

# World Journal of *Clinical Cases*

*World J Clin Cases* 2024 May 6; 12(13): 2138-2292



**EDITORIAL**

- 2138 Parenteral iron therapy in children with iron deficiency anemia  
*Roganovic J*
- 2143 Treatment-induced neuroendocrine prostate cancer and *de novo* neuroendocrine prostate cancer: Identification, prognosis and survival, genetic and epigenetic factors  
*Wishahi M*
- 2147 Perioperative cardiac risks in myasthenia gravis  
*Nag DS, Chatterjee A, Mahanty PR, Sam M, Bharadwaj MK*
- 2151 Management of geriatric acetabular fractures: Contemporary treatment strategies  
*Tosounidis T, Chalidis B*
- 2157 Pioneering role of machine learning in unveiling intensive care unit-acquired weakness  
*Dragonieri S*

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE****Case Control Study**

- 2160 Detection and analysis of serum bile acid profile in patients with colonic polyps  
*Ji X, Chen H*
- 2173 Clinical analysis of colistin sulfate in the treatment of pneumonia caused by carbapenem-resistant Gram-negative bacteria  
*Xu HC, Cui Y, Wang XY, Wu HB, Li W, Wang D, Lin N, Lin L, Zhang YH*

**Retrospective Cohort Study**

- 2182 Establishment and evaluation of a prognostic model for patients with unresectable gastric cancer liver metastases  
*Chang ZY, Gao WX, Zhang Y, Zhao W, Wu D, Chen L*

**Retrospective Study**

- 2194 Therapeutic effect of Wendan Decoction combined with mosapride on gastroesophageal reflux disease after esophageal cancer surgery  
*Zhang YJ, Wu SP*

**Clinical Trials Study**

- 2201 Yiwei Xiaoyu granules for treatment of chronic atrophic gastritis with deficiency syndrome of the spleen and stomach  
*Chen WQ, Fan QF, He YJ, Li F, Wu X, Li YP, Yang XJ*

**Observational Study**

- 2210 Relationship between clinical belonging, professional identity, and nursing information ability among nursing interns: Model construction  
*Zhang G, Huang SJ, Li SF*

**META-ANALYSIS**

- 2218 Efficacy and safety of Yangxinshi tablet for chronic heart failure: A systematic review and meta-analysis  
*Lu SH, Yu YF, Dai SS, Hu YQ, Liu JH*

**CASE REPORT**

- 2231 Intra-thyroid esophageal duplication cyst: A case report  
*Lin HG, Liu M, Huang XY, Liu DS*
- 2237 Magnetic resonance imaging findings of radiation-induced breast angiosarcoma: A case report  
*Wu WP, Lee CW*
- 2243 Rim <sup>18</sup>F-fluorodeoxyglucose uptake of hepatic cavernous hemangioma on positron emission tomography/computed tomography: A case report  
*Hu YA, Guo YX, Huang QF*
- 2248 Recovering from prolonged cardiac arrest induced by electric shock: A case report  
*Zhang J, Qiao YR, Yang YD, Pan GZ, Lv CQ*
- 2254 Young patient with a giant gastric bronchogenic cyst: A case report and review of literature  
*Lu XR, Jiao XG, Sun QH, Li BW, Zhu QS, Zhu GX, Qu JJ*
- 2263 Airway management of a patient with linear immunoglobulin A bullous dermatosis: A case report  
*Nin OC, Hutnik R, Chheda NN, Hutchinson D*
- 2269 Deferred revascularization in diabetic patient according to combined invasive functional and intravascular imaging data: A case report  
*Al Nooryani A, Aboushokka W, Beleslin B, Nedeljkovic-Beleslin B*
- 2275 Thymic carcinoid with multiple bone metastases: A case report  
*Chen CQ, Huang MY, Pan M, Chen QQ, Wei FF, Huang H*
- 2281 Atypical presentation of a posterior fossa tumour: A case report  
*Narotam A, Archary M, Naidoo P, Naidoo Y, Naidu V*
- 2286 Refractory autoimmune hemolytic anemia in a patient with systemic lupus erythematosus and ulcerative colitis: A case report  
*Chen DX, Wu Y, Zhang SF, Yang XJ*

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**RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE**

Production Editor: *Si Zhao*; Production Department Director: *Xiang Li*; Cover Editor: *Jim-Lei Wang*.

**NAME OF JOURNAL**

*World Journal of Clinical Cases*

**ISSN**

ISSN 2307-8960 (online)

**LAUNCH DATE**

April 16, 2013

**FREQUENCY**

Thrice Monthly

**EDITORS-IN-CHIEF**

Bao-Gan Peng, Salim Surani, Jerzy Tadeusz Chudek, George Kontogeorgos, Maurizio Serati

**EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS**

<https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/editorialboard.htm>

**PUBLICATION DATE**

May 6, 2024

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## Retrospective Cohort Study

## Establishment and evaluation of a prognostic model for patients with unresectable gastric cancer liver metastases

Zheng-Yao Chang, Wen-Xing Gao, Yue Zhang, Wen Zhao, Di Wu, Lin Chen

**Specialty type:** Medicine, research and experimental**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): 0  
Grade C (Good): C  
Grade D (Fair): D  
Grade E (Poor): 0**P-Reviewer:** Toyoshima O, Japan**Received:** February 1, 2024**Peer-review started:** February 1, 2024**First decision:** February 28, 2024**Revised:** March 8, 2024**Accepted:** March 28, 2024**Article in press:** March 28, 2024**Published online:** May 6, 2024**Zheng-Yao Chang, Wen-Xing Gao, Di Wu, Lin Chen**, Department of General Surgery, The First Medical Center of Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100853, China**Yue Zhang**, Department of Endocrinology, The First Medical Center of Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100853, China**Wen Zhao**, School of Medicine, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, China**Corresponding author:** Lin Chen, MD, PhD, Chief, Chief Doctor, Professor, Surgeon, Department of General Surgery, The First Medical Center of Chinese PLA General Hospital, No. 28 Fuxing Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100853, China. [chenlinbj@sina.com](mailto:chenlinbj@sina.com)**Abstract****BACKGROUND**

Liver metastases (LM) is the primary factor contributing to unfavorable outcomes in patients diagnosed with gastric cancer (GC). The objective of this study is to analyze significant prognostic risk factors for patients with GCLM and develop a reliable nomogram model that can accurately predict individualized prognosis, thereby enhancing the ability to evaluate patient outcomes.

