

# World Journal of *Gastrointestinal Oncology*

*World J Gastrointest Oncol* 2022 October 15; 14(10): 1892-2087



### MINIREVIEWS

- 1892** Go-Ichi-Ni-San 2: A potential biomarker and therapeutic target in human cancers  
*Shan DD, Zheng QX, Chen Z*
- 1903** Neoadjuvant therapy in resectable pancreatic cancer: A promising curative method to improve prognosis  
*Zhang HQ, Li J, Tan CL, Chen YH, Zheng ZJ, Liu XB*

### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

#### Basic Study

- 1918** Transcriptional factor III A promotes colorectal cancer progression by upregulating cystatin A  
*Wang J, Tan Y, Jia QY, Tang FQ*
- 1933** VCAN, expressed highly in hepatitis B virus-induced hepatocellular carcinoma, is a potential biomarker for immune checkpoint inhibitors  
*Wang MQ, Li YP, Xu M, Tian Y, Wu Y, Zhang X, Shi JJ, Dang SS, Jia XL*
- 1949** Overexpression of ELL-associated factor 2 suppresses invasion, migration, and angiogenesis in colorectal cancer  
*Feng ML, Wu C, Zhang HJ, Zhou H, Jiao TW, Liu MY, Sun MJ*
- 1968** Interleukin-34 promotes the proliferation and epithelial-mesenchymal transition of gastric cancer cells  
*Li CH, Chen ZM, Chen PF, Meng L, Sui WN, Ying SC, Xu AM, Han WX*
- 1981** Cuproptosis-related long non-coding RNAs model that effectively predicts prognosis in hepatocellular carcinoma  
*Huang EM, Ma N, Ma T, Zhou JY, Yang WS, Liu CX, Hou ZH, Chen S, Zong Z, Zeng B, Li YR, Zhou TC*

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- 2004** Multi-slice spiral computed tomography in differential diagnosis of gastric stromal tumors and benign gastric polyps, and gastric stromal tumor risk stratification assessment  
*Li XL, Han PF, Wang W, Shao LW, Wang YW*
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- 2038** Droplet digital polymerase chain reaction assay for methylated ring finger protein 180 in gastric cancer

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- 2061** Combining of chemotherapy with targeted therapy for advanced biliary tract cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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- 2077** Disseminated carcinomatosis of the bone marrow caused by granulocyte colony-stimulating factor: A case report and review of literature

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**CORRECTION**

- 2085** Correction to "Genome-wide CRISPR-Cas9 screening identifies that hypoxia-inducible factor-1a-induced CBX8 transcription promotes pancreatic cancer progression *via* IRS1/AKT axis"

*Teng BW, Zhang KD, Yang YH, Guo ZY, Chen WW, Qiu ZJ*

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The primary aim of *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology* (WJGO, *World J Gastrointest Oncol*) is to provide scholars and readers from various fields of gastrointestinal oncology with a platform to publish high-quality basic and clinical research articles and communicate their research findings online.

WJGO mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of gastrointestinal oncology and covering a wide range of topics including liver cell adenoma, gastric neoplasms, appendiceal neoplasms, biliary tract neoplasms, hepatocellular carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, cecal neoplasms, colonic neoplasms, colorectal neoplasms, duodenal neoplasms, esophageal neoplasms, gallbladder neoplasms, *etc.*

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The WJGO is now abstracted and indexed in PubMed, PubMed Central, Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE, also known as SciSearch®), Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition, Scopus, Reference Citation Analysis, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, China Science and Technology Journal Database, and Superstar Journals Database. The 2022 edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2021 impact factor (IF) for WJGO as 3.404; IF without journal self cites: 3.357; 5-year IF: 3.250; Journal Citation Indicator: 0.53; Ranking: 162 among 245 journals in oncology; Quartile category: Q3; Ranking: 59 among 93 journals in gastroenterology and hepatology; and Quartile category: Q3. The WJGO's CiteScore for 2021 is 3.6 and Scopus CiteScore rank 2021: Gastroenterology is 72/149; Oncology is 203/360.

**RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE**

Production Editor: *Ying-Yi Yuan*; Production Department Director: *Xiang Li*; Editorial Office Director: *Jia-Ru Fan*.

**NAME OF JOURNAL**

*World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology*

**ISSN**

ISSN 1948-5204 (online)

**LAUNCH DATE**

February 15, 2009

**FREQUENCY**

Monthly

**EDITORS-IN-CHIEF**

Monjur Ahmed, Florin Burada

**EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS**

<https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-5204/editorialboard.htm>

**PUBLICATION DATE**

October 15, 2022

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<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

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Retrospective Study

# Multi-slice spiral computed tomography in differential diagnosis of gastric stromal tumors and benign gastric polyps, and gastric stromal tumor risk stratification assessment

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**Specialty type:** Radiology, nuclear medicine and medical imaging

**Provenance and peer review:** Unsolicited article; Externally peer reviewed.

**Peer-review model:** Single blind

**Peer-review report's scientific quality classification**

Grade A (Excellent): 0  
Grade B (Very good): B, B  
Grade C (Good): C  
Grade D (Fair): 0  
Grade E (Poor): 0

**P-Reviewer:** Jusakul A, Thailand; Krishnan U, Australia; Shroff RT, United States

**Received:** June 22, 2022

**Peer-review started:** June 22, 2022

**First decision:** July 12, 2022

**Revised:** July 18, 2022

**Accepted:** September 13, 2022

**Article in press:** September 13, 2022

**Published online:** October 15, 2022



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## Abstract

### BACKGROUND

The biological characteristics of gastric stromal tumors are complex, and their incidence has increased in recent years. Gastric stromal tumors (GST) have potential malignant tendencies, and the probability of transformation into malignant tumors is as high as 20%-30%.

### AIM

To investigate the value of multi-slice spiral computed tomography (MSCT) in the differential diagnosis of GST and benign gastric polyps, and GST risk stratification assessment.

### METHODS

We included 64 patients with GST (GST group) and 60 with benign gastric polyps (control group), confirmed by pathological examination after surgery in PLA General Hospital, from January 2016 to June 2021. The differences in the MSCT imaging characteristic parameters and enhanced CT values between the two groups before surgery were compared. According to the National Institutes of Health's standard, GST is divided into low- and high-risk groups for MSCT imaging characteristic parameters and enhanced CT values.

### RESULTS

The incidences of extraluminal growth, blurred boundaries, and ulceration in the GST group were significantly higher than those in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The CT values and enhanced peak CT values in the arterial phase in the GST group were higher than those in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The MSCT differ-

ential diagnosis of GST and gastric polyp sensitivity, specificity, misdiagnosis rate, missed diagnosis rate, and areas under the curve (AUCs) were 73.44 %, 83.33 %, 26.56 %, 16.67 %, 0.784, respectively. The receiver operating characteristic curves were plotted with the arterial CT value and enhanced peak CT value, with a statistical difference. The results showed that the sensitivity, specificity, misdiagnosis rate, missed diagnosis rate, and AUC value of arterial CT in the differential diagnosis of GST and gastric polyps were 80.18 %, 62.20 %, 19.82 %, 37.80 %, and 0.710, respectively. The sensitivity, specificity, misdiagnosis rate, missed diagnosis rate, and AUC value of the enhanced peak CT value in the differential diagnosis of GST and gastric polyps were 67.63 %, 60.40 %, 32.37 %, 39.60 %, and 0.710, respectively. The incidence of blurred lesion boundaries and ulceration in the high-risk group was significantly higher than that in the low-risk group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The arterial phase and enhanced peak CT values in the high-risk group were significantly higher than those in the low-risk group ( $P < 0.05$ ).

### CONCLUSION

Presurgical MSCT examination has important value in the differential diagnosis of GST and gastric benign polyps and can effectively evaluate the risk grade of GST patients.

