

## P04.35 | GastroPanel performance in Caucasian patients with gastric cancer

J. Pavlova<sup>1,2</sup>; O. Sjomina<sup>1,2</sup>; E. Gasenko<sup>2</sup>; G. Ancacs<sup>1,2</sup>;  
A. Sivins<sup>1,2,3</sup>; I. Kikuste<sup>1,3,4</sup>; A. Vanags<sup>3</sup>; I. Tolmanis<sup>4</sup>;  
D. Rudzite<sup>1,2</sup>; I. Polaka<sup>1,5</sup>; I. Kojalo<sup>1,2</sup>; L. Tzivian<sup>1,2</sup>; I. Liepniece-Karele<sup>1,2,6</sup>; S. Isajevs<sup>1,2,6</sup>; D. Santare<sup>1,2</sup>; M. Leja<sup>1,2,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Clinical and Preventive Medicine, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia;

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Medicine, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia; <sup>3</sup>Riga East University hospital, Riga, Latvia; <sup>4</sup>Digestive Diseases Centre GASTRO, Riga, Latvia; <sup>5</sup>Institute of Information Technology, Riga Technical University, Riga, Latvia; <sup>6</sup>Academic Histology Laboratory, Riga, Latvia

**Background:** GastroPanel (Biohit, Finland) is a test system for detection of gastric atrophy. More evidence about performance of GastroPanel in individuals with developed gastric cancer (GC) is needed.

**Aim:** To evaluate GastroPanel results in Caucasian patients with GC.

**Methods:** Blood samples of patients from Latvian Oncology Center with gastric adenocarcinoma prior the treatment were obtained. GC was approved histologically. Pepsinogen I/II ratio (PG I/II), gastrin-17 (G-17) level, and *H. pylori* IgG in blood samples were detected. PG I/II < 3, G-17 < 1 pmol/L, HP IgG > 30 Enzyme Immune Units were considered as positive results, and their proportion was analyzed in sex, age, Lauren, ICD types, and GC stage strata.

**Results:** Analysis was performed in 481 patients. PG I/II was positive in 32.7%, G-17 – in 12.8%, *H. pylori* IgG – in 74.0% of patients. Both PG I/II and *H. pylori* IgG were positive in 22.5% of patients (men-to-women ratio 2:1;  $P < .05$ ), with majority of intestinal GC (54.7%). All three tests were positive in 1.3% of cases. Positive PG I/II was more frequent in men (35.1%) than in women (28.5%), and in intestinal (36.8%) than in diffuse (22.0%) GC ( $P < .05$ ). Positive G-17 was equal in antral (10.1%) and in other ICD types of GCs (12.1%). *H. pylori* IgG results did not differ in sex, age, and GC strata. All GastroPanel results did not differ in TNM stages.

**Conclusions:** Most of GC patients are *H. pylori* infected. Decreased pepsinogens were presented in the minority of patients with GC, and decreased G-17 – in the minority of patients with antral cancer.

European Helicobacter and Microbiota Study Group

XXXth International Workshop on Helicobacter  
& Microbiota in Inflammation & Cancer

Bordeaux, France,  
September 7–9, 2017

Accepted Abstracts