**AIM**

To analyze prognostic risk factors for GCLM and develop a reliable nomogram model to accurately predict individualized prognosis, thereby enhancing patient outcome assessment.

**METHODS**

Retrospective analysis was conducted on clinical data pertaining to GCLM (type III), admitted to the Department of General Surgery across multiple centers of the Chinese PLA General Hospital from January 2010 to January 2018. The dataset was divided into a development cohort and validation cohort in a ratio of 2:1. In the development cohort, we utilized univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses to identify independent risk factors associated with overall survival in GCLM patients. Subsequently, we established a prediction model based on these findings and evaluated its performance using receiver operator characteristic curve analysis, calibration curves, and clinical decision curves. A nomogram was created to visually represent the prediction model, which was then externally validated using the validation cohort.

## RESULTS

A total of 372 patients were included in this study, comprising 248 individuals in the development cohort and 124 individuals in the validation cohort. Based on Cox analysis results, our final prediction model incorporated five independent risk factors including albumin levels, primary tumor size, presence of extrahepatic metastases, surgical treatment status, and chemotherapy administration. The 1-, 3-, and 5-years Area Under the Curve values in the development cohort are 0.753, 0.859, and 0.909, respectively; whereas in the validation cohort, they are observed to be 0.772, 0.848, and 0.923. Furthermore, the calibration curves demonstrated excellent consistency between observed values and actual values. Finally, the decision curve analysis curve indicated substantial net clinical benefit.

## CONCLUSION

Our study identified significant prognostic risk factors for GCLM and developed a reliable nomogram model, demonstrating promising predictive accuracy and potential clinical benefit in evaluating patient outcomes.

**Key Words:** Gastric cancer; Liver metastases; Nomogram; Prognostic model; Survival analysis

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**Core Tip:** This study identifies pivotal prognostic factors and introduces a nomogram model for predicting individualized prognosis in gastric cancer liver metastases (GCLM). The developed model, supported by comprehensive validation, showcases substantial potential for improving patient outcome evaluation. Notably, the incorporation of five independent risk factors demonstrates promising predictive accuracy, paving the way for enhanced clinical decision-making in managing GCLM patients, ultimately offering valuable insights for personalized treatment strategies.

**Citation:** Chang ZY, Gao WX, Zhang Y, Zhao W, Wu D, Chen L. Establishment and evaluation of a prognostic model for patients with unresectable gastric cancer liver metastases. *World J Clin Cases* 2024; 12(13): 2182-2193

**URL:** <https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/full/v12/i13/2182.htm>

**DOI:** <https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v12.i13.2182>

## INTRODUCTION

Among all malignant tumor types, gastric cancer (GC) has the highest morbidity and fatality rates. It is one of the most frequent malignant tumors in the world[1]. With the development of treatment technology, the prognosis of patients with GC continues to improve. However, the 5-year overall survival rate (OS) of GC is only about 5%-20%[2]. Therefore, many studies have focused on exploring and analyzing the factors affecting the prognosis of GC patients, such as tumor size and distant metastases. Liver is the most common distant metastases organ. The incidence of GC with liver metastases (GCLM) is 5%-34%[3], which is the main cause of poor prognosis of GC patients[4]. Although the comprehensive treatment technology has made some progress, the prognosis of GCLM is still not ideal[5]. Therefore, effective individualized treatment and comprehensive prognosis evaluation for GCLM patients are of great significance for the implementation of clinical strategies.

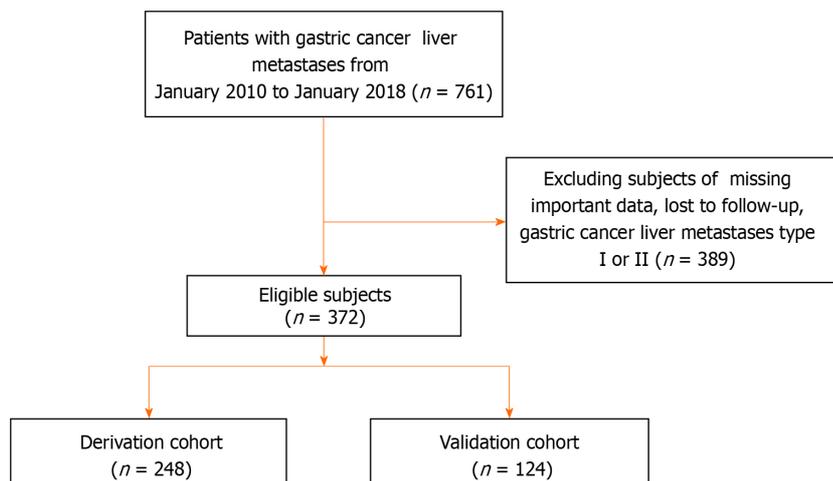
Based on a large number of clinical data, nomogram prediction models are widely used to evaluate the prognosis of patients with various types of cancer by combining multiple independent prognostic evaluation factors and quantifying individual survival risk[6-8]. Previous studies have explored the clinical prognostic factors of GCLM patients, but due to the small case size and incomplete research content, the analysis of the prognosis of patients is limited.

Due to the great differences in pathological types, clinical manifestations, tumor size and clinical stage among different types of GCLM patients, the prediction of disease prognosis and the selection of diagnosis and treatment methods are still controversial in clinical practice. Chinese type for GCLM (C-GCLM)[9] is a new clinical classification standard proposed by Chinese experts, which has a high reference value for clinical diagnosis and treatment decisions. This study focused on patients with C-GCLM type III, namely unresectable patients, and developed a prediction model to improve the ability to evaluate the individualized prognosis of patients.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study population

A total of 761 individuals diagnosed with GCLM were selected for this study from January 2010 to January 2018 at multiple centers within the Chinese PLA General Hospital's General Surgery Department. Following the exclusion of participants who were lost during follow-up, GCLM Type I and Type II, or lacking essential clinical data, a final cohort of 372 patients was included (Figure 1). The Ethics Committee of the Chinese PLA General Hospital approved this study



**Figure 1** Flow chart of study.

(S2023-724-02), and all participant information was anonymized prior to analysis.