**Key Words:** Multi-slice spiral computed tomography; Differential diagnosis; Gastric stromal tumor; Benign gastric polyps; Risk stratification

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**Core Tip:** Gastric stromal tumors (GSTs) are common gastrointestinal tumors and have a certain possibility of malignant change. Therefore, surgical intervention is important. However, the signs of early patients are not obvious, and difficult to distinguish from benign gastric tumors. Imaging examinations have always been the main methods for diagnosing GSTs. The degree of risk to patients can be evaluated by performing a computed tomography (CT) examination. In this study, a CT examination was performed to analyze the difference in CT performance between GSTs and gastric polyps, to provide the corresponding basis for early diagnosis of GSTs and reasonable selection of treatment methods.

**Citation:** Li XL, Han PF, Wang W, Shao LW, Wang YW. Multi-slice spiral computed tomography in differential diagnosis of gastric stromal tumors and benign gastric polyps, and gastric stromal tumor risk stratification assessment. *World J Gastrointest Oncol* 2022; 14(10): 2004-2013

**URL:** <https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-5204/full/v14/i10/2004.htm>

**DOI:** <https://dx.doi.org/10.4251/wjgo.v14.i10.2004>

## INTRODUCTION

Gastric stromal tumors (GSTs) are mesenchymal tumors originating from gastric mesenchymal cells, with malignant potential. At present, the most effective treatment is surgical resection; however, there is a risk of postoperative recurrence and metastasis. Gastric polyps are benign tumors of gastric epithelium or gastric interstitial origin, and endoscopic resection can be performed. The two tumors have different treatment methods, but their clinical symptoms and signs are similar[1]. Imaging examination has always been a common means for clinically diagnosing GSTs, which can locate the lesion, clarify morphological characteristics, and evaluate local invasiveness. Computed tomography (CT) is a commonly used diagnostic method in clinical practice. In recent years, enhanced CT examination has been determined to evaluate the risk of GSTs. CT examination can effectively avoid the influence of gastrointestinal gas and the superposition of surrounding organs on the preliminary diagnosis of lesions and reduce the missed diagnosis rate of lesions[2]. In this study, the imaging characteristics of gastric stromal tumors and gastric polyps in this region were analyzed using multi-slice spiral CT (MSCT), and the GST risk stratification was also evaluated. The purpose of this study was to provide a basis for the early diagnosis of GST in the clinic.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### General information

Sixty-four patients (GST group), with GST confirmed by pathological examination after surgery in PLA

General Hospital, from January 2016 to June 2021 and 60 patients with benign gastric polyps (control group) were selected.

The inclusion criteria were: (1) Patients aged 19–79 years were included in the study; (2) The diagnostic criteria for GST and benign gastric polyps refer to the criteria in the eighth edition of the 'Surgery' of the People's Health Press[3]; (3) All patients underwent endoscopic or surgical resection in our hospital for gastrointestinal surgery, as confirmed by postoperative pathological examination; (4) All patients underwent MSCT examination before surgery, and their imaging data were preserved completely; and (5) The research program was reviewed and approved by the medical ethics committee of our hospital. Exclusion criteria: (1) A history of chemoradiotherapy; (2) Additional with malignant tumors in other parts of the gastrointestinal tract; and (3) Patients with missing imaging data that could not be included in the statistical analysis.

### **MSCT inspection method**

Inspection instrument: Siemens 64-row dual-source CT was used to perform the whole abdominal CT plain scan + enhanced examination. The scanning parameters were set as follows: tube voltage 120 kV, tube current, using automatic mA technology; pitch, 1.0; collimation, 128 mm × 0.6 mm, scanning layer thickness 3 mm, recombination layer thickness 3 mm; and matrix, 512 × 512. In the supine position, 80–120 mL (iodine content 320 mg/mL, 1.5 mL/kg body weight) of high-pressure injector was injected intravenously, through the median elbow. The injection flow rate was 3–4 mL/s. The abdominal aorta was monitored using an injection contrast agent (trigger threshold, 100 HU) for arterial phase scanning, and portal venous phase and delayed phase scanning were delayed for 45 s and 90 s.

