

Original Article



Clinicopathological Features and Survival of Patients with Gastric Cancer with a Family History: a Large Analysis of 2,736 Patients with Gastric Cancer

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Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this
article was reported.

ABSTRACT

Purpose: Previous studies indicated conflicting results regarding the prognosis of gastric cancer with a family history (FHX). This study aimed to determine the clinicopathological features and survival of patients with gastric cancer with a FHX.

Materials and Methods: We reviewed 2,736 patients with gastric cancer who underwent surgery between 2003 and 2009. The prognostic value of a FHX was determined in the multivariate model after adjusting for variables in the Asian and internationally validated prognostic models.

Results: Of the patients, 413 (15.1%) had a FHX of gastric cancer. The patients with a FHX were younger (58.1 vs. 60.4 years; $P<0.001$) than the patients without a FHX. There were no significant differences in the histopathological characteristics between the 2 groups. A FHX was associated with a better overall survival (OS) rate only in the stage I group (5-year survival rate, 95% vs. 92%; $P=0.006$). However, the disease-specific survival (DSS) rate was not significantly different between the 2 groups in all stages. The multivariate model adjusted for the variables in the Asian and internationally validated prognostic models revealed that FHX has no significant prognostic value for OS and DSS.

Conclusions: The clinicopathological features and survival of the patients with gastric cancer with a FHX did not significantly differ from those of the patients without a FHX.

Keywords: Stomach neoplasms; Prognosis; Clinicopathological features; Family history; Survival

INTRODUCTION

Despite its decreasing global incidence, gastric cancer is one of the most common malignant diseases and a leading cause of cancer mortality in East Asian countries [1]. Most gastric cancers develop in response to the cumulative effect of multiple environmental factors, including *Helicobacter pylori* infection, smoking, and dietary factors, such as high consumption of salty foods and nitrite compounds [2,3]. On the contrary, genetic factors, such as the *CDH1* germline mutation and other hereditary genetic defects, account for a very small percentage

of gastric cancer cases [4]. The marked geographical variation, decreasing time trend, and migratory effect on gastric cancer incidence suggest that environmental factors are probably major contributors to gastric carcinogenesis [5].

A family history (FHX) is one of the major risk factors for gastric cancer. A FHX exists in approximately 10% to 20% of patients with gastric cancer [6]. The association of a FHX with an increasing gastric cancer risk may suggest the role of genetic predisposition in gastric carcinogenesis [7]. However, many suggest that sharing of non-genetic environmental risk factors is a more important cause for increasing gastric cancer risk within family members of patients with gastric cancer [8,9].

Besides the pathogenesis, the biological behavior of gastric cancers with a FHX is also a matter of debate. Previous studies have shown conflicting results regarding the clinicopathological features and prognosis of gastric cancer with a FHX [10-13]. In this study, we compared the clinicopathological features and survival between patients with gastric cancer with and without a FHX.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients and data

From a gastric cancer database in our institution (Chonnam National University Hwasun Hospital [CNUHH]), we selected 2,736 consecutive patients who underwent surgery between 2003 and 2009 and compared the clinicopathological features and survivals between the patients with and without a FHX of gastric cancer. Patients who had 1) a bypass or exploratory laparotomy only, 2) surgery for remnant gastric cancer, 3) combined other organ malignancies, or 4) incomplete medical records were excluded from the study.

Patient data and details of the FHX of gastric cancer were obtained from the prospectively constructed database. Demographic data included age, sex, body mass index (BMI), and underlying comorbidities. Clinicopathological data included operative results, pathological reports, hospital course, recurrence, and survival. Comorbidity was defined as a pre-existing medical illness that requires medication or treatment. Pathological staging was based on the 7th edition of the Union for International Cancer Control's tumor, node, and metastasis (TNM) classification [14].

FHX of gastric cancer, including the number and the relation of relatives who had gastric cancer, was investigated during patient interviews. A positive FHX was defined as the presence of first- or second-degree relatives with gastric cancer. If the patients had a FHX involving both first- and second-degree relatives, they were regarded as having a first-degree FHX for purposes of this study.

The primary outcomes were overall survival (OS) and disease-specific survival (DSS). OS was defined as the time from surgery to death from any cause after surgery. DSS was defined as the time from surgery to death from gastric cancer. For DSS, any deaths from other causes were censored at the last documented date. The patients were followed up until December 2014. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of CNUHH, Korea, which waived the requirement for obtaining an informed consent.

