathological Features and Prognosis

OBJECTIVO/ INTRODUÇÃO: Introduction and Aim: The number of clinical reports of younger (< 60 years) patients with gastric cancer are limited. The aim of the authors was to investigate the clinicopathological features and long-term prognosis of this less represented group of patients.

MATERIAL E MÉTODOS: Methods: A retrospective clinical database review of all consecutive patients with gastric cancer who were...
submitted to any surgery related to this pathology, from 2012 to 2015 was performed. The gender, age, clinical features, pathologic findings, and long-term survival of these younger patients were analyzed and compared with those of elderly patients (age > 61 years) and the older patients group (age > 81 years).

RESULTADOS: Results: A total of 42 patients were included with a median age of 68.0 years, 57.9% was female, 12.3% reported family history of gastric cancer and 42.3% presented with alarm features. 60.5% of these cancers were located in gastric antrum. 58.7% of patients underwent surgical treatment that was curative, and the 2-year survival rate was 68.3% but lower in the younger group. Unresectable cancer was more frequent in the younger group.

DISCUSSÃO: Conclusions: The study describes that younger patients with gastric cancer were mainly females, who were less likely to present with alarm features, and the majority of these cancers were located in gastric antrum, and they had shorter long-term prognosis compared with elderly counterparts whenever curative surgical resection was performed.

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