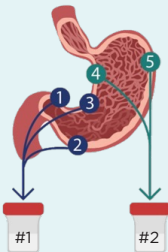


Diagnosis and Management of Gastric Premalignant Conditions (GPMC)

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Endoscopic & Histologic Assessment



Correa Cascade				
Normal	Atrophic gastritis	Intestinal metaplasia	Dysplasia	Early adenocarcinoma
Round pit patterns in the corpus and elongated pit patterns in the antrum	Pallor, loss of folds, prominence of submucosal venules and atrophic border (AB, white line)	Tubulovillous mucosal pattern, elevation with whitish patches and light blue crest	Irregular vessel patterns with loss of architecture	
Antrum	Fundus	Complete	Incomplete	Low grade
				High grade

PEARLS OF ENDOSCOPY & HISTOLOGY

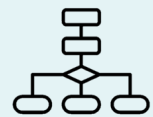
Endoscopy for patients with known or suspected GPMC:

- Distend gastric folds
- Clean mucosa with water & defoaming agent +/- mucolytic
- Perform detailed gastric exam with photodocumentation
- Use image enhanced endoscopy (NBI, BLI)
- Endoscopically identify mucosal changes along the Correa Cascade: 1) AG, 2) GIM, 3) Dysplasia
- Obtain systematic Sydney protocol biopsies
- Place Sydney protocol biopsies into 2 jars (antrum/incisura & corpus) and targeted biopsies in additional jar(s), if obtained

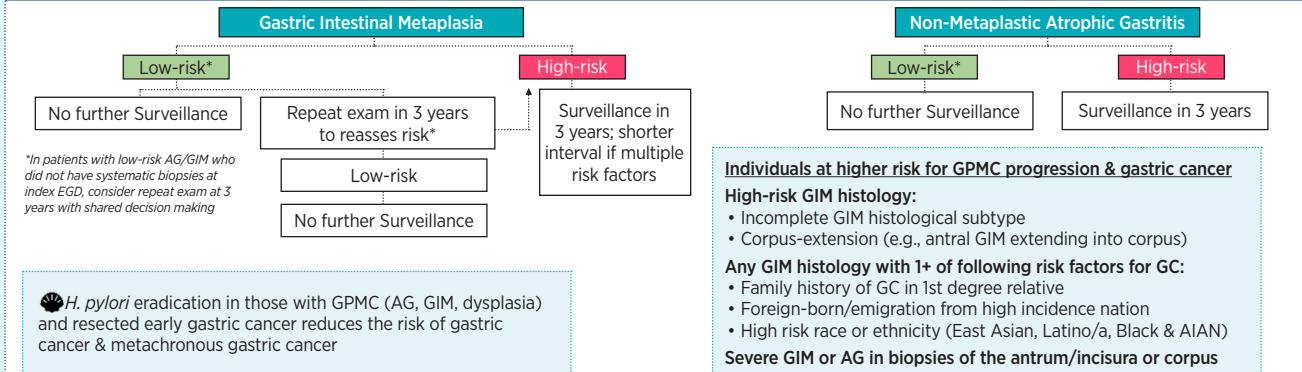
Pathology assessment and risk stratification:

- Report the presence or absence of *H. pylori* organisms
- Report GIM histologic subtype: incomplete or complete; mixed GIM histology is considered incomplete
- Assess extent of GIM: limited is confined to antrum/incisura; extensive also involves the corpus
- Classify histologic severity: proportion of involvement of AG or GIM within each gastric region (antrum/incisura vs corpus). Severe when $\geq 2/3$ ds of glands are involved

Gastric Premalignant Conditions Management



Non-Dysplastic GPMC Management



Individuals at higher risk for GPMC progression & gastric cancer

High-risk GIM histology:

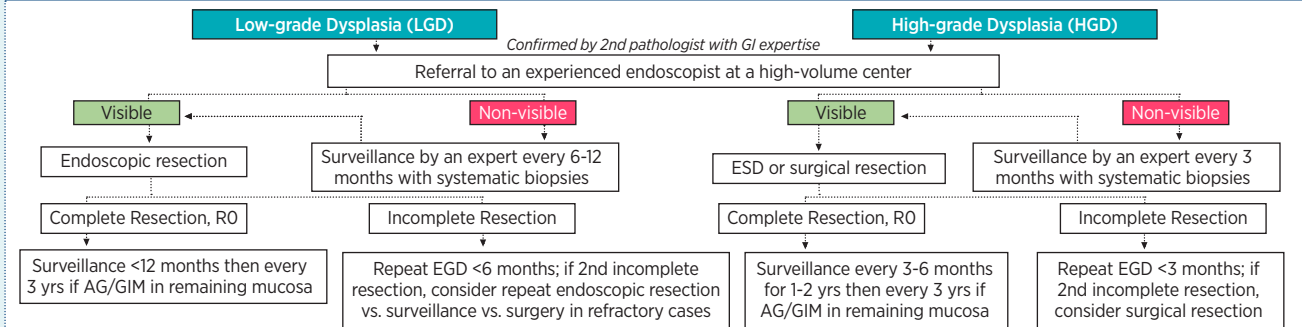
- Incomplete GIM histological subtype
- Corpus-extension (e.g., antral GIM extending into corpus)

Any GIM histology with 1+ of following risk factors for GC:

- Family history of GC in 1st degree relative
- Foreign-born/emigration from high incidence nation
- High risk race or ethnicity (East Asian, Latino/a, Black & AIAN)

Severe GIM or AG in biopsies of the antrum/incisura or corpus

Dysplastic GPMC Management



AG: Atrophic gastritis
AIAN: American Indian or Alaska Native

BLI: blue laser imaging
EGD: Esophagogastroduodenoscopy

ESD: Endoscopic submucosal dissection
GC: Gastric cancer

GIM: Gastric intestinal metaplasia
HGD: High-grade dysplasia

LGD: Low-grade dysplasia
NBI: narrow band imaging