### Data collection

Obtaining demographic information and clinical data from electronic medical record systems, Age, gender, height, weight, drinking habits, tumor size, tumor location, metastases size, metastases location, aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, hemoglobin, albumin,  $\gamma$ -glutamyl transferase, chemotherapy, surgery, *etc.* All the above data were collected and reviewed by uniformly trained professionals.

### Definition

The classification of GCLM was formulated by the consensus of Chinese experts[9], and the specific classification criteria were as follows: Type I: (1) The invasion depth of the primary tumor of GC was  $\leq$  T4a, and the lymph node metastases was within the D2 dissection range (Bulky N2 was not included); Bulky N2-presence of at least one lymph node  $\geq$  3 cm in diameter or at least three adjacent lymph nodes  $\geq$  1.5 cm in diameter along the hepatic, celiac, or splenic arteries; and (2) 1-3 LM; the maximum diameter of the metastatic lesions was  $\leq$  4 cm or they were confined to one lobe of the liver and did not involve important blood vessels or bile ducts. Type II: (1) The invasion depth of the primary tumor was T4b, or Bulky N2, or Bulky No. 16a2, b1-abdominal aortic lymph nodes; and (2) the number and size of LM were beyond the scope of Type I, but surgical techniques for removal are possible. Type III: (1) Primary GC significantly invaded adjacent tissues or organs; regional lymph nodes such as mesenteric or paraaortic lymph nodes were fixed, fused, or unresectable and confirmed by imaging studies or biopsy; and (2) LM were divided into type III a, bilobar multiple diffuse metastases without extrahepatic metastases, and type III b, LM with one or more extrahepatic organs with or without peritoneal metastases. The difference between the date of GCLM diagnosis and the date of death or the final follow-up was known as overall survival.

### Statistical analysis

There were two cohorts created: One for derivation and the other for validation, with a 2:1 ratio. Utilizing chi-square analyses, categorical variables were compared and are shown as percentages (%). Continuous variable data were presented as the median and interquartile range (25<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup>). Mann-Whitney *U* test was applied for comparing differences between groups for continuous variables. The 20 clinical factors underwent univariate Cox regression analysis to evaluate their individual associations with the outcome. Subsequently, significant prognostic variables ( $P < 0.05$ ) related to GCLM were incorporated into multivariate Cox regression to identify independent risk factors for predicting patient prognosis. A nomogram was created to visualize the model and calculate 1-, 3-, and 5-years overall survival rates. The predictive accuracy of the prediction model was evaluated using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves in both development and validation cohorts. Calibration curves were employed to assess agreement between predicted results and actual outcomes, while Hosmer-Lemeshow statistics determined goodness-of-fit for the model. Survival curves for each major variable were generated using Cox hazard models. *P* values with two sides less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant. Software versions 22.0 and 4.0 of SPSS and R were used for all statistical analyses.

## RESULTS

### Baseline characteristics of the study participants

This study analyzed 372 individuals diagnosed with GCLM, with an average age of 60 years. The group consisted of 306 males and 66 females. Table 1 displays the patients' fundamental characteristics. 96 (25.8%) patients underwent surgery, 72 (19.4%) patients had concurrent extrahepatic metastases, and 60 (16.1%) patients received chemotherapy. All

Table 1 Demographic and clinical characteristics of the derivation and validation cohorts, *n* (%)/median (25<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup>)

Variables	Derivation cohort	Validation cohort	<i>P</i> value
<i>n</i>	248	124	
Age (yr)	60.0 (52-67)	60.0 (53-67)	0.198
Sex			0.427
Men	204 (82.3)	102 (82.3)	0.219
Women	44 (17.7)	22 (17.7)	0.274
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	23.6 (21.1-25.7)	23.6 (20.9-25.8)	0.295
Albumin, g/L	36.2 (33.5-40.0)	36.4 (33.6-40.3)	0.187
Hemoglobin, g/L	117.0 (95-135.3)	117.0 (95-135)	0.109
CEA, ng/mL	9.7 (2.5-59.3)	9.6 (2.4-59)	0.159
AFP, µg/L	3.5 (2.2-8.2)	3.4 (2.2-8.)	0.213
ALT, U/L	18.6 (11.8-35.2)	18.7 (11.9-35.4)	0.308
AST, U/L	22.8 (15.4-47.9)	22.7 (15.4-47.7)	0.103
GGT, U/L	22.5 (10.3-46.2)	22.4 (10.3-46.0)	0.235
TG, mmol/L	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	0.122
TC, mmol/L	4.2 (3.5-4.8)	4.2 (3.4-4.8)	0.169
Drinking habit			0.155
Yes	91 (36.8)	46 (37)	
No	157 (63.2)	78 (63)	
Primary tumor size, cm	3.4 (2.4-5)	3.4 (2.5-5)	0.213
Surgery			0.409
Yes	64 (25.9)	32 (25.8)	
No	184 (74.1)	92 (74.2)	
Extrahepatic metastases			0.504
Yes	48 (19.4)	24 (19.4)	
No	200 (80.6)	100 (80.6)	
Chemotherapy			0.306
Yes	40 (16.1)	20 (16.1)	
No	208 (83.9)	104 (83.9)	
Primary site			0.186
Proximal	60 (24.2)	30 (24.2)	
Gastric body	75 (30.3)	37 (29.8)	
Distal	101 (40.7)	51 (41.1)	
Multiple or whole stomach/anastomosis	12 (4.8)	6 (4.8)	
Metastases size (max)	3.3 (2.2-5.7)	3.3 (2.2-5.6)	0.279
Metastases site			0.127
Left liver	24 (9.6)	12 (9.6)	
Right liver	39 (15.7)	19 (15.3)	
Whole liver	182 (73.4)	91 (73.4)	
Hilar	2 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	
Other	1 (0.4)	1 (0.8)	

Data expressed as median (25<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup>) for skewed variables and percentage (%) for categorical variables. BMI: Body mass index; CEA: Carcinoembryonic antigen; AFP: Alpha-fetoprotein; TC: Total cholesterol; TG: Triglyceride; AST: Aspartate transferase; GGT: Gamma-glutamyl transferase; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase.

participants were assigned randomly to the development group ( $n = 248$ ) and the validation group ( $n = 124$ ), as a ratio of 2:1, prior to further analysis. According to the results, there were no appreciable variations based on gender, age, tumor site, primary tumor dimensions, surgical procedures, radiotherapy or chemotherapy between the modeling and validation groups (all  $P > 0.05$ ).

