

World Journal of *Clinical Cases*

World J Clin Cases 2020 October 6; 8(19): 4280-4687



OPINION REVIEW

- 4280 Role of monoclonal antibody drugs in the treatment of COVID-19
Ucciferri C, Vecchiet J, Falasca K

MINIREVIEWS

- 4286 Review of simulation model for education of point-of-care ultrasound using easy-to-make tools
Shin KC, Ha YR, Lee SJ, Ahn JH
- 4303 Liver injury in COVID-19: A minireview
Zhao JN, Fan Y, Wu SD

ORIGINAL ARTICLE**Case Control Study**

- 4311 Transanal minimally invasive surgery *vs* endoscopic mucosal resection for rectal benign tumors and rectal carcinoids: A retrospective analysis
Shen JM, Zhao JY, Ye T, Gong LF, Wang HP, Chen WJ, Cai YK
- 4320 Impact of *mTOR* gene polymorphisms and gene-tea interaction on susceptibility to tuberculosis
Wang M, Ma SJ, Wu XY, Zhang X, Abesig J, Xiao ZH, Huang X, Yan HP, Wang J, Chen MS, Tan HZ

Retrospective Cohort Study

- 4331 Establishment and validation of a nomogram to predict the risk of ovarian metastasis in gastric cancer: Based on a large cohort
Li SQ, Zhang KC, Li JY, Liang WQ, Gao YH, Qiao Z, Xi HQ, Chen L

Retrospective Study

- 4342 Predictive factors for early clinical response in community-onset *Escherichia coli* urinary tract infection and effects of initial antibiotic treatment on early clinical response
Kim YJ, Lee JM, Lee JH
- 4349 Managing acute appendicitis during the COVID-19 pandemic in Jiaying, China
Zhou Y, Cen LS
- 4360 Clinical application of combined detection of SARS-CoV-2-specific antibody and nucleic acid
Meng QB, Peng JJ, Wei X, Yang JY, Li PC, Qu ZW, Xiong YF, Wu GJ, Hu ZM, Yu JC, Su W
- 4370 Prolonged prothrombin time at admission predicts poor clinical outcome in COVID-19 patients
Wang L, He WB, Yu XM, Hu DL, Jiang H

- 4380 Percutaneous radiofrequency ablation is superior to hepatic resection in patients with small hepatocellular carcinoma

Zhang YH, Su B, Sun P, Li RM, Peng XC, Cai J

- 4388 Clinical study on the surgical treatment of atypical Lisfranc joint complex injury

Li X, Jia LS, Li A, Xie X, Cui J, Li GL

- 4400 Application of medial column classification in treatment of intra-articular calcaneal fractures

Zheng G, Xia F, Yang S, Cui J

Clinical Trials Study

- 4410 Optimal hang time of enteral formula at standard room temperature and high temperature

Lakananurak N, Nalinthassanai N, Suansawang W, Panarat P

META-ANALYSIS

- 4416 Meta-analysis reveals an association between acute pancreatitis and the risk of pancreatic cancer

Liu J, Wang Y, Yu Y

SCIENTOMETRICS

- 4431 Global analysis of daily new COVID-19 cases reveals many static-phase countries including the United States potentially with unstoppable epidemic

Long C, Fu XM, Fu ZF

CASE REPORT

- 4443 Left atrial appendage aneurysm: A case report

Belov DV, Moskalev VI, Garbuzenko DV, Arefyev NO

- 4450 Twenty-year survival after iterative surgery for metastatic renal cell carcinoma: A case report and review of literature

De Raffe E, Mirarchi M, Casadei R, Ricci C, Brunocilla E, Minni F

- 4466 Primary rhabdomyosarcoma: An extremely rare and aggressive variant of male breast cancer

Satală CB, Jung I, Bara TJ, Simu P, Simu I, Vlad M, Szodorai R, Gurzu S

- 4475 Bladder stones in a closed diverticulum caused by *Schistosoma mansoni*: A case report

Alkhamees MA

- 4481 Cutaneous ciliated cyst on the anterior neck in young women: A case report

Kim YH, Lee J

- 4488 Extremely rare case of successful treatment of metastatic ovarian undifferentiated carcinoma with high-dose combination cytotoxic chemotherapy: A case report

