

Gastric Intestinal Metaplasia

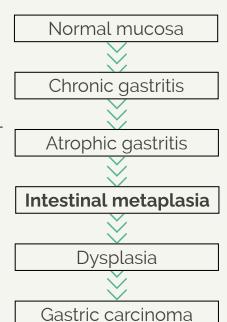
AGA Clinical Guidelines

Background

- Gastric cancer is the 3rd leading cause of cancer death worldwide
- Majority are non-cardia gastric cancers
- Chronic infection with H. pylori is the primary risk factor for noncardia gastric cancer
- In low incidence countries (USA), population-wide screening has not been endorsed



At least 80% of global gastric cancer has been attributable to H. pylori

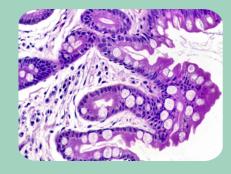


- Prevalence of GIM in USA: 4.8%
- 10-year pooled cumulative rate of incident gastric cancer among GIM was 1.6%

Histologic Subtype

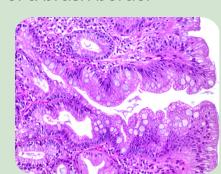
Complete

Presence of small intestinal-type mucosa with goblet cells, a brush border, and eosinophilic enterocytes



Incomplete

Presence of colonic-type epithelium with multiple, irregular mucin droplets, and absence of a brush border



Topographic Extent

Extensive

Involves body and either antrum and/or incisura. GIM of the body alone is a surrogate for extensive GIM, as antral metaplasia is usually also present, but may be missed on Bx given patchy distribution

Limited

Involves the antrum or incisura



High Risk Characteristic

Incomplete histology

Extensive topography

Family hx of gastric cancer



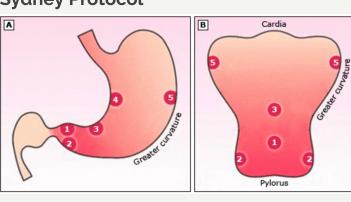
Racial & ethnic minorities

Immigrants from high incidence regions

Management

- -Test for H. pylori followed by eradication testing
- In patients with GIM, recommend against routine surveillance
- In patients with high risk GIM, repeat endoscopy every 3-5 years with careful mucosal visualization and gastric biopsies
- In patients with GIM, recommend against routine short-interval repeat endoscopy for the purpose of risk stratification

Sydney Protocol



- In patients with GIM and high-risk stigmata, concerns about completeness of baseline EGD, or increased risk of gastric cancer, consider repeat EGD in 1 year for risk stratification