### Construction of nomogram

In the development cohort, a total of 20 clinical factors were included in univariate Cox regression analysis, 6 significant risk factors (all  $P < 0.05$ ) for OS in GCLM patients were screened: Body mass index, albumin levels, primary tumor size, presence of extrahepatic metastases, surgical intervention, and chemotherapy, respectively. Age and sex are important clinical factors for this study. Although they did not show statistical significance in the univariate Cox regression, we still included them in the multivariate Cox regression for analysis. Finally, 8 clinical factors were included in multivariate Cox regression analysis. Multivariate Cox regression analysis revealed that albumin [ $P = 0.016$ , hazard ratio (HR) 95%CI: 0.95 0.91-0.99], primary tumor size ( $P = 0.031$ , HR 95%CI: 1.12 1.05-1.25), surgical intervention ( $P = 0.005$ , HR 95%CI: 0.38 0.19-0.70), presence of extrahepatic metastases ( $P = 0.004$ , HR 95%CI: 2.20 1.30-3.64) and administration of chemotherapy ( $P = 0.010$ , HR 95%CI: 0.45, 0.24-0.85) were identified as independent prognostic factors for patients diagnosed with GCLM (Table 2). Based on the above results, a nomogram was drawn using 5 variables. By utilizing the respective scale associated with every risk factor on the nomogram, we derived individual scores for each factor and obtained a cumulative score by summing them up. By further comparing the percentage at the bottom, the predictive value of the 1-, 3-, and 5-years OS of C-GCLM type III patients could be obtained (Figure 2).

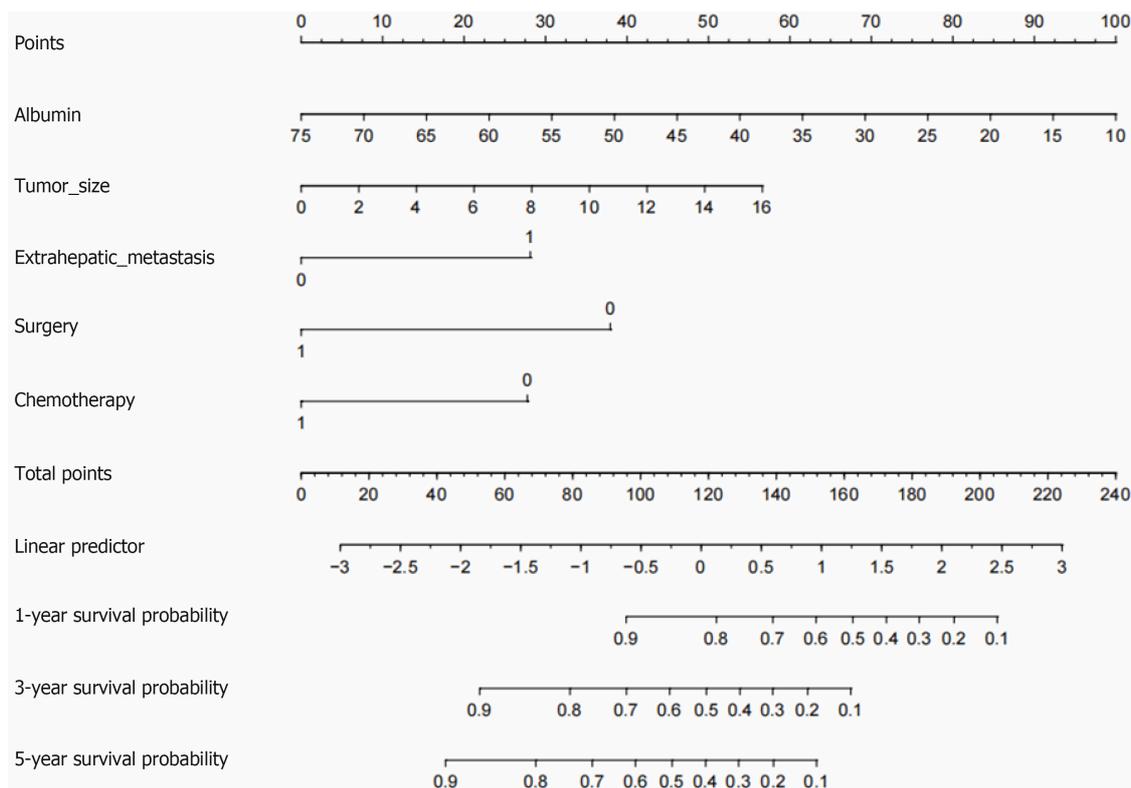


Figure 2 A nomogram model for predicting 1-, 3- and 5-yr overall survival in patients with Chinese type for gastric cancer liver metastases type III.