Kim HB, Lee HJ, Hong R, Park SG

- 4494** Acute amnesia during pregnancy due to bilateral fornix infarction: A case report
Cho MJ, Shin DI, Han MK, Yum KS
- 4499** Ascaris-mimicking common bile duct stone: A case report
Choi SY, Jo HE, Lee YN, Lee JE, Lee MH, Lim S, Yi BH
- 4505** Eight-year follow-up of locally advanced lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma at upper urinary tract: A case report
Yang CH, Weng WC, Lin YS, Huang LH, Lu CH, Hsu CY, Ou YC, Tung MC
- 4512** Spontaneous resolution of idiopathic intestinal obstruction after pneumonia: A case report
Zhang BQ, Dai XY, Ye QY, Chang L, Wang ZW, Li XQ, Li YN
- 4521** Successful pregnancy after protective hemodialysis for chronic kidney disease: A case report
Wang ML, He YD, Yang HX, Chen Q
- 4527** Rapid remission of refractory synovitis, acne, pustulosis, hyperostosis, and osteitis syndrome in response to the Janus kinase inhibitor tofacitinib: A case report
Li B, Li GW, Xue L, Chen YY
- 4535** Percutaneous fixation of neonatal humeral physal fracture: A case report and review of the literature
Tan W, Wang FH, Yao JH, Wu WP, Li YB, Ji YL, Qian YP
- 4544** Severe fundus lesions induced by ocular jellyfish stings: A case report
Zheng XY, Cheng DJ, Lian LH, Zhang RT, Yu XY
- 4550** Application of ozonated water for treatment of gastro-thoracic fistula after comprehensive esophageal squamous cell carcinoma therapy: A case report
Wu DD, Hao KN, Chen XJ, Li XM, He XF
- 4558** Germinomas of the basal ganglia and thalamus: Four case reports
Huang ZC, Dong Q, Song EP, Chen ZJ, Zhang JH, Hou B, Lu ZQ, Qin F
- 4565** Gastrointestinal bleeding caused by jejunal angiosarcoma: A case report
Hui YY, Zhu LP, Yang B, Zhang ZY, Zhang YJ, Chen X, Wang BM
- 4572** High expression of squamous cell carcinoma antigen in poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma of the stomach: A case report
Wang L, Huang L, Xi L, Zhang SC, Zhang JX
- 4579** Therapy-related acute promyelocytic leukemia with FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3-internal tandem duplication mutation in solitary bone plasmacytoma: A case report
Hong LL, Sheng XF, Zhuang HF
- 4588** Metastasis of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma to the thyroid gland with widespread nodal involvement: A case report
Zhang X, Gu X, Li JG, Hu XJ

- 4595** Severe hyperlipemia-induced pseudoerythrocytosis - Implication for misdiagnosis and blood transfusion: A case report and literature review
Zhao XC, Ju B, Wei N, Ding J, Meng FJ, Zhao HG
- 4603** Novel brachytherapy drainage tube loaded with double 125I strands for hilar cholangiocarcinoma: A case report
Lei QY, Jiao DC, Han XW
- 4609** Resorption of upwardly displaced lumbar disk herniation after nonsurgical treatment: A case report
Wang Y, Liao SC, Dai GG, Jiang L
- 4615** Primary hepatic myelolipoma: A case report and review of the literature
Li KY, Wei AL, Li A
- 4624** Endoscopic palliative resection of a giant 26-cm esophageal tumor: A case report
Li Y, Guo LJ, Ma YC, Ye LS, Hu B
- 4633** Solitary hepatic lymphangioma mimicking liver malignancy: A case report and literature review
Long X, Zhang L, Cheng Q, Chen Q, Chen XP
- 4644** Intraosseous venous malformation of the maxilla after enucleation of a hemophilic pseudotumor: A case report
Cai X, Yu JJ, Tian H, Shan ZF, Liu XY, Jia J
- 4652** Intravesically instilled gemcitabine-induced lung injury in a patient with invasive urothelial carcinoma: A case report
Zhou XM, Wu C, Gu X
- 4660** Bochdalek hernia masquerading as severe acute pancreatitis during the third trimester of pregnancy: A case report
Zou YZ, Yang JP, Zhou XJ, Li K, Li XM, Song CH
- 4667** Localized primary gastric amyloidosis: Three case reports
Liu XM, Di LJ, Zhu JX, Wu XL, Li HP, Wu HC, Tuo BG
- 4676** Displacement of peritoneal end of a shunt tube to pleural cavity: A case report
Liu J, Guo M
- 4681** Parathyroid adenoma combined with a rib tumor as the primary disease: A case report
Han L, Zhu XF

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WJCC mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of clinical medicine and covering a wide range of topics, including case control studies, retrospective cohort studies, retrospective studies, clinical trials studies, observational studies, prospective studies, randomized controlled trials, randomized clinical trials, systematic reviews, meta-analysis, and case reports.

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Retrospective Cohort Study

Establishment and validation of a nomogram to predict the risk of ovarian metastasis in gastric cancer: Based on a large cohort

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Abstract**BACKGROUND**

Ovarian metastasis is a special type of distant metastasis unique to female patients with gastric cancer. The pathogenesis of ovarian metastasis is incompletely understood, and the treatment options are controversial. Few studies have predicted the risk of ovarian metastasis. It is not clear which type of gastric cancer is more likely to metastasize to the ovary. A prediction model based on risk factors is needed to improve the rate of detection and diagnosis.

AIM

To analyze risk factors of ovarian metastasis in female patients with gastric cancer and establish a nomogram to predict the probability of occurrence based on different clinicopathological features.

