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=Abstract=

Endoscopic diagnosis of the depth of invasion in early gastric cancer

Seung Weon Seo, M.D., Hyun Yong Jeong, M.D., Seug Min Lee, M.D.,
Byoung Seok Lee, M.D., Jin Hee Kim, M.D., Nam Jae Kim, M.D.,
Seung Moo Rho, M.D.^{*}, Kyu Sang Song, M.D.[†],
Kyung Sook Shin and June Sik Cho, M.D.[‡]

Department of Internal medicine, General Surgery^{}, Pathology[†] and Diagnostic Radiology[‡],
Chungnam National University College of Medicine, Taejeon, Korea*

Background : In order to decide on a strategy of the treatment against gastric cancer, an accurate preoperative evaluation of the depth of tumor invasion is essential. We have studied the depth of invasion in early gastric cancer by endoscopic findings.

Methods : The preoperative endoscopic diagnosis of the depth of invasion was compared with pathologic findings in a total of 108 cases with early gastric cancers (EGC) which were confirmed pathologically in resected specimen.

Results : Of one hundred eight EGCs, forty-one were elevated type, others were flat-depressed type. There was no relationship between the depth of invasion and macroscopic type of EGC. All of the elevated typed EGCs were differentiated carcinoma. In the depressed typed EGCs, Forty-five percent was differentiated carcinoma and fifty-five percent was undifferentiated carcinoma. The incidence of lymph node metastasis in submucosal cancers (14.8%) was significantly more than in mucosal cancers (1.6%). Among the submucosal cancers, the incidence of nodal metastasis in double lesions (100%) was significantly more than in single lesions (14.8%). In the elevated typed EGCs, mucosal cancers were small in size less than 3.0 cm (83%), and contained whitish patches, and showed unevenness and erosion.

Submucosal cancers were large in size, and contained ulcers, and showed submucosal tumor-like shapes and bridging folds. In the depressed typed EGCs, it was difficult to determine endoscopically the depth of invasion. Submucosal cancers showed the fusion of converging folds and unevenness of the depressed base. The regularity of the depressed base without ulcer was primarily found in mucosal cancer.

Conclusion : When the tumor was elevated, the endoscopic diagnosis for the depth of invasion was determined easily by size of the lesion and features of the elevated surface. For the depressed tumor, diagnostic clues were the pattern of the base of the depression and the converging fold, and the endoscopic diagnosis of the depth of invasion was much more difficult than the elevated type EGC.(Korean J Med 60:330-336, 2001)

Key Words : Stomach; Neoplasms; Gastroscopy

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• : 2000 9 4
• : , 640 (301-721)
E-mail : jeonghy@cnuh.co.kr
1996

가 1.0 cm 4 가
 1.1-3.0 cm 32 26 (81.3%)가
 6 (18.7%) . 3.1 cm
 5 1 (20%) 4
 (80%) 가
 가 ($p < 0.05$, Table 4).

Table 4. Depth of invasion and size in elevated EGC (%)

Size(cm)	M cancer	SM cancer	Total
- 1.0	4(100)*	0	4(100)
1.1- 2.0	10(83.3)	2(16.7)	12(100)
2.1- 3.0	16(80)	4(20)	20(100)
3.1-	1(20)	4(80)*	5(100)
Total	31(75.6)	10(24.4)	41(100)

EGC; early gastric cancer, M; mucosal, SM; submucosal
 $*p < 0.05$ by χ^2 -test

4.

가

가 (Table 5).

Table 5. Depth of invasion and character of surface in elevated EGC (%)

Surface	M cancer	SM cancer	Total
Erosion (%)	10(91)*	1(9)	14(100)
Reddnes (%)	13(91.2)*	3(18.8)	16(100)
Exudate (%)	3(100)*	0	3(100)
Ulcer (%)	0	1(100)	1(100)
SMT-like (%)	0	1(100)	1(100)
Uneveness (%)	5(100)*	0	5(100)
Fold [†] (%)	0	4(100)*	4(100)
Total (%)	31(75.6)	10(24.4)	41(100)

EGC ; early gastric cancer, M ; mucosal, SM ; submucosal,, SMT ; submucosal tumor, Fold[†] ; converging fold to elevated lesion, $*p < 0.05$ by χ^2 -test

5.

