

# Gastric Tumors

- *Gastric polyps:*
  1. Hyperplastic or regenerative polyps
  2. Adenomatous polyps
- *Stromal Tumors*
- Arising from the stroma.
- Usually there is a mutation in the proto-oncogene KIT.
- Rapid growth suggest malignancy and should be resected surgically.

# *Gastric carcinoma*

- One of the most common malignant tumors of the GIT.
- Rare before 30 years, incidence increases with age, higher in males.
- *Epidemiology and pathogenesis:*
  1. Strong link to HP infection (class I carcinogen).
  2. Diet: Salted or smoked food, Rich in nitrates, lack of fresh fruits or vegetables
  3. Smoking, Alcohol.
  4. Higher incidence in blood group A
  5. Increased risk after partial gastrectomy, in Ménétrier's disease and autoimmune gastritis

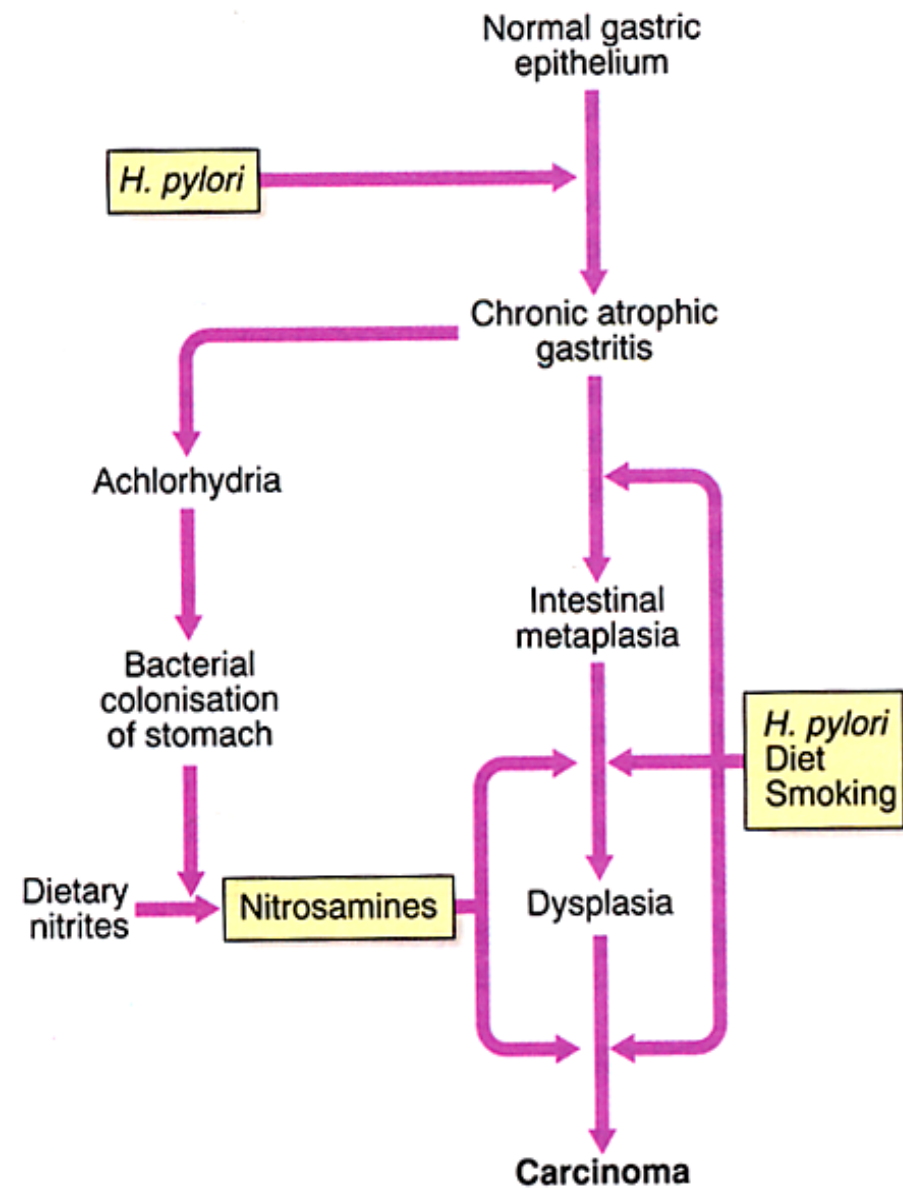
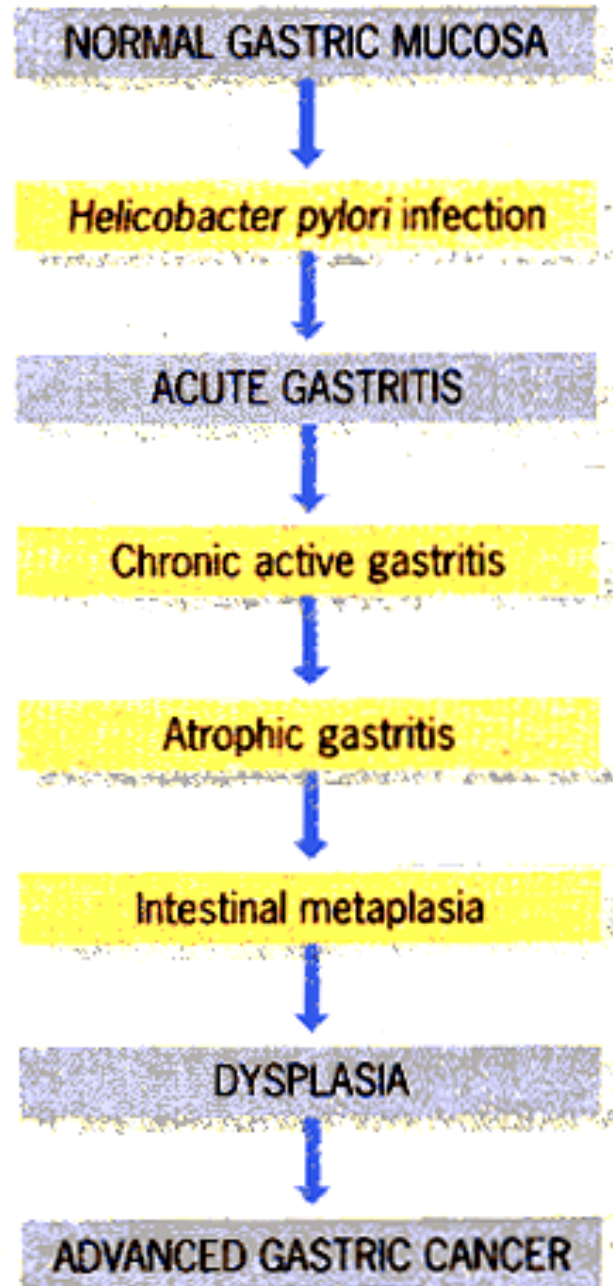
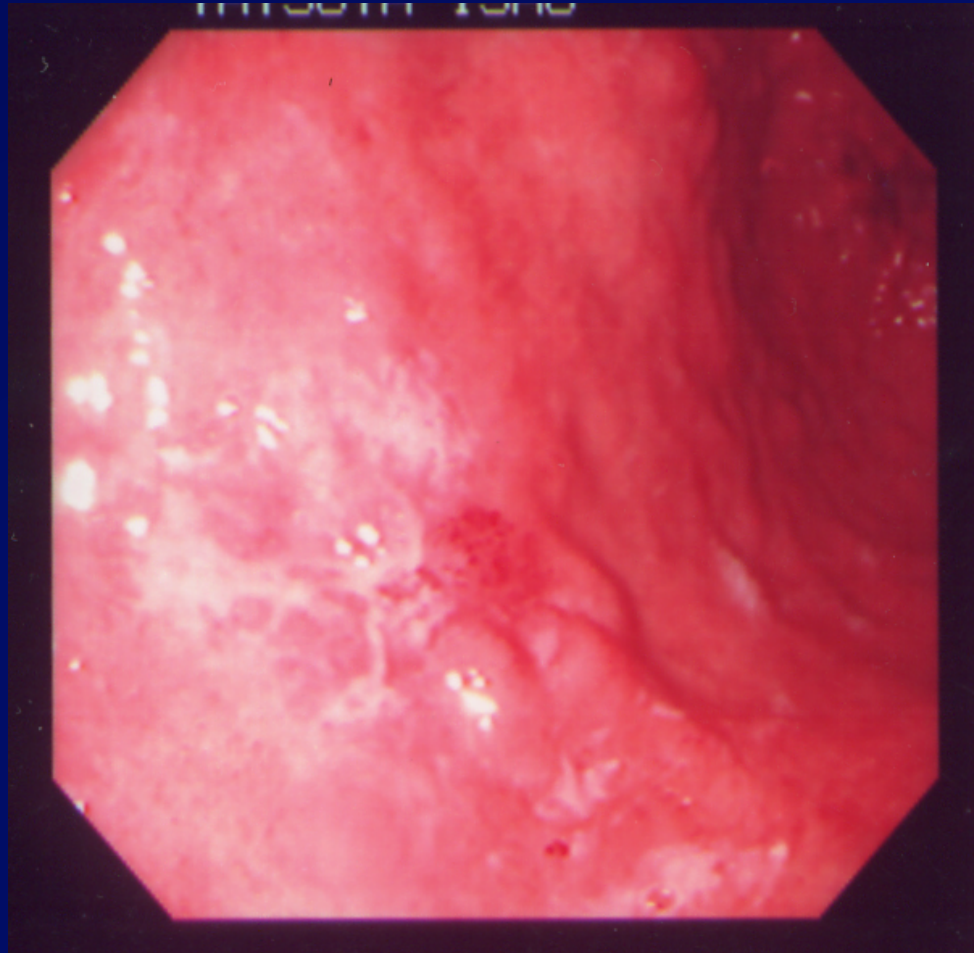


Fig. 9.29 Gastric carcinogenesis: a possible mechanism.

# *Pathology*

- Almost all cancers are adenocarcinoma arising from mucus-secreting cells.
- 50% at the antrum, 20-30% at the body, cancers in the proximal 1/3 are rare.
- Most of cancers occur on a background of chronic atrophic gastritis with intestinal metaplasia (intestinal type). . Diffuse type is less common and tend to be poorly differentiated.
- Early cancers: limited to the mucosa or submucosa.
- Advanced cancers: infiltrating to or beyond the muscularis propria

# *Early gastric cancer*





# *Advanced Gastric cancer: Borr-1*