METHODS

A retrospective cohort of 1696 female patients with gastric cancer between January 2006 and December 2017 were included in a single center, and patients with distant metastasis other than ovary and peritoneum metastasis were excluded. Potential risk factors for ovarian metastasis were analyzed using univariate and multivariable logistic regression. Independent risk factors were chosen to construct a nomogram which received internal validation.

RESULTS

Ovarian metastasis occurred in 83 of 1696 female patients. Univariate analysis showed that age, Lauren type, whether the primary lesion contained signet-ring cells, vascular tumor emboli, T stage, N stage, the expression of estrogen receptor, the expression of progesterone receptor, serum carbohydrate antigen 125 and the

original anonymous dataset is available on request from the corresponding author at chenlin@301hospital.com.cn.

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neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio were risk factors for ovarian metastasis of gastric cancer (all $P < 0.05$). Multivariate analysis showed that age ≤ 50 years, Lauren typing of non-intestinal, gastric cancer lesions containing signet-ring cell components, N stage $> N2$, positive expression of estrogen receptor, serum carbohydrate antigen 125 > 35 U/mL, and a neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio > 2.16 were independent risk factors (all $P < 0.05$). The independent risk factors were constructed into a nomogram model using R language software. The consistency index after continuous correction was 0.840 [95% confidence interval: (0.774-0.906)]. After the internal self-sampling (Bootstrap) test, the calibration curve of the model was obtained with an average absolute error of 0.007. The receiver operating characteristic curve of the obtained model was drawn. The area under the curve was 0.867, the maximal Youden index was 0.613, the corresponding sensitivity was 0.794, and the specificity was 0.819.

CONCLUSION

The nomogram model performed well in the prediction of ovarian metastasis. Attention should be paid to the possibility of ovarian metastasis in high-risk populations during re-examination, to ensure early detection and treatment.

Key Words: Stomach neoplasms; Ovarian metastasis; Risk factors; Nomograms; Krukenberg tumor

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Core Tip: Which clinical characteristics in female patients with gastric cancer indicate a propensity for ovarian metastasis? Although some studies have analyzed the clinicopathologic features of this special metastatic gastric cancer, there is no good clinical risk factor model to predict the occurrence of ovarian metastasis. In this study, we retrospectively analyzed the clinical features of a large cohort, aiming to construct and validate a nomogram to predict ovarian metastasis in gastric cancer.

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INTRODUCTION

According to the latest global epidemiological data (GLOBOCAN2018), gastric cancer is the fifth most common malignant tumor and the third leading cause of cancer-related death worldwide^[1]. The poor prognosis of gastric cancer is closely related to the occurrence of distant metastasis. Ovarian metastasis is a special type unique to female patients with gastric cancer. Ovarian metastasis of gastric cancer was first discovered in 1854. However, due to the limitations of clinicopathology at that time, Paget only described it as an ovarian tumor related to the dense fibrous components of gastric cancer^[2]. In 1896, Friedrich Ernst Krukenberg first reported six cases of this mucous ovarian tumor with sarcoma-like properties^[3], and Krukenberg tumor has gradually become a substitute name for ovarian metastasis in gastric cancer. In 1960, Woodruff and Novak defined this special ovarian metastatic tumor of gastric cancer as a secondary ovarian tumor with signet-ring cells filled with mucus and accompanied by sarcoma-like matrix proliferation after analyzing 48 cases of metastatic ovarian tumor^[4], which was approved by the World Health Organization in 1973 and remains today^[5].

The clinical diagnostic rate of ovarian metastasis in gastric cancer is low. A multicenter study over 22 years in Italy showed that only 63 of 2515 female patients with gastric cancer had ovarian metastasis^[6]. Controversially, some researchers reported that the Krukenberg tumor detection rate at autopsy was as high as 33%-41%^[7], which indicated that the actual situation might exceed the clinical diagnostic rate. The pathway of ovarian metastasis is still unclear, and traditional intraperitoneal

seeding is being gradually abandoned^[8], and lymphatic metastasis is currently a recognized pathway^[9]. One study found that ovarian metastasis in early gastric cancer is mostly accompanied by vascular carcinoma thrombus or perigastric lymph node metastasis^[10]. Ovarian metastasis occurs early and lacks specific clinical symptoms, resulting in a low diagnostic rate and insufficient interventions which leads to a poor prognosis^[11].

Which type of gastric cancer is more likely to metastasize to the ovary? Although some studies having analyzed the risk factors, there is no reliable clinical risk factor model to predict the risk of ovarian metastasis. In this study, we retrospectively analyzed the clinical features of a large cohort of female patients with gastric cancer, aiming to construct and validate a nomogram to predict ovarian metastasis in gastric cancer.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Population

We retrospectively collected a large cohort of female patients with gastric cancer who were hospitalized in the Chinese PLA General Hospital between January 2006 and December 2017. The inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) Pathological diagnosis of gastric adenocarcinoma; (2) Ovarian metastasis confirmed as the source of gastric cancer by pathology; (3) Relatively complete clinical data; (4) Long-term follow-up status can be obtained; and (5) Informed consent. Exclusion criteria included: (1) Additional primary malignancies; (2) Previous ovarian surgery; and (3) Other metastatic sites except the ovary and peritoneum. The study conformed to the ethical guidelines of the 1975 Declaration of Helsinki. Ethical approval for this retrospective study was obtained from the ethical committee of the Chinese PLA General Hospital.

