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**MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND COMPLICATIONS OF GASTRIC
CANCER**

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Introduction. Gastric Cancer is a neoplasm (Abnormal growth) that originates from the stomach cells, which is classified pathologically into 3 categories as follows: adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, other rare types like Gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GIST), Carcinoids, and Lymphomas. Gastric cancer rates vary globally, the highest incidence in Eastern Asia 31.16%.

Aim: of the study was to compare morphological characteristics and complications among group of patients with Gastric Cancer.

Materials and methods. 18 Stomach biopsies and 5 surgical materials were analysed using staining technique (H&E) and were evaluated on light Microscopy. Out of 5 surgical materials 3 were classified by TNM. Clinical data were obtained from referral charts. For 2 patients with B cell Lymphoma, and 1 patient with Adenocarcinoma we evaluated IHC (Immuno-histochemistry).

Results and their discussion. A detailed histopathological study was conducted on 23 patients there were 18 (78.2%) Males and 5 (21.7%) females [M: F=3.6:1] aged between 45 to 86 years with mean age of 60.83 ± 10.37 years. Amongst 23 patients, 65.2% (15 cases) were diagnosed with adenocarcinoma; 26.08% (6 cases) were diagnosed with undifferentiated carcinoma and 8.7% (2 cases) with B cell Lymphoma. In 60.8% (14 cases) High grade cancer; in 13.04% (3 cases) Moderate cancer and in 21.7% (5 cases) Low grade cancer was analysed. Metastasis were found in 17.4% (4 cases) out of which 1 female patient with 71 years of age was seen with Kruckenberg metastasis in ovaries. Signet ring cell carcinoma was found in 8.6% (2 cases). In some patients we found complications such as Ulceration (69.56%/16 cases), Ascites (8.7%/2 cases), Portal vein thrombosis (4.34%/1 case), (4.34%/1 case), Fibrinous purulent peritonitis (13.04%/3 cases), and Anaemia (8.7%/2 cases). IHC was performed in 13.04% (3 cases) CD20+, BCl6, Ki67 50-60%; CK7+, HERneu1+, Pax8+, CA19+, GATA3+; CD45+++, CD20+++, CD3+, Ki67-80%, bc16+++. 13.04% (3 cases) were classified by TNM: T4N1M2; T4NXM1; T4NXM1.

Conclusion. As a result of the study, it was revealed that Gastric Cancer develops 3.6 times more often in men than in women. Gastric Adenocarcinoma was predominant in most of the cases (65,2%). High grade cancer was mainly found in patients with Gastric Carcinoma (60.8%). For differential diagnosis of undifferentiated forms of cancer it is necessary to use the IHC method.