

GASTRIC ADENOCARCINOMA, A LOOK AT A DECADE

ADENOCARCINOMA GÁSTRICO, MIRADA A UNA DÉCADA

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Introduction: Gastric adenocarcinoma (ADK) is a type of cancer that originates in the glandular cells of the gastric mucosa. It is the most common type of stomach cancer, approximately 95% of cases. According to the IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) from 2017 to 2022, stomach cancer ranked fifth in prevalence, incidence and mortality worldwide and in South America, and at the level of Ecuador it is the third most common cancer (second in men and fourth in women), representing 8.7% of all types of cancer.

This cancer is associated with risk factors such as H. pylori infection, diets rich in salted, smoked and preserved foods, alcohol and tobacco consumption. It has a great impact on public health due to its high incidence and mortality rate, in addition to the economic and social impact due to treatment costs. The main measures to reduce the burden of this disease are based on early detection programs, education and awareness.

Objective: To establish the clinical-anatomical, histological and sociodemographic characteristics of gastric adenocarcinoma cases diagnosed at SOLCA Núcleo Machala from 2012 to 2022.

Methodology: A descriptive and retrospective study was conducted. The population included patients with existing medical records of upper gastrointestinal endoscopy biopsies, plate or block review, and surgical interventions, of gastric adenocarcinoma cases diagnosed at SOLCA Núcleo Machala between 2012 and 2022. The variables used were anatomical location, histological type according to Lauren's classification (2), sex, and the number of cases per year.

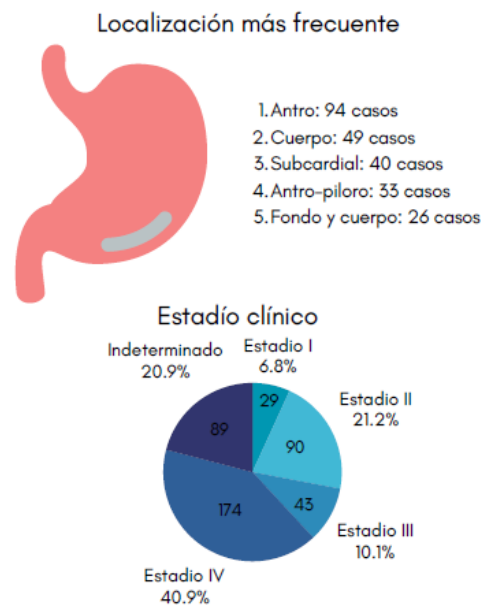
Results: The study included 425 patients diagnosed with gastric adenocarcinoma, males accounted for 56% compared to females, with 44%; the most frequent location was the antrum with 94 cases (22%); the clinical stage that prevailed was stage IV with 40.9%; regarding the histological type, the intestinal type was found in 211 patients (49.6%) and the diffuse type in 214 (51.4%); in turn, the year in which the most cases of gastric adenocarcinoma were registered was 2014 with 51 cases (12%) while the year with the lowest number of cases was 2021 with 28 (6.5%).

Conclusion: It is concluded that there is a slight prevalence of diffuse gastric adenocarcinoma over intestinal adenocarcinoma and that men have a higher risk of developing this type of cancer. In addition, most cases are detected in advanced stages and the antrum is a key location to consider in diagnosis and treatment. These data may be crucial to guide future research and prevention strategies.

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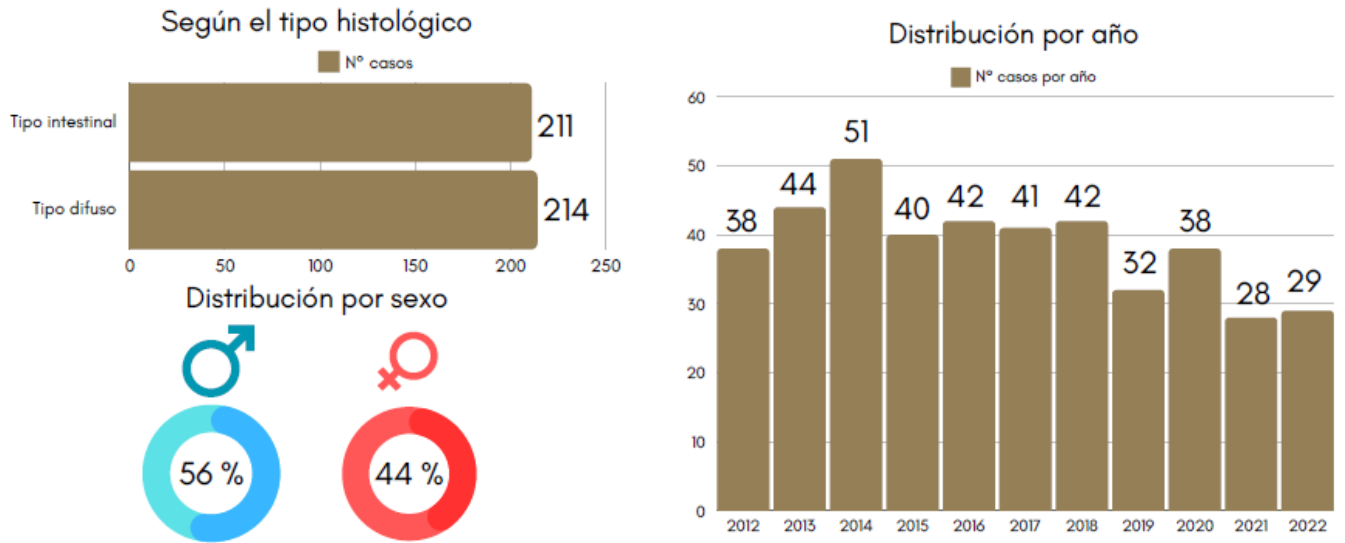
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Figure 1. Clinical stage and gender distribution