Data collection

Baseline data, primary tumor characteristics, and clinical factors related to ovarian metastasis, if present, were obtained. Data including age, electrocorticogram score, pregnancy history, gastric tumor location, Borrmann type, Lauren type, whether the primary lesion contained signet-ring cells, vascular tumor emboli, T stage, N stage, immunohistochemical expression of estrogen receptor (ER)/progesterone receptor (PR)/human epidermal growth factor receptor-2, serum carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)/carbohydrate antigen 125 (CA125)/CA19-9/CA72-4, and the neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR). Staging of gastric cancer was performed according to the Eighth Edition Staging Standard published by the Union for International Cancer Control/American Joint Committee on Cancer in 2018.

Statistical analysis

Primary continuous variables were identified both as quantitative variables and categorical variables. Quantitative variables were expressed as mean \pm SD, which were classified according to clinical cut-off values or statistical median. Categorical variables were presented in frequencies and proportions. Binomial and categorical data were evaluated using the Pearson's χ^2 test or Fisher's exact test. All the data were analyzed using the statistical software package IBM SPSS Statistics 22.0 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, United States) and R 3.6.3 (<http://www.R-project.org>; The R Foundation). The 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated for intergroup differences, and *P* values less than 0.05 (two-sided) were considered statistically significant.

Constructing and validating the nomogram

Logistic regression analysis was used in the primary dataset to identify the independent risk factors, based on which the nomogram was constructed by using R software. The nomogram validation was performed through repeated independent samplings (Bootstrap method). The calibration curve resulting from repeated samplings was used to compare the appearance and the bias-corrected models. The Harrell's consistency index (C-index) was used for discrimination analysis. The C-index provides the probability between the observed and predicted probability of gastric cancer with ovarian metastasis. Receiver operator characteristic curve (ROC curve) was operated by the nomogram model and independent risk factors. The Youden index was calculated by the ROC curve, when it was at its maximum, the model could take both sensitivity and specificity into account.

RESULTS

Clinicopathological features and univariate analysis

A total of 1696 female patients with gastric cancer were included in this study according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Gastric cancer with ovarian metastasis occurred in 83 of 1696 female patients, accounting for 4.9% of the total cases. The median diameter of primary gastric cancer was 5.0 (1.2-13.7) cm, 12 cases (14.5%) were located in the upper area of the stomach, 34 (41.0%) in the middle, 29 (34.9%) in the lower, and 8 (9.6%) in two areas or the entire stomach. Thirty-five cases (42.2%) had signet-ring cell carcinoma, 27 (32.5%) with T stage < T4, 31 (37.3%) with N stage < N2, and 35 (42.2%) with peritoneal metastasis. Twenty-nine patients (34.9%) had increased serum CEA, 53 (63.8%) had increased CA125, 23 (27.7%) had increased serum CA19-9, and 36 (43.4%) had a NLR higher than 2.16. Other patient clinicopathological data are shown in [Table 1](#).

Eighteen related clinical variables were collected and analyzed. The results of the univariate analysis showed that age, Lauren type, whether the primary lesion contained signet-ring cells, vascular tumor emboli, T stage, N stage, immunohistochemical ER expression, immunohistochemical PR expression, serum CA125 and NLR were the risk factors for ovarian metastasis of gastric cancer (all $P < 0.05$; [Table 1](#)).

Multivariate analysis of risk factors

Multivariate analysis showed that age ≤ 50 years, Lauren typing of non-intestinal, gastric cancer lesions containing signet-ring cell components, N stage > N2, positive expression of immunohistochemical ER, serum CA125 > 35 U/mL, and NLR > 2.16 were independent risk factors (all $P < 0.05$; [Table 2](#)).

Development and validation of a nomogram to predict ovarian metastasis

Independent risk factors were constructed into a nomogram model using R language software, in which different clinicopathological features were quantified into specific scores ([Figure 1](#)). The C-index after continuous correction was 0.840 [95% CI (0.774-0.906)]. After the internal self-sampling (Bootstrap) test, the calibration curve of the model was obtained with an average absolute error of 0.007, which suggested that the predicted probability was close to the real probability and that the model showed good consistency ([Figure 2](#)).

The ROC curve of the obtained model was calculated. The area under the curve of the model was 0.867, the Youden index was 0.613, the corresponding sensitivity was 0.794, and the specificity was 0.819 ([Figure 3](#)).