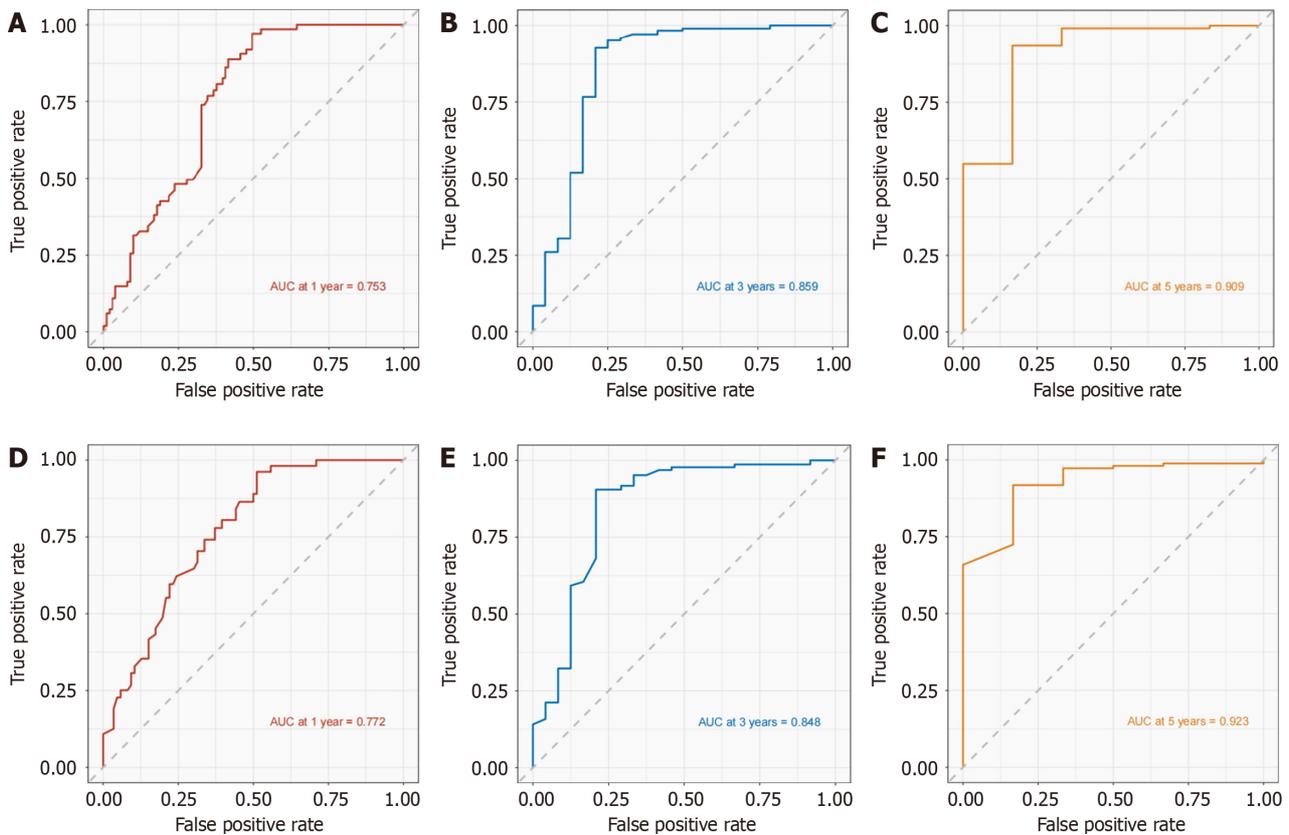
### Assessment of nomogram

The nomogram in the development cohort correctly predicted overall survival after 1-, 3-, and 5-years, with area under the curve values of 0.753, 0.859, and 0.909, respectively, according to the ROC curve. In the validation cohort, the values of 0.772, 0.848, and 0.923 were observed, all exceeding the threshold of 0.7 (Figure 3), suggesting a favorable predictive capacity of the nomogram. Patient overall survival rates from the development and validation cohorts were used to create the calibration curve at 1, 3, and 5 years. The findings indicated a strong concordance between the OS predicted by the nomogram model and the actual observation, as evidenced by the close alignment of their prediction curve with the 45°

Table 2 Cox regression analysis of factors for outcome in the derivation cohort

Variables	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	HR (95%CI)	P value	HR (95%CI)	P value
Age (yr)	0.96 (0.75-1.23)	0.108	0.84 (0.69-1.02)	0.074
Sex, n (%)			0.96 (0.82-1.11)	0.557
Men	Reference			
Women	0.89 (0.76-1.05)	0.286		
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.97 (0.96-0.99)	0.045	1.19 (0.87,1.64)	0.158
Albumin, g/L	0.64 (0.44-0.95)	0.016	0.95 (0.91, 0.99)	0.016
Hemoglobin, g/L	1.02 (0.98-1.06)	0.361		
CEA, ng/ml	0.98 (0.92-1.04)	0.170		
AFP, µg/L	0.46 (0.10-2.05)	0.251		
ALT, U/L	0.91 (0.83-1.01)	0.224		
AST, U/L	1.01 (0.43-2.33)	0.668		
GGT, U/L	0.99 (0.94-1.06)	0.145		
TG, mmol/L	0.76 (0.47-1.25)	0.130		
TC, mmol/L	0.88 (0.41-1.88)	0.254		
Drinking habit				
Yes	Reference			
No	1.19 (0.49-2.88)	0.638		
Primary tumor size, cm	1.49 (1.03-2.16)	0.009	1.12 (1.05-1.25)	0.031
Surgery				
Yes	0.49 (0.33-0.73)	0.001	0.38 (0.19-0.70)	0.005
No	Reference		Reference	
Extrahepatic metastases				
Yes	2.12 (1.35-3.34)	0.001	2.20 (1.30-3.64)	0.004
No	Reference		Reference	
Chemotherapy				
Yes	0.66 (0.48-0.90)	0.006	0.45 (0.24-0.85)	0.010
No	Reference		Reference	
Primary site				
Proximal	Reference			
Gastric body	1.48 (0.51-3.25)	0.213		
Distal	1.07 (0.89-1.30)	0.320		
Multiple or whole stomach/anastomosis	1.00 (0.57-1.74)	0.971		
Metastases size(max)	0.93 (0.48-1.84)	0.119		
Metastases site				
Left liver	Reference			
Right liver	1.31 (0.72-2.38)	0.192		
Whole liver	0.65 (0.30-1.38)	0.183		
Hilar	0.55 (0.18-1.65)	0.610		
Other	1.56 (0.67-3.62)	0.214		

BMI: Body mass index; CEA: Carcinoembryonic antigen; AFP: Alpha-fetoprotein; TC: Total cholesterol; TG: Triglyceride; AST: Aspartate transferase; GGT: Gamma-glutamyl transferase; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; HR: Hazard ratio.



**Figure 3** Area under the receiver operating curve for development cohort and validation cohort. A-C: Area under the receiver operating curve (AUC) of 1-, 3-, and 5-yr prognostic models for Chinese type for gastric cancer liver metastases (C-GCLM) type III patients in the developed cohort; D-F: AUC of the 1-, 3-, and 5-yr prognostic models of C-GCLM type III patients in the validation cohort.

diagonal. This indicated that the constructed model had good discrimination ability and accuracy (Figure 4). Decision curve analysis was conducted in both the development and validation cohorts, revealing favorable net benefits for 1-, 3-, and 5-year overall survival rates. These findings indicate that the predictive model holds certain clinical value when it comes to forecasting OS in patients with unresectable GCLM (Figure 5).