All images were entered into a medical imaging workstation, and image analysis was performed by two imaging physicians with more than five years of experience. The tumor location, size, growth mode, morphology, lesion necrosis, calcification, and lymph node hyperplasia were analyzed. The CT value was measured at the same level in all four stages. ROI mapping should try to avoid the surrounding blood vessels, fat spaces, calcification, and necrotic areas in the tumor, and the average value of each patient was measured three times.

### **GST pathological risk assessment criteria**

The risk classification standard of gastrointestinal stromal tumors was based on the National Institutes of Health (NIH) standard, as shown in [Table 1](#).

### **Statistical analysis**

The age, body mass index, lesion diameter, and other measurement indices of the patients were tested by normal distribution, which were in accordance with the approximate normal distribution or normal distribution, and expressed as mean ± SD. The *t*-test was used for comparisons between two groups. The non-grade count data were expressed as a percentage, and the statistical analysis was performed using the  $\chi^2$  test; diagnostic analysis was performed using a 2 × 2 four-fold table, diagnostic indicators were calculated, and a receiver operating characteristic curve was drawn. The professional SPSS21.0 software was used for data processing, test level  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

## **RESULTS**

### **Comparison of baseline data between GST group and control group**

Age, BMI, lesion diameter, gender, smoking, drinking and comorbidity were compared between GST group and control group ( $P > 0.05$ , [Table 2](#)).

### **Comparison of CT signs and parameters between GST group and control group**

The lesion location, tumor shape, calcification and enhancement pattern of GST group and control group were compared ( $P > 0.05$ ). The incidence of extraluminal growth, blurred boundary and ulcer in GST group was significantly higher than that in control group ( $P < 0.05$ ) ([Table 3](#)).

### **Comparison of CT values between GST group and control group**

CT values of GST group and control group in venous phase and delayed phase were compared ( $P > 0.05$ ); the CT values and enhanced peak CT values in the arterial phase in the GST group were higher than those in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ) ([Table 4](#)).

### **Value of MSCT in differential diagnosis of GST and gastric polyps**

The pathological results and the diagnostic results of MSCT signs parameters were used to draw a 2 × 2 quadrangle, and the results showed that the sensitivity of MSCT in the differential diagnosis of GST and gastric polyps was 73.44%, the specificity was 83.33%, the misdiagnosis rate was 26.56%, the missed diagnosis rate was 16.67%, and the AUC value was 0.784 ([Table 5](#), [Figure 1A](#)).



**Table 1 National Institutes of Health evaluation criteria for gastric stromal tumor pathological risk**

GST Hazard classification	Lesion diameter (cm)	Mitosis (/50HPF)	Primary tumor location
Very low risk	< 2.0	≤ 5.0	Any position
Low risk	2.1 - 5.0	≤ 5.0	Any position
Medium risk	2.1 - 5.0	> 5.0	Stomach
High risk	< 5.0	6.0 - 1.0	Any position
	5.0 - 10.0	≤ 5.0	Stomach
	Any case	Any case	Tumor rupture
	> 10.0	Any case	Any position
	Any case	> 10.0	Any position
	> 5.0	> 5.0	Any position
	2.1 - 5.0	> 5.0	Non-stomach
	5.0 - 10.0	≤ 5.0	Non-stomach

GST: Gastric stromal tumor.