DISCUSSION

Clinicopathological features and univariate analysis

A total of 1696 female patients with gastric cancer were included in this study according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Gastric cancer with ovarian metastasis occurred in 83 of 1696 female patients, accounting for 4.9% of the total cases. The median diameter of primary gastric cancer was 5.0 (1.2-13.7) cm, 12 cases (14.5%) were in the upper area of the stomach, 34 (41.0%) in the middle, 29 (34.9%) in the lower, and 8 (9.6%) in two areas or the whole stomach. Thirty-five cases (42.2%) were signet-ring cell carcinoma, 27 (32.5%) with T stage < T4, 31 (37.3%) with N stage < N2, and 35 (42.2%) with peritoneal metastasis. Twenty-nine patients (34.9%) had increased serum CEA, 53 (63.8%) had increased serum CA125, 23 (27.7%) had increased serum CA19-9, and 36 (43.4%) had NLR higher than 2.16. Other patient clinicopathological data are shown in [Table 1](#).

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Table 1 Clinical characteristics of female patients with gastric cancer based on a large cohort

Characteristics	Total cohort, n = 1696	Ovarian metastasis, n = 83, (%)	Non-ovarian metastasis, n = 1613, (%)	P value
Age (yr)				< 0.001
≤ 50	544	55 (66.3)	489 (30.3)	
> 50	1152	28 (33.7)	1124 (69.7)	
ECOG score				0.090
0-1	1490	68 (81.9)	1422 (88.2)	
2-5	206	15 (18.1)	191 (11.8)	
Pregnancy history				0.100
≤ 2	711	42 (50.6)	669 (41.5)	
> 2	985	41 (49.4)	944 (58.5)	
Gastric tumor location				0.124
Upper	249	12 (14.5)	237 (14.7)	
Middle	821	34 (41.0)	787 (48.8)	
Lower	411	29 (34.9)	382 (23.7)	
Two or more	215	8 (9.6)	207 (12.8)	
Borrmann type ¹				0.304
Polypoid	177	8 (9.6)	169 (11.8)	
Ulcer localized	538	24 (29.0)	514 (35.9)	
Ulcer infiltrating	591	35 (42.2)	556 (38.9)	
Diffuse infiltration	207	16 (19.3)	191 (13.4)	
Lauren type ¹²				< T0.001
Intestinal	619	14 (21.2)	605 (44.7)	
Diffuse	599	34 (51.5)	565 (41.7)	
Mixed	202	18 (27.3)	184 (13.6)	
Primary lesion containing signet-ring cells ¹				< 0.001
No	1449	48 (57.8)	1401 (86.9)	
Yes	247	35 (42.2)	212 (13.1)	
Vascular tumor emboli ¹				0.035
No	1054	36 (57.1)	1018 (69.7)	
Yes	470	27 (42.9)	443 (30.3)	
T stage ¹³				< 0.001
T1a	37	1 (1.3)	36 (2.4)	
T1b	137	3 (3.8)	134 (8.8)	
T2	389	10 (12.7)	379 (25.0)	
T3	416	13 (16.4)	403 (26.5)	
T4a	452	37 (46.8)	415 (27.2)	
T4b	168	15 (19.0)	153 (10.1)	
N stage ¹⁴				< 0.001
N0	249	1 (1.3)	248 (16.3)	
N1	432	12 (15.2)	420 (27.6)	

N2	534	18 (22.8)	516 (34.0)	
N3a	266	32 (40.5)	234 (15.4)	
N3b	118	16 (20.2)	102 (6.7)	
ER expression ¹				< 0.001
Negative	1233	46 (55.4)	1187 (80.6)	
Positive	323	37 (44.6)	286 (19.4)	
PR expression ¹				< 0.001
Negative	939	55 (66.3)	884 (82.8)	
Positive	211	28 (33.7)	183 (17.2)	
HER-2 expression ¹				0.463
Negative	1406	74 (89.2)	1332 (91.5)	
Positive	133	9 (10.8)	124 (8.5)	
Serum CEA ¹				0.120
≤ 5 ng/mL	903	54 (65.1)	849 (56.4)	
> 5 ng/mL	686	29 (34.9)	657 (43.6)	
Serum CA125 ¹				< 0.001
≤ 35 U/mL	1090	30 (36.1)	1060 (73.4)	
> 35 U/mL	437	53 (63.9)	384 (26.6)	
Serum CA19-9 ¹				0.321
≤ 37 U/mL	1116	61 (73.5)	1055 (78.1)	
> 37 U/mL	317	22 (26.5)	295 (21.9)	
Serum CA72-4 ¹				0.252
≤ 10 U/mL	1179	69 (83.1)	1110 (87.5)	
> 10 U/mL	173	14 (16.9)	159 (12.5)	
NLR				0.001
≤ 2.16	1230	47 (56.6)	1183 (73.3)	
> 2.16	466	36 (43.4)	430 (26.7)	

¹Some clinical variables are not available.

²Subsequent analysis is grouped into intestinal type and non-intestinal type.

³Subsequent analysis is grouped into > T3 and ≤ T3.

⁴Subsequent analysis is grouped into > N2 and ≤ N2; CA125: Carbohydrate antigen 125; ER: Estrogen receptor; PR: Progesterone receptor; NLR: Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio.

were independent risk factors (all $P < 0.05$; [Table 2](#)).