All surgeries were performed by 4 experienced gastric surgeons. Surgical procedures of gastric resection and lymph node (LN) dissection predominately followed the Japanese gastric cancer treatment guideline [15]. For instance, a gastric resection with D2 LN dissection was performed as a standard procedure for the majority of patients, with the exception of cT1N0 gastric cancer. After surgery, the patients with stage \geq II disease routinely received adjuvant chemotherapy with 5-fluorouracil/cisplatin or oral S-1. The patients were regularly followed up every 6 to 12 months for up to 5 postoperative years with abdominal computed tomography (CT) and endoscopy. Chest CT, magnetic resonance imaging, or positron emission tomography (PET)/CT was selectively performed when an additional work-up was indicated.

Statistical analysis

Continuous data were compared using the t-test or Mann-Whitney U test. Categorical data were compared using the χ^2 test or Fisher's exact test, as appropriate. Survival function was calculated using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared with the log-rank test. The Cox proportional hazards model was used for the multivariate analyses of survival. To assess the prognostic value of FHX, hazard ratios (HRs) of FHX for OS and DSS were calculated after adjusting for the variables in the Asian [16] and internationally validated prognostic models [17]. All statistical analyses were performed using the SPSS version 23.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA), and 2-sided P-values of <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Of the 2,736 patients analyzed, 413 (15.1%) had a FHX of gastric cancer: 353 patients had a first-degree relative, 49 had a second-degree relative, and 11 had both. With respect to the patients with a FHX, 363 (13.3%) had only one patient with gastric cancer in their family, and 50 (1.8%) had 2 or more. Among them, 151 (5.5%) met the diagnostic criteria for familial gastric cancer according to the International Gastric Cancer Linkage Consortium (IGCLC): 1) gastric cancer in 2 or more first- or second-degree relatives, with at least 1 diagnosis at <50 years of age, and 2) gastric cancer in 3 or more first- or second-degree relatives, independent of their age [4].

The patients with a FHX had a younger age (58.1 vs. 60.4 years; $P<0.001$) than the patients without a FHX (**Table 1**). However, there were no significant differences in sex, BMI, and comorbidity between the 2 groups. Pathological examinations showed no significant differences in the histopathological characteristics between the 2 groups, such as tumor size and location, histological types, differentiation, Lauren classification, macroscopic type, tumor depth (pT), nodal metastasis (pN), and distant metastasis (M).

Survival of the patients with a FHX

During the follow-up period, 751 patients had died: 557 due to gastric cancer-related causes and 194 due to other causes. The median follow-up time was 77 months (range, 1–140 months). The 3- and 5-year OS rates were 83% and 77%, respectively. The 3- and 5-year DSS rates were 85% and 81%, respectively.

Fig. 1A shows the OS and DSS rates of the patients with and without a FHX. The patients with a FHX showed a better OS rate (5-year survival rate, 79% vs. 77%; $P=0.029$) than those without, while the DSS rates were not significantly different between the 2 groups. **Fig. 1B** shows the

Prognosis of Familial Gastric Cancer

Table 1. Clinicopathological characteristics of the patients with and without a FHx of gastric cancer