29 (72.5%)

27.5%

40

Table 6. Depth of invasion and character of surface in depressed EGC (%)

Surface	M cancer	SM cancer	Total
Regular	29(72.5)*	11(27.5)*	40(100)
Granular	11(52.4)	10(47.6)	21(100)
Sclerotic	1(50)	1(50)	2(100)
Elevated	0*	4(100)*	4(100)
Total	41(61.2)	26(38.8)	67(100)

EGC; early gastric cancer, M; mucosal, SM; submucosal, $*p < 0.05$ by χ^2 -test

Table 7. Depth of invasion and abnormal converging fold in depressed EGC (%)

Fold	M cancer	SM cancer	Total
Clubbing	18/41(43.9)	13/26(50.0)	31/67(46.3)
Fusion	5/41(12.2)*	9/26(34.6)*	14/67(20.9)
Cutting	15/41(36.6)	8/26(30.8)	23/67(34.3)
Tapering	15/41(36.6)	5/26(19.2)	20/67(29.9)
Moth-eaten	30/41(73.0)*	9/26(34.6)*	39/67(58.2)
Margin [†]	5/41(12.2)	6/26(23.0)	11/67(16.4)
Total	41(61.2)	26(38.8)	67(100)

EGC; early gastric cancer, M; mucosal, SM; submucosal, Margin; marginal elevation, $*p < 0.05$ by χ^2 -test

Table 8. Concordance rate for depth of invasion between endoscopy and pathology (%)

Endoscopy\Pathology	M cancer	SM cancer	Total
M cancer	54(75)	15(42)	69
SM cancer	18(25)	21(58)	39
Total	72(100)	36(100)	108

M; mucosal, SM; submucosal

($p < 0.05$).

4

가

($p < 0.05$),

50%

가

($p > 0.05$,

Table 6).

가

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가

($p < 0.05$)

($p > 0.05$, Table 7).

6. 가 가 ,
 가 가
 가
 가 ,
 가
 70% 58% (Table 7). 75%,
 가
 Mitsunaga³⁾ 2.0 cm
 가 5 mm Fuchigami²⁰⁾
 Yamada II 가 1.0 cm
 2.0 cm , Yamada III 2.0
 cm 가
 3.0 cm 가 .
 83%
 1, 2)
 Sano¹⁾ 71.9% Mitsunaga 가 , 가
 3) 83.6%, 77.4%
 75%, 가
 58% 70% 2, 3, 20)
 가 ,
 가
 가
 Naka- 가 가
 mura¹²⁾ 94% , Fujinuma¹³⁾ 100% 가
 가
 IIa+IIc (, ,)¹⁴⁾
 가
 가 15)
 가 1.6% 16) 1.5% 가
 5.1% 17) 18)
 6- 18% 14.8% 가
 가 77% 33%
 . 長南明道²⁾
 가
 가 23
 가
 3.0 cm 20 87%가

가
 21)가
 bank damp : 1995 11 1997 6 1 6
 3
 1.7) 108
 가 長南明道 2)
 5.9%, 22.2%
 , Mitsunaga 3) 8%
 34.6%, 12.2% : 41 , -
 가 67 72 66.7%,
 36 33.3%
 가 白尾國昭 22)
 81% 44.8%, 55.2%
 54% 1.6% 14.8%
 가
 가 3.0 cm 83%가 3.1
 cm 20%
 가
 長南明道 2)
 가
 가 (72.5%) 가 (100%)
 75%, 58% 70%
 가 가
 가 가

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