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Survival analysis of gastric cancer patients using Cox model: a five year study

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Abstract:

Background: Gastric cancer is the second most common cancer and known as the second cause of death due to cancers worldwide. Adenocarcinoma is the most fatal cancer in Iran and a patient with this kind of cancer, has a lower lifetime than others. In this research, the survival of patients with gastric carcinoma who were registered at Taleghani Hospital, were studied.

Methods: 291 patients with Gastric carcinoma who had received care, chemotherapy or chemoradiotherapy, at Taleghani Hospital in Tehran from 2002 to 2007 were studied as a historical cohort. Their survival rates and its relationship with 12 risk factors were assessed.

Results: Of the 291 patients with Gastric carcinoma, 70.1 percent were men and others (29.9%) were women. The mean age of men was 62.26 years and of women was 59.32 years at the time of diagnosis. Most of patients (93.91%) were advanced stage and metastasis. The Cox proportional hazards model showed that age at diagnosis, tumor stage and histology type with survival time had significant relationships ($p=0.039$, $p=0.042$ and $p=0.032$ respectively).

Conclusion: The five-year survival rate and median lifetime of gastric cancer patients who underwent chemotherapy or chemoradiotherapy are very low and seems that one of the important reasons for this situation is delayed diagnosis. The scheme of public education about the early warning signs of the disease and diagnosis and administration of periodic examinations is unavoidable.

Keywords:

Gastric cancer . chemotherapy
• chemoradiotherapy
• survival analysis
• cox model

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