**Table 2 Comparison of baseline data between gastric stromal tumor group and control group, *n* (%)**

Normal information	GST group ( <i>n</i> = 64)	Control group ( <i>n</i> = 60)	<i>t</i> / <i>χ</i> <sup>2</sup> value	<i>P</i> value
Age (yr)	56.9 ± 8.2	59.0 ± 7.5	-1.485	0.140
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.7 ± 2.4	24.4 ± 2.3	0.710	0.479
Lesion diameter (cm)	2.98 ± 0.77	3.05 ± 0.80	-0.496	0.620
Gender			1.542	0.214
Male	37 (57.81)	28 (46.67)		
Female	27 (42.19)	32 (53.33)		
Smoking			1.663	0.197
Yes	24 (37.5)	16 (26.67)		
No	40 (62.5)	44 (73.33)		
Drinking			1.592	0.207
Yes	25 (39.06)	17 (28.33)		
No	39 (60.94)	43 (71.67)		
Diabetes			0.776	0.378
Yes	9 (14.06)	12 (20.00)		
No	55 (85.94)	48 (80.00)		
Hypertension			2.940	0.086
Yes	15 (23.44)	7 (11.67)		
No	49 (76.56)	53 (88.33)		

GST: Gastric stromal tumor; BMI: Body mass index.

Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn by arterial phase CT value and enhanced peak CT value, respectively. The results showed that the sensitivity, specificity, misdiagnosis rate, missed diagnosis rate and AUC value of arterial phase CT value in the differential diagnosis of GST and gastric polyps were 80.18%, 62.20%, 19.82%, 37.80% and 0.710, respectively. The sensitivity, specificity, misdiagnosis rate, missed diagnosis rate and AUC value of enhanced peak CT value in the differential diagnosis of GST and gastric polyps were 67.63%, 60.40%, 32.37%, 39.60% and 0.710, respectively (Figure 1B).



**Table 3 Comparison of computed tomography signs and parameters between gastric stromal tumor group and control group, *n* (%)**

CT signs	GST group ( <i>n</i> = 64)	Control group ( <i>n</i> = 60)	$\chi^2$ value	<i>P</i> value
Lesion location			4.174	0.383
Fundus of stomach	12 (18.75)	14 (23.33)		
Cardia	6 (9.38)	8 (13.33)		
Greater curvature of the stomach	26 (40.63)	17 (28.33)		
Lesser curvature of stomach	11 (17.19)	7 (11.67)		
Gastric antrum	9 (14.06)	14 (23.33)		
Tumor shape			3.228	0.072
Smooth	50 (78.13)	54 (90.00)		
Lobulated	14 (21.88)	6 (10.00)		
Growth pattern			41.177	0.000
Intraluminal	22 (34.38)	54 (90.00)		
Extraluminal	32 (50.00)	6 (10.00)		
Mixed way	10 (15.63)	0 (0.00)		
Calcification			1.166	0.280
Yes	5 (7.81)	2 (3.33)		
No	59 (92.19)	58 (96.67)		
Lesion border			31.312	0.000
Clear	11 (17.19)	40 (66.67)		
Blurry	53 (82.81)	20 (33.33)		
Reinforcement			3.725	0.054
Uniform	54 (84.38)	57 (95.00)		
Uneven	10 (15.63)	3 (5.00)		
Ulcer			9.771	0.002
Yes	18 (28.13)	4 (6.67)		
No	46 (71.88)	56 (93.33)		

GST: Gastric stromal tumor; CT: Computed tomography.

**Table 4 Comparison of computed tomography values between gastric stromal tumor group and control group (mean  $\pm$  SD, HU)**

Groups	<i>n</i>	Arterial phase	Venous phase	Delay period	Reinforcement peak
GST group	64	63.98 $\pm$ 14.38	59.04 $\pm$ 12.74	66.58 $\pm$ 11.47	75.58 $\pm$ 12.88
Control group	60	47.61 $\pm$ 11.04	56.48 $\pm$ 14.20	64.72 $\pm$ 9.83	64.46 $\pm$ 10.94
<i>t</i> value		-7.137	-1.054	-0.971	-5.192
<i>P</i> value		0.000	0.294	0.333	0.000

GST: Gastric stromal tumor.

**Comparison of CT sign parameters in GST groups with different risk classifications**

According to NIH classification standard, there were 23 high-risk patients, 17 middle-risk patients and 24 Low-risk patients in GST group. The incidence of blurred lesion boundary and ulceration in the high-risk group was significantly higher than that in the low-risk group ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Table 6).

