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Amrallah A. Mohammed, MBBCh, MSc, MD; Abdullah S. Al-Zahrani, MD, ABIM, FRCPC; Amr T. El-Kashif, MBBCh, MSc, MD,.: **Clinicopathological features of gastric cancer; single center experience.** PAJO 7(2):12-16, June 2014

Gastric carcinoma remains a common disease worldwide with a dismal prognosis. This investigation was undertaken to define the demographic, clinicopathological and treatment modalities in patients with gastric adenocarcinoma.

Methods: we did a retrospective study of 56 patients with primary gastric cancer who had been at king Abdullah medical city in holly capital; a tertiary care hospital in KSA from January 2011 to December 2012, and follow up till December 2013.

Results: the mean patient age at diagnosis was 60.3 years (range= 26-94 years), and 62.2% were male. The male to-female ratio of patients was 1.6/1. 88.8% of the patients were Saudis and 11.2% were non Saudi (3 Yamani and 1 Pakistani). No family history of gastric cancer. 82.2% presented with stages III and IV disease. Histological types of adenocarcinoma lesions were present as intestinal, diffuse, and mixed with percent; 46.7%, 33.3% ,and 20% respectively. The H. pylori infection was documented in 20% of patients. Common chief complaint was abdominal pain (88.9%). 71.1% of our patients died within the first year and only 11% of them lived more than 2 years.

Conclusion: gastric cancer is the second most common GI malignancies after colorectal cancer in king Abdullah medical city. Most of our patients presented with advanced cancer stage which reflect its poor prognosis. This fact will need to be confirmed by a longer period of observation and enough sample size.