Source: SOLCA Machala Center

Figure 2. Histological type, distribution by sex and year from 2012 to 2022



Source: SOLCA Machala Center

BILATERAL MASTECTOMY IN A 23-YEAR-OLD PATIENT PLUS BREAST RECONSTRUCTION WITH LIPOGRAFT: A CASE REPORT

MASTECTOMIA BILATERAL EN PACIENTE DE 23 AÑOS MAS RECONSTRUCCION MAMARIA CON LIPOINJERTO: A PROPOSITO DE UN CASO

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Introduction: Breast cancer is the most common malignant tumor in women, with approximately 1.2 million cases diagnosed each year in the world. It has a tendency to produce about 500,000 deaths per year worldwide, being the first or second cause of cancer death in women depending on the country.

This global problem radically alters the physical and psychological appearance of women. Different oncological procedures such as mastectomy or radiotherapy drastically change the physical appearance of women, producing a decrease in their self-esteem. The different breast reconstruction techniques would be considered the process of restoring the body image and psychological well-being of the patients. It is argued that breast reconstruction should be considered an essential part of the treatment and rehabilitation of patients with breast cancer.

Objective: Recognize when onco-reconstructive surgery is indicated in breast cancer.

To demonstrate the efficacy of onco-reconstructive surgery in the treatment of breast cancer and its influence on women's self-esteem.

Methodology: A 24-year-old female patient with APF: grandmother, aunts and sister with breast cancer. In May 2023, he presented a tumor at Hour 12-3 AB of 4.5 x 3 cm without the presence of lymphadenopathy. Breast ultrasound reported a nodule at hour 12 A of 3.0 x 2.2 cm BI-RADS 4B with enlarged adenopathy, so a trucut biopsy was performed, a clip was left in the tumor and left axillary FNA reported *luminal infiltrating ductal carcinoma B, FNA negative*. Patient goes to neoadjuvant chemotherapy receives 4 cycles of AC protocol. Breast MRI was reassessed to define surgical treatment, which reported nodular lesion at hour 12 A of 1.5 x 0.8 cm (20% reduction). With infiltration of the adjacent skin. BRCA 1 and 2 were requested, which were negative, it was decided to transfer the patient to the mastology committee where together it was decided to have a *skin-sparing mastectomy with expander reconstruction plus risk-reducing mastectomy with CAP preservation in the contralateral breast and reconstruction with prosthesis plus bilateral lipograft plus left axillary lymphadenectomy*.

Results: The definitive diagnosis of the left breast was a G2 infiltrating ductal carcinoma, in contact with the skin and rest of the free margins with tumor size of 2.5 x 1.5 cm, 0/8 free axillary nodes. Right breast negative for malignancy.

The patient received radiotherapy in the left breast area and is currently receiving hormone therapy (tamoxifen). In her control examinations, the patient has not had a recurrence.

Discussion: Oncoplastic surgery is of great importance since through the oncology part cancer is fought together with the aesthetic, functional and social benefit of the patient. Currently, the molecular classification of breast cancer is of great consideration to determine which patients will benefit from chemotherapy with the already known predictive factors or in turn from surgery, so we try to resolve in a single time the radical oncology part plus the aesthetic and functional part (3). The hybrid reconstruction, which consists of the use of prosthetic implants plus autologous grafts, in this case adipose tissue from the abdomen was used as a donor site and grafted into the subcutaneous of the left mammary gland in order to improve the flap that covered the expander, thus avoiding rejection of the expander, and improves the tissue, in addition to reducing the complications caused by radiotherapy.

Conclusion: Currently, the treatment of breast cancer involves a multidisciplinary team, which opens up more possibilities in terms of lines of treatment, including oncoplastic surgery, since it fights cancer and can preserve aesthetics, thus increasing self-esteem, giving patients a better quality of life. Remembering that the oncological criterion will always prevail over the aesthetic one.

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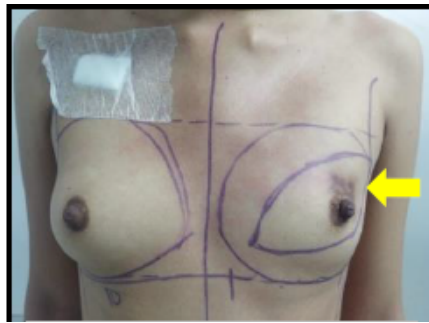
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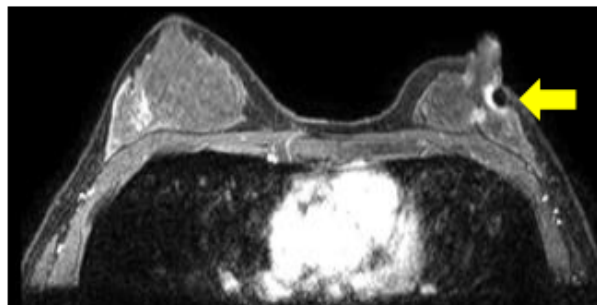
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Figure 1. Preoperative design



Source: SOLCA - Guayaquil

Figure 2. Breast MRI



Soure: SOLCA - Guayaquil

Figure 3. Post-surgical control after 3 months



Source: SOLCA - Guayaquil