**Table 5 Multi-slice spiral computed tomography differential diagnosis of gastric stromal tumor and gastric polyps 2 × 2 four-table table**

MSCT	Pathology		Total
	GST	Benign polyp	
GST	47	10	57
Benign polyp	17	50	67
Total	64	60	124

MDCT: Multi-slice spiral computed tomography; GST: Gastric stromal tumor.

**Table 6 Comparison of computed tomography sign parameters in gastric stromal tumor groups with different risk classes, *n* (%)**

CT signs	Low-intermediate-risk group ( <i>n</i> = 41)	High-risk group ( <i>n</i> = 23)	$\chi^2$ value	<i>P</i> value
Lesion location			2.180	0.703
Fundus of stomach	7 (17.07)	5 (21.74)		
Cardia	4 (9.76)	2 (8.70)		
Greater curvature of the stomach	15 (36.59)	11 (47.83)		
Lesser curvature of stomach	9 (21.95)	2 (8.70)		
Gastric antrum	6 (14.63)	3 (13.04)		
Tumor shape			1.539	0.215
Smooth	34 (82.93)	16 (69.57)		
Lobulated	7 (17.07)	7 (30.43)		
Growth pattern			5.520	0.063
Intraluminal	17 (41.46)	5 (21.74)		
Extraluminal	16 (39.02)	16 (69.57)		
Mixed way	8 (19.51)	2 (8.70)		
Calcification			0.039	0.844
Yes	3 (7.32)	2 (8.70)		
No	38 (92.68)	21 (91.3)		
Lesion border			4.158	0.041
Clear	10 (24.39)	1 (4.35)		
Blurry	31 (75.61)	22 (95.65)		
Reinforcement			0.181	0.670
Uniform	34 (82.93)	20 (86.96)		
Uneven	7 (17.07)	3 (13.04)		
Ulcer			4.187	0.041
Yes	8 (19.51)	10 (43.48)		
No	33 (80.49)	13 (56.52)		

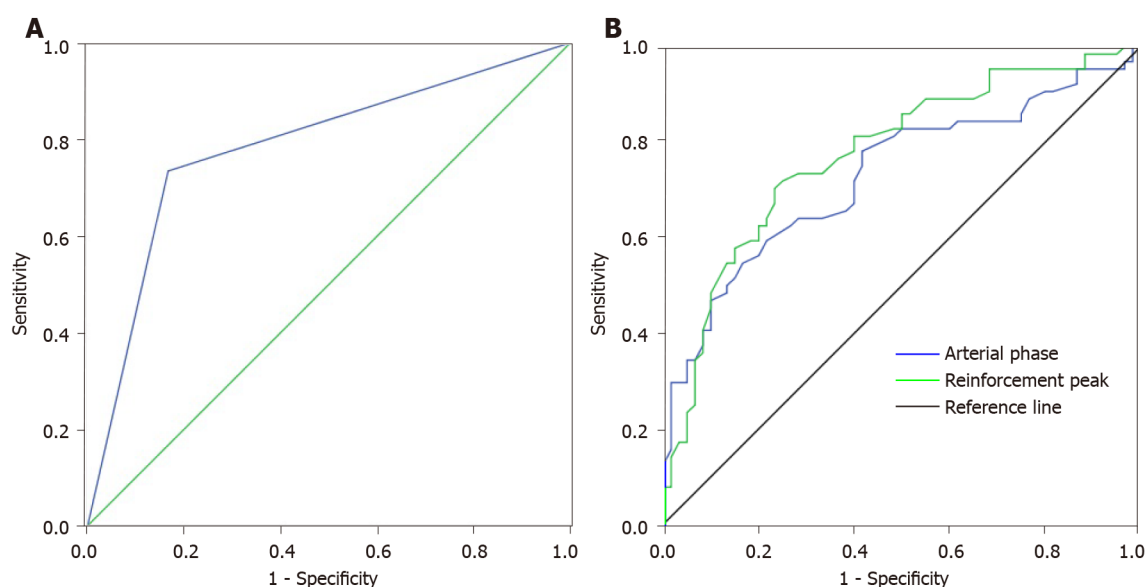
CT: Computed tomography.