Development and validation of a nomogram to predict ovarian metastasis

Independent risk factors were constructed into a nomogram model using R language software, in which different clinicopathological features were quantified into specific scores ([Figure 1](#)). The C-index after continuous correction was 0.840 [95% CI (0.774-0.906)]. After the internal self-sampling (Bootstrap) test, the calibration curve of the model was obtained with an average absolute error of 0.007, which suggested that the predicted probability was close to the real probability and that the model showed good consistency ([Figure 2](#)).

The ROC curve of the obtained model was calculated. The area under the curve of the model was 0.867, the Youden index was 0.613, the corresponding sensitivity was 0.794, and the specificity was 0.819 ([Figure 3](#)).

Ovarian metastasis of gastric cancer is mostly occult growth without specific clinical manifestations in the early stage^[12,13]. Few patients will have abdominal pain or distension, vaginal bleeding, menstrual disorders and other symptoms, which leads to a lack of timely detection and treatment. Some studies showed that patients with

Table 2 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of associated factors in the development of ovarian metastasis

Characteristics	OR	95%CI	P value
Age (yr, > 50/≤ 50)	0.207	0.107-0.398	< 0.001
T stage (> T3/≤ T3)	1.333	0.668-2.659	0.415
N stage (> N2/≤ N2)	2.745	1.377-5.470	0.004
Lauren type (non-intestinal/intestinal)	3.449	1.654-7.191	0.001
Primary lesion containing signet-ring cells (yes/no)	3.334	1.653-6.727	0.001
Vascular tumor emboli (yes/no)	1.762	0.932-3.329	0.081
ER expression (positive/negative)	2.716	1.366-5.400	0.004
PR expression (positive/negative)	1.195	0.562-2.541	0.644
Serum CA125 (U/mL, > 35/≤ 35)	4.568	2.447-8.527	< 0.001
NLR (> 2.16/≤ 2.16)	1.949	1.021-3.718	0.043

ER: Estrogen receptor; PR: Progesterone receptor; NLR: Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; CA125: Carbohydrate antigen 125; CI: Confidence interval.

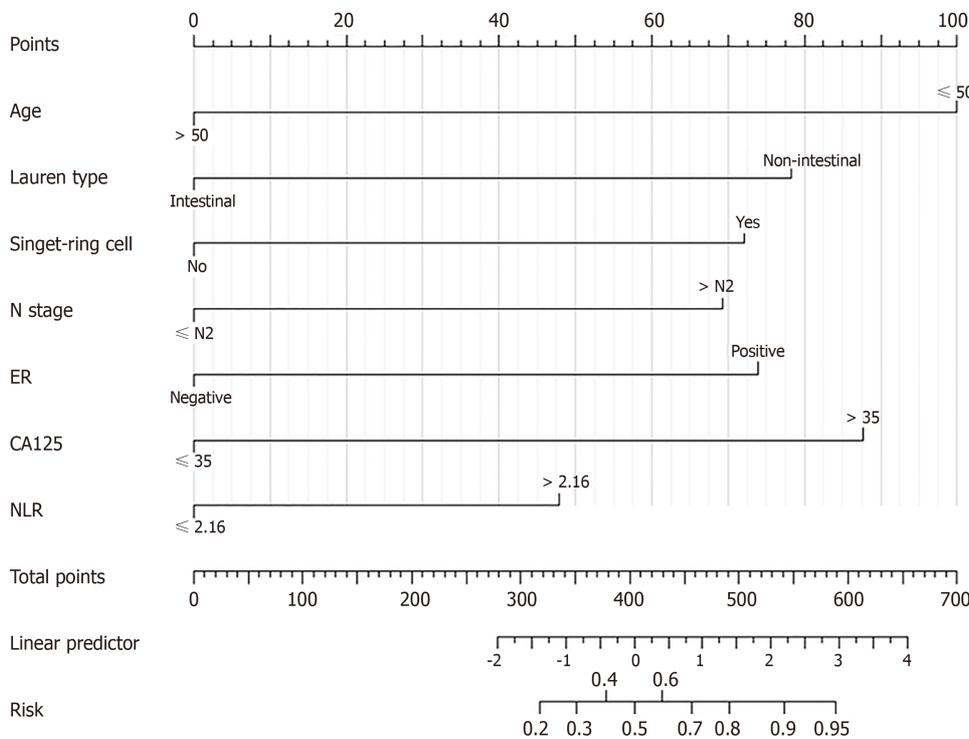


Figure 1 The nomogram of different risk factors for ovarian metastasis in gastric cancer. ER: Estrogen receptor; NLR: Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio.

ovarian metastasis of gastric cancer were mainly premenopausal women, and the median age of ovarian metastasis was reported to be 42 years^[14]. In our study, the median age of gastric cancer with ovarian metastasis was 44 (18-72) years, 53 (63.8%) cases were premenopausal, and 30 (36.2%) cases were postmenopausal. We performed univariate and multivariate analyses with age 50 as the dividing line, and the results showed that age < 50 years was a high-risk factor for ovarian metastasis ($P < 0.001$), which could be related to vigorous ovarian function caused by abundant blood flow and lymphatic reflux in premenopausal women.