Characteristics	FHx of gastric cancer		P
	Absent (n=2,323)	Present (n=413)	
Age (yr)	60.4±11.9	58.1±11.9	<0.001
Sex (Male)	1,549 (66.7)	291 (70.5)	0.132
BMI (kg/m ²)	22.9±3.0	23.2±2.9	0.132
Comorbidity	1,150 (49.5)	207 (50.1)	0.818
Tumor markers			
CEA (elevated)	304 (13.1)	58 (14.0)	0.628
CA19-9 (elevated)	142 (6.1)	23 (5.6)	0.538
Tumor location			0.965
Lower third	1,356 (58.4)	246 (59.6)	
Middle third	622 (26.8)	109 (26.4)	
Upper third	317 (13.6)	53 (12.8)	
Entire stomach	28 (1.2)	5 (1.2)	
Gastric resection			0.694
Distal gastrectomy	1,736 (75.9)	316 (76.5)	
Total gastrectomy	552 (23.8)	97 (23.5)	
Others	8 (0.3)	0	
No. of harvested LNs	37±16	35±15	0.132
No. of metastatic LNs	2.8±7.5	2.4±5.6	0.257
Differentiation			0.556
Differentiated	998 (43.0)	171 (41.4)	
Undifferentiated	1,325 (57.0)	242 (58.6)	
Lauren classification			0.816
Intestinal	1,339 (57.6)	246 (59.6)	
Diffuse	466 (20.1)	82 (19.9)	
Intermediate	28 (1.2)	3 (0.7)	
Mixed	281 (12.1)	50 (12.1)	
Undetermined	209 (9.0)	32 (7.7)	
Macroscopic type			0.921
Superficial	1,142 (49.2)	213 (51.6)	
Borrmann I	73 (3.1)	12 (2.9)	
Borrmann II	325 (14.0)	54 (13.1)	
Borrmann III	683 (29.4)	118 (28.6)	
Borrmann IV	100 (4.3)	16 (3.9)	
Lymphovascular invasion	755 (32.5)	148 (35.8)	0.184
Perineural invasion	785 (33.8)	146 (35.4)	0.538
Tumor size (mm)	37±26	37±25	0.997
Tumor depth			0.865
pT1	1,299 (55.9)	235 (56.9)	
pT2	249 (10.7)	39 (9.4)	
pT3	350 (15.1)	85 (15.7)	
pT4	425 (18.3)	74 (17.9)	
Nodal metastasis			0.845
pN0	1,509 (65.0)	272 (65.9)	
pN1	269 (11.6)	45 (10.9)	
pN2	235 (10.1)	47 (11.4)	
pN3	310 (13.4)	49 (11.9)	
Distant metastasis	171 (7.4)	21 (5.1)	0.095

Variables are expressed as means±standard deviation or number (%).

FHx = family history; BMI = body mass index; CEA = carcinoembryonic antigen; CA19-9 = carbohydrate antigen 19-9; LN = lymph node; pT = tumor depth; pN = nodal metastasis.

survival rates of the patients who met the criteria for familial gastric cancer (151 patients), and their OS and DSS rates did not significantly differ from those of the patients without a FHx. Survival according to the degree of FHx revealed that the patients with a first-degree FHx showed a better OS rate than the patients without a FHx (5-year survival rate, 79% vs. 77%; $P=0.050$). However, the DSS rates of the patients with a first- and second-degree FHx were not significantly different from those of the patients without a FHx (**Fig. 1C**).