### **Comparison of CT values of patients in GST groups with different risk classifications**

The arterial phase CT value and enhanced peak CT value in the high-risk group were significantly higher than those in the low-risk group ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Table 7).

**Table 7 Comparison of computed tomography values of patients in gastric stromal tumor groups with different risk classes (mean  $\pm$  SD)**

Group	<i>n</i>	Arterial phase	Venous phase	Delay period	Reinforcement peak
Low-intermediate-risk group	41	55.71 $\pm$ 13.77	57.94 $\pm$ 12.51	64.83 $\pm$ 11.20	72.66 $\pm$ 12.46
High-risk group	23	78.72 $\pm$ 12.66	61.00 $\pm$ 11.96	69.70 $\pm$ 10.85	80.79 $\pm$ 12.37
<i>t</i> value		-6.598	-0.954	-1.688	-2.511
<i>P</i> value		0.000	0.344	0.097	0.015



DOI: 10.4251/wjgo.v14.i10.2004 Copyright ©The Author(s) 2022.

**Figure 1 Receiver operating characteristic curve.** A: Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve of multi-slice spiral computed tomography (MSCT) in differential diagnosis of gastric stromal tumor (GST) and gastric polyps; B: ROC curve of differential diagnosis of GST and gastric polyps by peak CT value of arterial phase enhancement.

## DISCUSSION

GSTs are common mesenchymal tumors of the digestive system. Benign gastric polyps are common benign tumors of the stomach, but their clinical symptoms are not distinguished. Therefore, if an accurate diagnosis is not made prior to surgery, the treatment options will be affected[3]. CT has always been an important method for the clinical diagnosis of gastrointestinal tumors. It can distinguish the location, size, shape, and internal structure of the tumor and also distinguish the relationship between the tumor and the surrounding tissue structure. In particular, enhanced CT can be used to analyze the lesion details[4,5].

This study analyzed the differences between GSTs and benign tumors on CT scans. GSTs are rich in blood supply; therefore, they are prone to bleeding and cause cystic necrosis within the tumor, and calcification is relatively common with the progression of the disease. Benign tumors, owing to their slow growth, show homogeneous soft tissue masses with relatively clear boundaries and regular morphology. Cystic necrosis and calcification of tumors are rare[6,7]. In this study, the incidence of extraluminal growth, blurred boundaries, and ulcers in the CST group was significantly higher than that in the benign tumor group, indicating that GSTs show extraluminal growth, blurred boundaries, and ulcers, which is of great significance for the identification of GSTs and benign tumors. Some scholars have reported that malignant tumors grow rapidly and have different rates of extension in various directions, resulting in irregular shapes such as lobulation. Benign tumors are mostly round, oval, and other regular shapes, owing to the uniform expansion of the growth mode around them. The higher the risk, the more irregular the shape; the more uneven the internal density and the greater the probability of necrosis, liquefaction, and bleeding. These results are consistent with those of this study[8,9].

This study also analyzed the difference between contrast-enhanced CT in the differential diagnosis of gastric stromal and benign tumors. Previous studies have found that contrast-enhanced CT has little significance in the differential diagnosis of gastric stromal and benign tumors. The main reason is that both tumors originate from the gastric submucosa interstitial tissue, and there is little difference in

blood supply between tumors, which leads to obvious enhancement in contrast-enhanced CT[10]. In this study, there was no difference in CT values between the GST and control groups in the venous and delayed phases, but the CT values and enhanced peak CT values of the GST group were higher than those of the control group in the arterial phase. We believe that the enhancement examination can reveal a cluster-like small vascular shadow around the tumor. Previous studies have suggested that enhancement may be related to the malignant degree of the tumor, and a low malignant degree of the tumor may lead to uniform and moderate enhancement, or tumor necrosis and cystic degeneration[11-14]. ROC curve analysis showed that the arterial CT value and enhanced peak CT value had a certain sensitivity and specificity in the differential diagnosis of GST and gastric polyps.