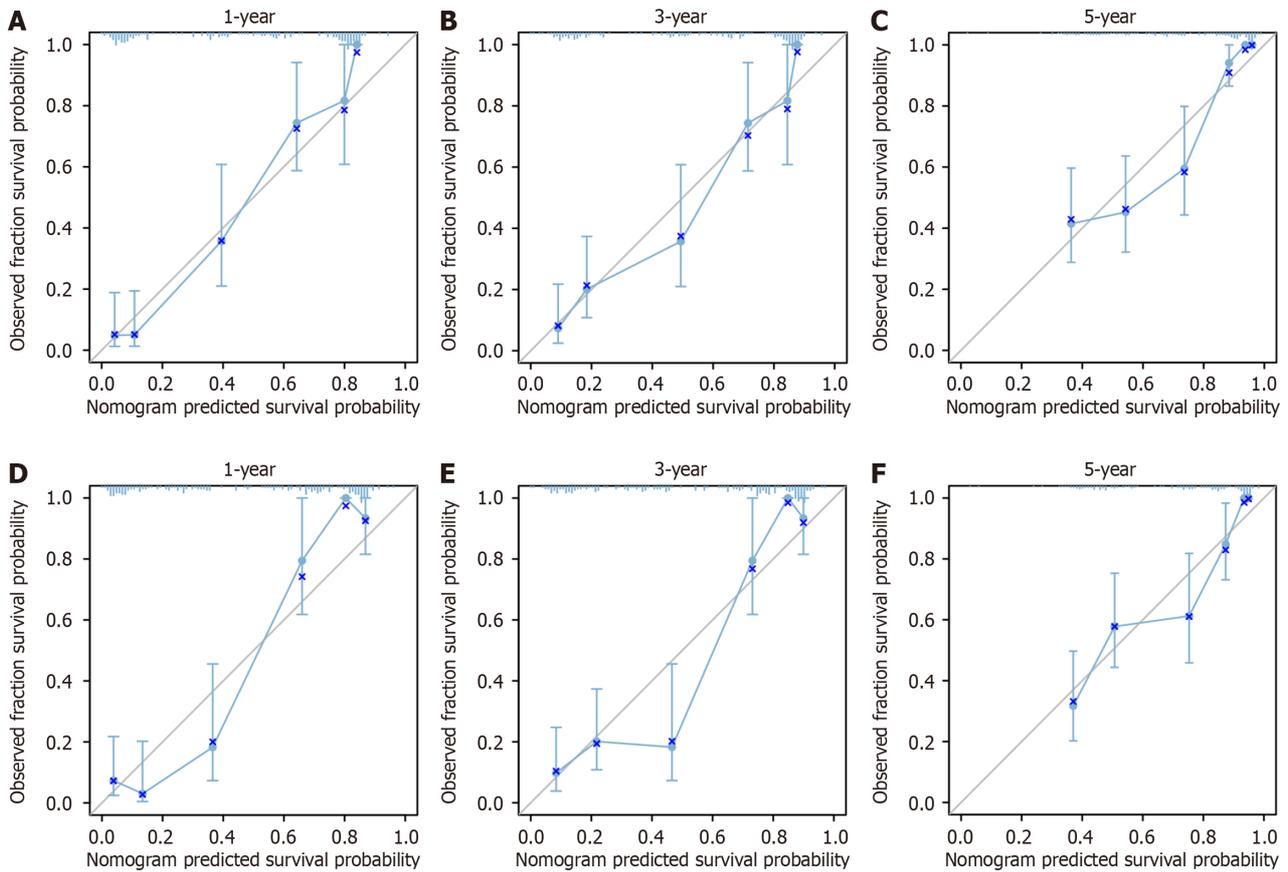
### Kaplan-Meier survival curve analysis

The impact of each individual factor on overall survival was further examined. Patients in the low-risk group had a significantly higher OS than those in the high-risk group, according to the Kaplan-Meier curve survival analysis ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Figure 6).

## DISCUSSION

In this study, a cohort of 372 individuals diagnosed with C-GCLM type III were assigned to two groups in a random manner, maintaining a ratio of 2:1. The development group was utilized to assess the correlation between potential factors that may pose risks and outcomes related to survival, as well as build a prognostic model. On the other hand, the validation group served to confirm the effectiveness of the developed model in predicting future events. Independent prognostic factors influencing the overall survival rate of patients with GCLM were identified through multivariate Cox regression analysis, including albumin levels, size of the primary tumor, presence of extrahepatic metastases, utilization of surgical treatment and administration of chemotherapy. Additionally, a nomogram model was developed to assess the survival rates at 1-, 3-, and 5-year intervals for patients with C-GCLM type III. The findings demonstrated that the proposed model exhibited satisfactory prognostic discrimination ability and survival prediction capability, indicating its potential in facilitating clinical decision-making.