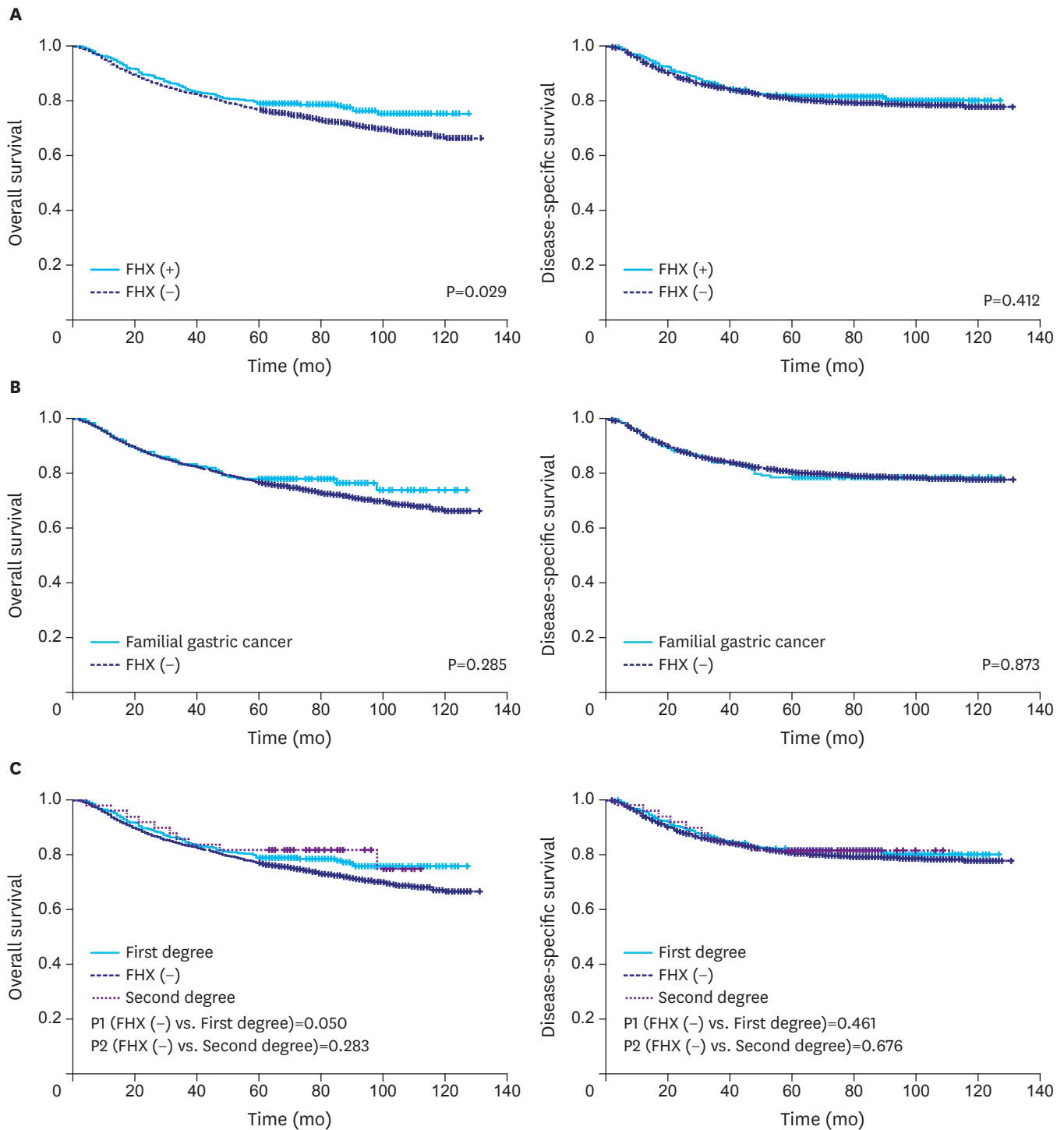


Fig. 1. (A) Survival of the patients with and without a FHX. (B) Survival of familial gastric cancer and gastric cancer without a FHX. (C) Survival according to the degree of FHX. FHX = family history.