The NIH grading standard has been commonly used for assessing the risk of GSTs in clinical practice. The degree of risk is mainly divided according to mitosis, tumor size, primary site, and rupture. In this study, the lesion boundary of the high-risk group was blurred, and the incidence of ulceration in the lesion was significantly higher than that in the low-risk group[15,16]. Further analysis of the enhanced CT results showed that the arterial phase CT value and enhanced peak CT value of the high-risk group were significantly higher than those of the low-risk group, indicating that the blood supply in GSTs was rich, mainly due to the rapid proliferation of malignant tumor blood vessels. Therefore, in addition to vascular penetration, blood vessels can also be observed on CT examination[17,18]. Some scholars have reported that GSTs show mild-to-moderate homogeneous enhancement on contrast-enhanced scanning. With different degrees of malignancy, homogeneous or inhomogeneous enhancement was observed. Especially, the enhancement degree less than 15.4 Hu in the arterial phase was an important indicator for distinguishing benign tumors from GSTs, which was primarily consistent with the results of this study[19,20].

This study analyzed the differences between GSTs and benign gastric polyps on contrast-enhanced CT examination and confirmed that CT examination has a certain reference value for the identification of the two diseases. Concurrently, it also confirmed the difference in the degree of disease risk in CT examinations, which could provide the corresponding diagnostic basis for clinical differential diagnosis and risk assessment of GSTs. However, the number of samples included in this study was relatively small, and this was a single-center study, which may have regional differences. Moreover, it is not possible to analyze the CT texture differences and whether there is a difference in the size of the GSTs on CT examination. Therefore, it is necessary to expand the sample size and conduct stratified research to further demonstrate and analyze our results.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, preoperative MSCT examination has important value in the differential diagnosis of GST and benign gastric polyps and can effectively evaluate the risk classification of GST patients.

## ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

### Research background

The malignant tendency and complex features of gastric stromal tumors (GSTs) seriously threaten human health.

### Research motivation

Multi-slice spiral computed tomography (MSCT) is widely used in clinical practice. We try to apply it in the differential diagnosis and risk stratification of GSTs and benign gastric polyps, hoping to obtain valuable clues that can guide the clinical practice.

### Research objectives

This study aimed to clarify the manifestations of GSTs and benign gastric polyps in multi-slice computed tomography, including diagnostic value and risk stratification.

### Research methods

The differences and risk stratification characteristics of MSCT imaging parameters and contrast-enhanced CT between patients with GST confirmed by pathological examination after surgery and patients with benign gastric polyps were retrospectively analyzed.

### Research results

There are significant differences in MSCT characteristics and enhancement characteristics between GST and gastric polyps, and the MSCT characteristics and enhancement characteristics of GST in different risk stratifications are also different. MSCT has higher value in the identification and risk stratification

of GST and gastric polyps.

### Research conclusions

Preoperative application of MSCT to distinguish GST from benign gastric polyps is of high value, and it is also feasible to classify the risk level of GST patients.

### Research perspectives

We recommend preoperative MSCT to distinguish GST from benign gastric polyps and to classify GST patients at risk.

## FOOTNOTES

**Author contributions:** Li XL and Han PF contributed equally to this article and should be considered as co-first authors; Li XL, Han PF and Wang YW wrote the paper; Li XL, Han PF and Shao LW were responsible for sorting the data.

**Institutional review board statement:** The study was reviewed and approved by the First Medical Center of PLA General Hospital.

**Informed consent statement:** All study participants, or their legal guardian, provided informed written consent prior to study enrollment.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** The authors report no conflict of interest.

**Data sharing statement:** No additional data are available.

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**S-Editor:** Wang JL

**L-Editor:** A

**P-Editor:** Wang JL

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