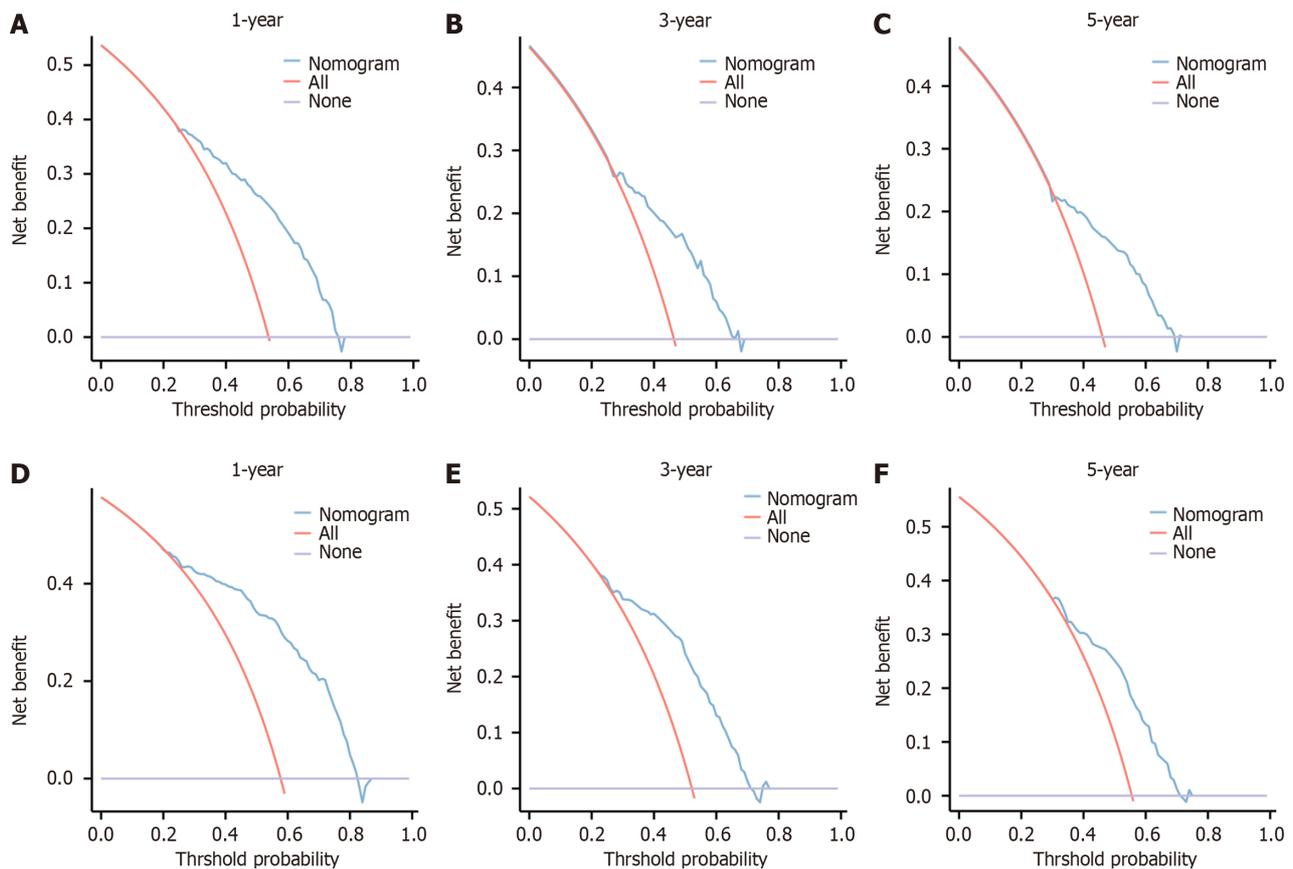
GC is a highly invasive cancer, and LM is the most common distant metastases mode[10], and the prognosis is poor. Multidisciplinary comprehensive treatment has become the main treatment mode of GCLM. However, the prognosis and treatment effect of patients with unresectable GCLM are still controversial. Therefore, it is essential to construct a reliable,



**Figure 4** Calibration curves for development cohort and validation cohort. A-C: Calibration curves of 1-, 3-, and 5-yr prognostic models for Chinese type for gastric cancer liver metastases (C-GCLM) type III patients in the development cohort; D-F: Validate the calibration curve of the 1-, 3-, and 5-yr prognostic models for C-GCLM type III patients in the validation cohort.

efficient and easy to generalize prognostic model to improve the survival rate of GCLM patients. Most of the previous studies that proposed survival prediction models for GC have limited samples, limited predictors, or difficult to obtain evaluation indicators, which greatly limits the clinical application of these models. Chau *et al*[11] established a four-factor prognostic model including performance status, LM, peritoneal metastases and alkaline phosphatase level. A meta study involving 1304 GCLM patients found that surgical resection of GCLM had better 5-year overall survival and 10-year overall survival than medical control alone[12]. In addition, Ma *et al*[13] developed and verified a nomogram prognostic scoring model including 9 variables, and simplified metastatic or recurrent GC into low, medium and high risk subgroups according to the survival rate to evaluate the prognosis. However, the applicability or reliability of these models in GCLM patients are limited. This study attempts to construct a clinical prediction model with good prediction ability and convenience, so that clinicians can make appropriate treatment according to individualized prediction and achieve better prognosis of patients.

The influence of the independent risk factors included in this study on the prognosis of patients with GCLM has also been confirmed in other studies. Nationwide retrospective studies from the United Kingdom have shown that gastrectomy and hepatectomy for GCLM may confer a survival advantage for selected patients[14]. A systematic review showed that the median OS of patients who underwent gastrectomy combined with liver resection was significantly longer than that of patients who received palliative care (23.7 vs 7.6 months)[15]. Similar to the findings of our investigation, surgical intervention demonstrates a beneficial impact on patient prognosis. This could be attributed to the presence of primary lesions, which potentially stimulate para-cancerous tissues surrounding metastatic lesions to create a tumor microenvironment that facilitates the infiltration, spread, and proliferation of cancer cells[16]. Albumin is often used as an indicator of clinical nutritional status, and low albumin is an indication of cachexia, which is usually associated with poor prognosis of cancer patients[17,18]. A cohort study involving 147 patients with metastatic GC found that the score of hemoglobin, albumin, lymphocyte and platelet composition had good prognostic value in advanced GC [19]. In the prediction model of recurrent or metastatic GC established by Ma *et al*[13], albumin is also a risk factor affecting the prognosis[13]. Tumor size directly affects the survival of GC patients[20-22]. In this study, we found that tumor size was an independent prognostic factor in patients with unresectable LM from GC and was inversely associated with OS in our model. Chemotherapy is one of the main treatment methods for patients with GCLM. With the wide application of new chemotherapeutic drugs in recent years, preoperative neoadjuvant chemotherapy has been increasingly used in advanced or metastatic GC, which provides support for reducing postoperative recurrence and prolonging survival time for patients with multiple GCLM. A Japanese study showed that chemotherapy can be applied to patients who underwent R2 resection of LM (macroscopic residual tumor after resection), and the general condition