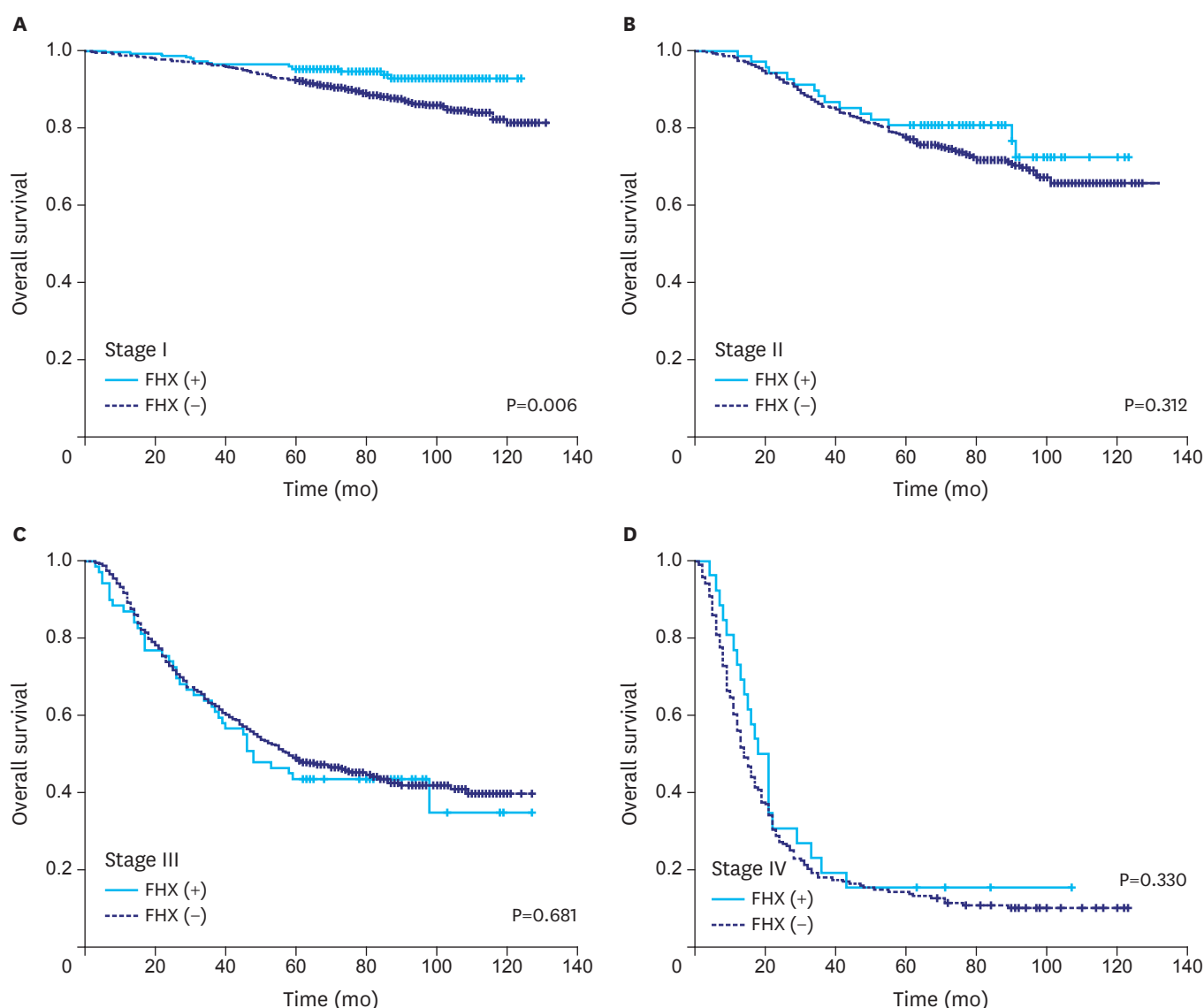


Fig. 2. OS of the patients with and without a FHX of gastric cancer in different tumor stages. A difference in the OS is only found in the stage I group. OS = overall survival; FHX = family history.

When the OS rates of the patients with and without a FHX were compared with respect to different tumor stages, a difference in the OS rate was only found in the stage I group (5-year survival rate, 95% vs. 92%; $P=0.006$) (**Fig. 2**). Meanwhile, there were no significant differences in the DSS rate between the groups at any stage (**Fig. 3**).

Prognostic value of FHX in the multivariate prognostic model

To determine the prognostic value of FHX, HRs of FHX were calculated after adjusting for the prognostic variables in the Asian and internationally validated multivariate prognostic models (**Table 2**). After adjusting for the variables in the Asian prognostic model, the HRs of FHX for OS and DSS were 0.842 (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.676–1.049) and 0.958 (95% CI, 0.752–1.220), respectively. After adjusting for the variables in the internationally validated model, the HRs of FHX for OS and DSS were 0.840 (95% CI, 0.673–1.047) and 0.963 (95% CI, 0.755–1.228), respectively.

