

Gastric cancer screening in 16 villages of Zhuanghe region: AS high risk area of stomach cancer in China

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Abstract

AIM: To accomplish the comprehensive prevention for high risk population of stomach cancer, a gastroduodenoscopy screening was carried out in 16 villages of Zhuanghe region, a high risk area of stomach cancer in China.

METHODS: The screened subjects were those aged over 35 years with family histories of stomach cancer. The methods include clinical

epidemiology investigation, double-contrast X-ray, serum associated index analysis, gastroscopic biopsy and histopathologic examinations were adopted in the screening.

RESULTS: Out of the 3303 subjects who were examined, 82% were found with gastric disorders. Thirty-two (1.06%) patients with gastric cancer were detected and 18 (56.25%) were in early stage. Up to now the patients with gastric cancer have already accepted early treatment successively. Aside from gastric cancer, several other gastric lesions were also detected, including dysplasia, metaplasia, atrophic gastritis, superficial gastritis, erosive gastritis, ulcer, *etc.* All these laid a solid basis for further treatment. The screening also showed that 93.97% local residents consume salted pork and more than 60% gastric mucosa of the local residents indicated *H. pylori* infection.

CONCLUSION: Gastric diseases, *H. pylori* infection and salted pork consumption are very common in Zhuanghe region. These are very dangerous factors for gastric cancer, and comprehensive preventive measures should be taken.

Key words: Stomach neoplasms/epidemiology; Stomach neoplasms/etiology; Mass screening; Risk factors

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