The Lauren types of primary gastric cancer lesions can be divided into intestinal, diffuse and mixed type. Among them, the mixed type has the characteristics of both

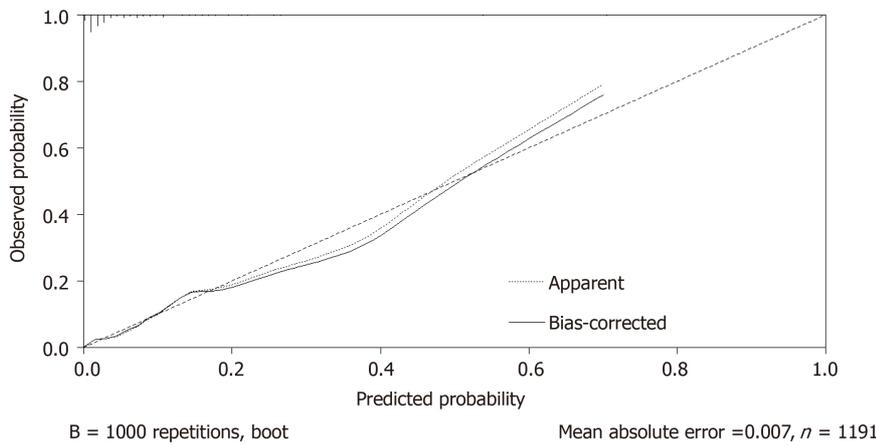


Figure 2 The calibration curve of the nomogram model. (B = 1000 repetitions, boot; Mean absolute error = 0.007, n = 1191).

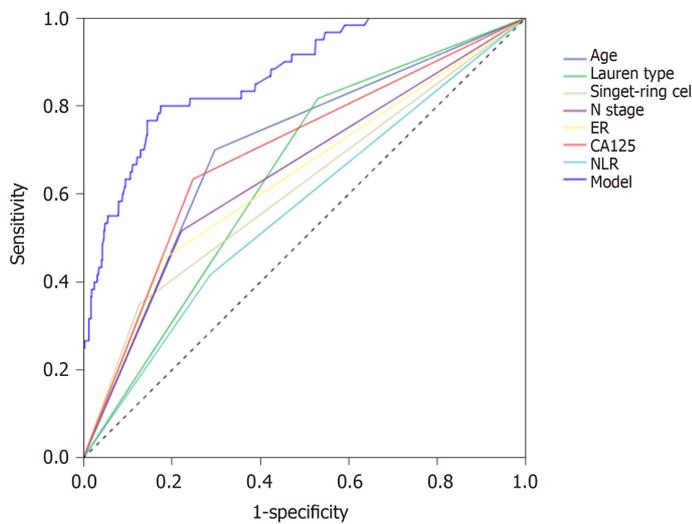


Figure 3 Receiver operator characteristic curve of the nomogram model and independent risk factors. ER: Estrogen receptor; NLR: Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio.

intestinal and diffuse type, but the main characteristics are similar to the diffuse type^[15]. Generally, the diffuse type and the mixed type are collectively referred to as the non-intestinal type in the study. Lee *et al*^[16] believed that Lauren typing was an important influencing factor related to the site and pattern of postoperative recurrence of gastric adenocarcinoma. Relevant studies have shown that non-intestinal gastric cancer is more common and prone to distant metastasis in young female patients with gastric cancer^[17]. In this study, there were 34 cases of diffuse type and 18 cases of mixed type in patients with ovarian metastasis of gastric cancer, which accounted for 78.8% of the total number of cases, while this proportion was only 56.4% among all the patients enrolled. After further multi-factor regression analysis, it was found that the non-intestinal type was an independent risk factor for ovarian metastasis.

Traditionally, ovarian metastasis of gastric cancer was considered to be caused by the spreading and seeding of cancer cells. The necessary condition for the theory of implantation metastasis is the invasion of gastric cancer tumor cells into the serosa^[2]. However, some studies have found that ovarian metastasis can also occur in patients with gastric cancer without tumor cells penetrating into the serosa^[18]. In this study, there were 25 patients with T stage < T4, including 1 patient in T1a stage, 3 patients in T1b stage, and 28 and 13 patients in T4a and T4b stage, respectively. The results showed that whether the primary lesion broke through the serous layer was not an independent risk factor for ovarian metastasis of gastric cancer.

Some studies have shown that ovarian metastasis can occur in early gastric cancer, which suggests that distant ovarian metastasis spreads *via* the rich structure of the lymphatic network in the mucosa and submucosa^[19]. But why do tumor cells tend to

migrate to the ovaries? Studies have shown that the expression of hormone-dependent ER may be closely related to the progression and deterioration of gastric cancer patients^[20]; however, the specific mechanism remains unclear. In this study, we analyzed the expression of ER and PR in ovarian metastasis from gastric cancer. Immunohistochemical analysis showed that ER expression was an independent risk factor for ovarian metastasis ($P < 0.05$). However, whether hormone affinity characteristics bridge the migration of tumor cells still requires further validation.

