

甘肃省河西地区33年胃镜检出胃癌的流行病学分析

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An Epidemiological Analysis of Gastric Carcinoma Diagnosed by Endoscopy for 33 Years In Hexi Corridor of Gansu

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摘要 目的探讨甘肃省胃癌高发区近33年内镜检出胃癌的流行病学特点, 为该疾病的预防和控制提供科学的依据。方法选择甘肃省河西地区36所医院33年间胃镜检出并经病理确诊的胃癌患者病历资料。对其主要的内镜下改变、临床及组织学特点进行回顾性分析。结果33年来甘肃省河西地区胃癌总检出率为5.57%, 胃癌高发于50~69岁, 男性多见, 好发于贲门、胃体及胃窦部, 且以低分化腺癌为主, 武威地区检出率最高(6.39%)。结论甘肃省河西地区33年中胃癌检出率呈逐年下降趋势, 早期胃癌的检出率较低, 在当地开展胃癌早期防治意义重大。

关键词: 内镜 胃癌 临床流行病学

Abstract: Objective To investigate the clinical epidemiological characteristics of gastric carcinoma and its trend during the past 33 years in Hexi Corridor, Gansu province. Methods Patients with gastric carcinoma, detected by endoscopy and pathologically diagnosed from January 1977 to December, 2009 were selected. The main clinical data, epidemiological, endoscopic manifestation and the pathological characteristics were studied. Results The overall diagnosis rate of gastric carcinoma was 5.57% in the past 33 years. The predominant age range from 50 to 69 years old, with the majority being the men, and the gastric carcinoma mainly occurred in the cardia, body and sinus. The adenocarcinoma took large part and the percentage of low adenocarcinoma was high about 38.88%. The highest rate of detection was Wuwei (6.39%). Conclusion The diagnosis rate of gastric carcinoma in Hexi Corridor during the past 33 years had the significant falling trend. However, the diagnosis rate of early gastric carcinoma was very low, therefore, early prevention and control work for this disease is very important.

Key words: Endoscopy Gastric carcinoma Clinical epidemiology

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