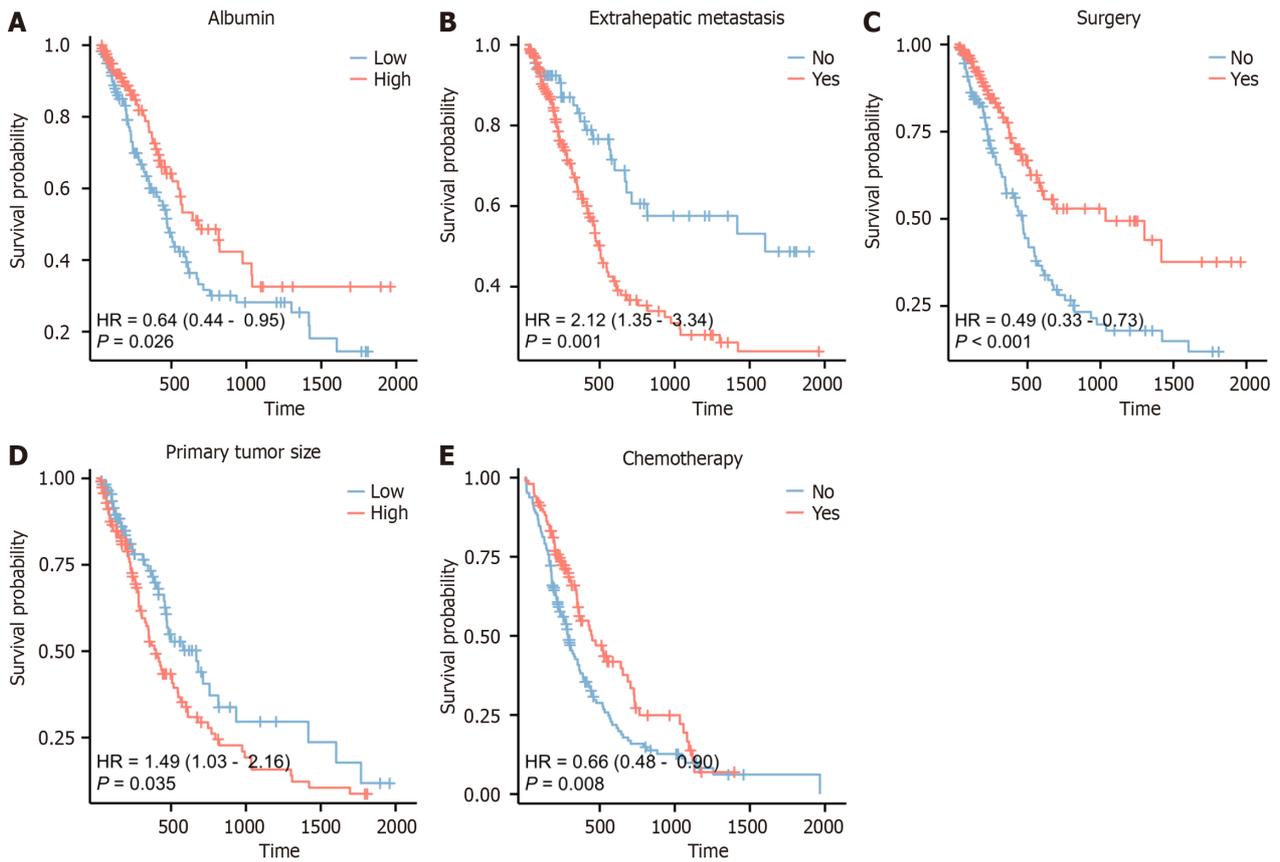


**Figure 5 Decision analysis curves for development cohort and validation cohort.** A-C: Decision analysis curves (DAC) of 1-, 3-, and 5-yr prognostic models for Chinese type for gastric cancer liver metastases (C-GCLM) type III patients in the development cohort; D-F: DAC of 1-, 3- and 5-yr prognostic models for C-GCLM type III patients in the validation cohort.

and major organ function of these patients should be ensured before receiving chemotherapy[23]. For GCLM patients who cannot undergo radical resection at the time of initial diagnosis, preoperative chemotherapy can reduce the stage of the primary tumor, so as to obtain a high R0 resection rate (R0 resection refers to the absence of cancer cells at the surgical margin under the microscope)[24]. The metastases of GCLM outside the liver indicates that the patient has entered a more advanced stage of the tumor, suggesting a worse prognosis. GCLM is usually multifocal, and can be accompanied by extrahepatic metastases (peritoneum, lymph node, *etc.*). Ueda *et al*[25] showed that peritoneal metastases and lymph node metastases were independent risk and prognostic factors of GCLM. The outcomes of advanced GC patients with distant metastases were poor, with lung, bone, and brain metastases being 4 months, 3 months, 4 months, and 3 months, respectively[26]. This study found that the survival time of patients with extrahepatic metastases was significantly reduced, and simultaneous hepatectomy can be attempted in GCLM patients without extrahepatic metastases.

At present, with the promotion of multidisciplinary treatment mode, GCLM has gradually changed from a single-discipline treatment mode to a multidisciplinary treatment mode[9]. In addition to surgery, the treatment of unresectable GC also includes chemotherapy, immunosuppressant, molecular targeted drugs and so on[27]. In the process of treatment, we should correctly evaluate the patient's condition and take the patient as the center. According to the individual differences of patients, we should study and formulate an individualized treatment plan of "one person, one policy", so as to improve the quality of life of patients and prolong the survival time of patients as far as possible.

The strength of this study is that it is the first prediction model for OS in patients with GCLM type III, which has multi-center and large sample data, and has been internally and externally validated, reflecting good performance. However, it has the following limitations: (1) As a retrospective cohort study, selection bias is inevitable; (2) the data came from Chinese patients, and there may be limitations in generalization to other countries and ethnic groups; (3) with the in-depth study of tumor biological behavior and invasion mechanism, a variety of new tumor treatment methods have emerged, such as immunotherapy, targeted drugs and targeted gene therapy, and have achieved good results. However, the collection of relevant data in this study was not complete, which may cause certain bias; and (4) *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) infection is prevalent in most cases of GC, but our analysis concentrated on factors directly impacting the prognosis of patients with GCLM, aiming to provide a targeted and detailed investigation in this specific context. Therefore, the relationship with *H. pylori* was not included in our study.



**Figure 6 Kaplan-Meier survival curves for each predictor.** A: Albumin; B: Extrahepatic metastases; C: Surgery; D: Tumor size; E: Chemotherapy.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is significant for clinicians to conduct precision medicine and individualized medicine by evaluating the prognosis of patients with unresectable GCLM and constructing the corresponding prognostic model. The nomogram model developed in this study offers a convenient, accurate, and user-friendly tool for clinicians to predict and evaluate the prognosis of GCLM patients.

## FOOTNOTES

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**Author contributions:** Chang ZY and Gao WX contributed to the research design and manuscript writing; Zhang Y and Zhao W contributed to the data collection and analysis; Wu D and Chen L overall supervise the study. All authors have read and approve the submitted version.

**Institutional review board statement:** The study was reviewed and approved for publication by the Ethics Committee of the Chinese PLA General Hospital.

**Informed consent statement:** The study was reviewed by the Ethics Committee of the General Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to review and waive informed consent.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** All the authors report no relevant conflicts of interest for this article.

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

**STROBE statement:** The authors have read the STROBE Statement-checklist of items, and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the STROBE Statement-checklist of items.

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**S-Editor:** Liu H

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**P-Editor:** Zhao S

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