CA125 is a tumor-associated glycoprotein antigen secreted by glandular epithelial cells, usually combining CEA, CA19-9 and CA72-4 as important serum tumor markers for early screening and postoperative review of gastric cancer, and some studies have shown that it is closely related to tumor progression and poor prognosis of gastric cancer^[21,22]. A study by Huang *et al.*^[23] suggested that serum CA125 may be an important risk factor for peritoneal metastasis in gastric cancer. In this study, 53 of 83 patients with ovarian metastasis of gastric cancer had serum CA125 values higher than normal, accounting for 63.8% of cases, which was only 28.6% in the whole group of gastric cancer patients. Multivariate analysis showed that serum CA125 was an independent risk factor ($P < 0.001$). This reminded us of the possibility of ovarian metastasis in patients with gastric cancer with elevated serum CA125, especially in women with gastric cancer whose elevated serum level was found during preoperative examination. If CA125 is found to be elevated in patients undergoing outpatient re-examination after gastric cancer surgery, the clinicopathological features of the patients should be re-evaluated and gynecological ultrasound or pelvic computed tomography should be added to further clarify the diagnosis.

Inflammatory factors affect the proliferation and migration of tumor cells through inflammatory mediators in the tumor microenvironment^[24]. The mechanism is complex and has a significant research value. The NLR, an indicator of the specific variation in inflammatory factors related to the consistency of tumor progression, has received much attention in recent years. Choi *et al.*^[25] showed that the NLR can be used as an independent prognostic factor in patients with gastric cancer (especially those aged ≤ 50 years). An increase in the NLR may predict an increase in the positive rate of lymph node metastasis in patients with gastric cancer. The study by Kosuga *et al.*^[26] showed that the NLR can be used as an independent predictor of lymph node metastasis in advanced gastric cancer. In this study, the cut-off value of the NLR was used as the grouping standard, and the results showed that an NLR > 2.16 could be an independent risk factor for ovarian metastasis of gastric cancer. Although it has low efficiency, it can be easily obtained as a supplement to the prediction of CA125 in the hematological examination.

Another highlight of our study is the construction and validation of the nomogram model. It has been reported that a nomogram model can be used to predict overall postoperative survival in gastric cancer patients^[27,28]. However, no study has predicted the risk of ovarian metastasis in gastric cancer with a nomogram model. In this study, independent risk factors for ovarian metastasis of gastric cancer were included, and were quantified and scored according to different risk weights using regression analysis. A visual nomogram is constructed according to the proportion of risk coefficients. Due to the relatively small sample size, our study analyzed the data by binary variables. While the effectiveness of the test was not reduced, the predictive ability was successfully demonstrated by both internal re-sampling and ROC curves.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study demonstrated that the risk factors associated with ovarian metastasis include age ≤ 50 years, more than six primary lymph node metastases, non-intestinal type (diffuse type or mixed type) in gastric cancer, signet-ring cell carcinoma, positive expression of ER, serum CA125 > 35 U/mL and a NLR > 2.16 . The nomogram model of risk evaluation constructed by R language software can integrate all the risk factors and be simplified into an intuitive score. After validation, the risk of ovarian metastasis in female patients with gastric cancer can be more accurately assessed.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Ovarian metastasis is a special type of distant metastasis unique to female patients with gastric cancer. A prediction model based on risk factors is needed to improve the rate of detection and diagnosis.

Research motivation

Gastric cancer with ovarian metastasis is rarely reported and no study has shown the relationship between the clinicopathologic features and the occurrence of ovarian metastasis. We attempted to structure a visual model to help us predict the risk of ovarian metastasis in gastric cancer.

Research objectives

The present study aimed to analyze risk factors of ovarian metastasis in women with gastric cancer and establish a nomogram to predict the probability of occurrence based on different clinicopathological features.

Research methods

A total of 1696 female patients diagnosed with gastric cancer were included. Potential risk factors for ovarian metastasis were analyzed using univariate and multivariable logistic regression. Independent risk factors were chosen to construct a nomogram which received internal validation.

Research results

Ovarian metastasis occurred in 83 of 1696 female patients. This study found that age \leq 50 years, Lauren typing of non-intestinal, gastric cancer lesions containing signet-ring cell components, N stage $>$ N2, positive expression of ER, serum CA125 $>$ 35 U/mL, and a NLR $>$ 2.16 were independent risk factors (all $P <$ 0.05). A nomogram was constructed to quantitate the probability of the occurrence of ovarian metastasis which was internally validated.

Research conclusions

The nomogram model performed well in the prediction of ovarian metastasis. Attention should be paid to the possibility of ovarian metastasis in high-risk populations during re-examination, to ensure early detection and treatment.

Research perspectives

We will conduct a multi-center retrospective study and include more cases for analysis in the near future. External data from the SEER database will be used for further validation.

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