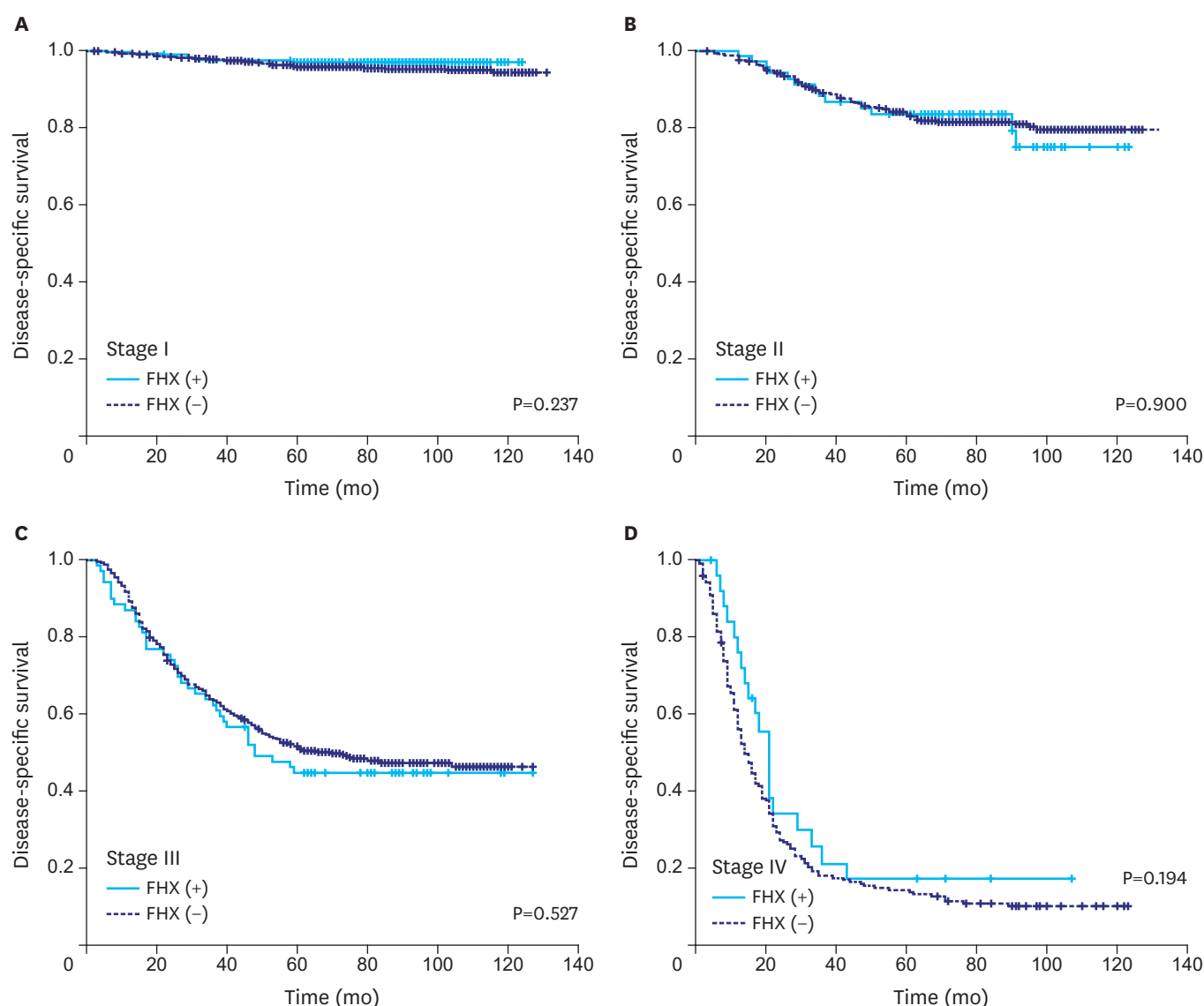


Fig. 3. DSS of the patients with and without a FHX of gastric cancer in different tumor stages. The DSS rates are not significantly different between the groups at any disease stage.

DSS = disease-specific survival; FHX = family history.

Table 2. Prognostic value of a FHX of gastric cancer in the Asian and internationally validated multivariate prognostic models

Variables in model		OS		DSS	
		Adjusted HR for FHX of gastric cancer (95% CI)	P	Adjusted HR for FHX of gastric cancer (95% CI)	P
Asian validated prognostic model [18]	FHX+age+tumor depth+No. of metastatic LN+No. of harvested LN+distant metastasis+extent of resection	0.842 (0.676–1.049)	0.125	0.958 (0.752–1.220)	0.727
Internationally validated prognostic model [19]	FHX+age+sex+Lauren type+tumor location+tumor size+No. of metastatic LN+No. of harvested LN	0.840 (0.673–1.047)	0.121	0.963 (0.755–1.228)	0.762

FHX = family history; OS = overall survival; DSS = disease-specific survival; HR = hazard ratio; CI = confidence interval; LN = lymph node.

DISCUSSION

FHX is a major risk factor for gastric cancer. However, the biological behavior of gastric cancers with a FHX is largely unknown. In particular, previous studies have shown conflicting results regarding the association of FHX with cancer survival in patients with gastric cancer [10-13]. The present study is the largest study to investigate the clinicopathological features and survival of patients with gastric cancer with a FHX. We found no significant differences in the tumor characteristics between the patients with and without a FHX. Notably, a FHX had no prognostic impact in the multivariate model adjusted for the variables in the validated prognostic models. Therefore, our results suggest that the biological behavior of gastric cancers with a FHX does not significantly differ from that of gastric cancers without a FHX.

