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Retrospective study of gastric adenocarcinoma in Morocco

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Stomach cancer is essentially represented by gastric adenocarcinomas, the latter remaining one of the top ten global causes of mortality with a prognosis that is pejorative. They are in about 90% of cases, adenocarcinoma developed at the expense of the gastric epithelium. Other tumors are lymphoma (5%), neuroendocrine tumors and stromal tumors. Gastric adenocarcinoma remains one of the top 10 global causes of cancer-related mortality due to poor prognosis. The aim of this work is to determine the sociodemographic and progressive characteristics of patients who presented gastric adenocarcinoma in the absence or in the presence of the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori*. A retrospective study was conducted on cases admitted at the Hepato-Gastroenterology department at University Hospital, Avicene Rabat between 2000 and 2010 to supported gastric adenocarcinoma. 240 cases of GC were recorded with an average of 22 cases per years, which represents 77% of all gastric cancers identified. Male gender is most affected. The frequency of appearance of ADK in the absence of the bacterium Hp is 82% (196 cases). It is 18% (44 cases) in the presence of Hp. During the study period, 99 deaths were recorded; 81 cases in the presence of the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori*, 18 cases of death in absence of Hp. The lethality rate was higher in the male sex either in the presence or absence of Hp management of GC additionally to early diagnosis represents effective preventive and therapeutic methods of GC.

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