In the present study, the patients with a FHX showed a marginally superior OS rate only in the stage I group (5-year survival rate, 95% vs. 92%; $P=0.006$). Interestingly, we found that the survival difference became more pronounced as the follow-up time increased over 5 years. Meanwhile, the DSS rate was not significantly different between the groups. This implies that deaths from causes other than gastric cancer were more common in the patients without a FHX. This is probably because of the significant age difference between the patients with and without a FHX. With regard to OS, the HR of FHX was not significant when age was adjusted with other prognostic factors in the multivariate model. Similarly, Fang et al. [18] showed that patients with a FHX had a better survival as they were younger and had a less advanced tumor stage, and a FHX had no direct effect on the gastric cancer survival.

There are a limited number of studies investigating the association of FHX with survival for gastric cancer. In a small Italian study, a first-degree FHX showed no significant association with survival of gastric cancer when adjusted for age, sex, and tumor stage [10]. Similarly, a Chinese study of 914 patients with gastric cancer reported no significant association between FHX and survival in both patients with cardiac and non-cardiac gastric cancer [11]. By contrast, a large Korean study of 1,273 patients with gastric cancer showed that a first-degree FHX was associated with a reduced risk of recurrence and death in patients with stage III–IV gastric cancer [13]. However, this study is limited by the small number of patients in the stage III–IV group (only 48 cases with a FHX) and the unusually young age of the patients without a FHX [19].

The molecular pathogenesis associated with an increasing gastric cancer risk with a FHX has yet to be elucidated. Some researchers reported a higher prevalence of microsatellite instability in patients with a FHX than in those without [20,21]. Genetic polymorphisms of pro-inflammatory cytokines, combined with familial clustering of *H. pylori* infection, have been reported to be associated with an increased risk of gastric cancer with a FHX [22,23]. Ebert et al. [24] reported an overexpression of transforming growth factor (TGF)- β 1 in the gastric mucosa of first-degree relatives of patients with gastric cancer, which suggests an indirect role for TGF- β 1 in the genetic predisposition of gastric cancer. A better understanding on the molecular pathogenesis associated with an increasing gastric cancer risk with a FHX would facilitate early identification and intervention, thereby improving life expectancy.

The IGCLC defined “familial gastric cancer” as 1) having 2 or more first- or second-degree relatives with at least one gastric tumor before the age of 50 years, or 2) 3 or more first- or second-degree relatives with gastric cancer regardless of age [25]. Patients with familial

gastric cancer are more likely to possess a genetic predisposition and may require genetic examination to determine genetic defects and to provide tailored care plans for patients and family members. Previous studies showed that 0.9% to 3.1% of patients with gastric cancer met the diagnostic criteria for familial gastric cancer; however, in the majority of the patients, no causal genetic defects could be identified [26,27]. In our study, 5.5% (151 patients) of the patients were found to meet these criteria, and an analysis of their survival showed that the OS and DSS rates were not significantly different from those of the patients without a FHx. Additionally, their clinicopathological characteristics did not significantly differ from those of the patients without a FHx (data not shown). Considering a low incidence, large nationwide multicenter studies will be helpful in determining the epidemiological and biological behaviors of familial gastric cancer.

This study has some limitations. First, misreporting of the FHx status was a possibility because we relied on self-reporting. However, previous studies have shown that self-reporting of FHx with respect to cancer is reasonably accurate, especially for first-degree relatives [28]. Second, our study did not collect information on the age and tumor type of the affected family members. In addition, we could not identify the cohabitation status of the patients with their affected family members; this could provide further insight into the association between FHx and survival. Finally, our study population was confined to a single institution in Korea. Considering the wide geographical variation in the epidemiological and biological behaviors of gastric cancer, the association of FHx with survival may differ in areas with a low prevalence of the disease.

In conclusion, the present study analyzed the largest available dataset to investigate the clinicopathological features and survival rates of patients with gastric cancer with a FHx of the disease. We found no significant clinicopathological characteristic or survival differences between the patients with and without a FHx. Although negative, our results may give a significant insight into the biological behavior of gastric cancer with a FHx.

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