

Editorial Note on Gastric Cancer

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Description

Gastric cancer (also referred to as Stomach cancer) is an abnormal growth of cells that begins within the stomach. The stomach is a muscular sac situated in the upper middle of our abdomen and slightly beneath our ribs. Stomach receives and holds the food we eat then helps to interrupt down and digest it. Gastric cancer can affect any a part of the stomach. Gastric cancer happens when healthy cells within the upper digestive system become cancerous and rise out of control, forming a tumor. This process happens slowly. Gastric cancer is that the second most common cancer worldwide and almost two-thirds of all cases occur in developing countries. Its the fourth commonest cancer in men, while in women it's the fifth commonest cancer (based on statistic in 2008). Although the incidence of gastric cancer is declining, it still remains a major ill health and a standard explanation for cancer mortality worldwide. Gastric cancer carcinogenesis refers to accumulation of genetic alteration of multiple genes like oncogenes, tumour suppressor and mismatch repair genes.

Some symptoms of Gastric cancer are poor appetite, weight loss, abdominal (belly) pain, vague discomfort within the abdomen, usually above the navel, feeling full after eating only a little meal, heartburn or indigestion, nausea, vomiting, with or without blood, swelling or fluid build-up within the abdomen, blood within the stool, feeling tired or weak, as a results of having too few red blood cells (anemia), the skin and eyes looks yellow, if the cancer spreads to the liver. The equilibrium between cell proliferation and apoptosis is very important to take care of the homeostasis in physical body and gastric carcinogenesis is said to the present imbalance. Growing of gastric cancer is believed to be a sluggish process with main etiological causes for gastric cancer being exposure to chemical carcinogens and infection with *Helicobacter pylori*. It's been reported that gastric cancer

also expresses Multidrug-Resistance associated Protein (MRP) and shows lower sensitivity to anti-cancer drugs. Gastric cancer is very common in grown-up populations, commonly occurring within the seventh and eighth decades of life. But with us, stomach cancer is more likely to affect the world where the long tube (esophagus) that carries food we swallow meets the stomach. This area is named the gastroesophageal junction.

Stomach cancer has several known risk factors. Some studies also indicate that a diet low during a mineral called selenium, which is present in various nuts, fish, and meats, can increase the danger for this disease. Chemotherapy (chemo) uses anti-cancer drugs that are injected into a vein (through an IV line or central venous catheter) or given orally as pills. These drugs pass through the bloodstream and spread all parts of the body, making this treatment useful for cancer. If the cancer is diagnosed and treated before its spread outside the stomach, the 5-year survival rate is 70%. If the cancer has spread to surrounding tissues or organs and/or the regional lymph nodes, the 5-years survival rate is 32%. If the cancer has spread to a foreign a part of the body, the 5-year survival rate is 6%.

Conclusion

It is necessary to recollect that statistics on the existence rates for people with stomach cancer. The estimate derives from annual data maintained the amount of individuals with this cancer in United States. In every 5 years specialists measure the survival statistics. So the approximation might not show the results of advanced diagnosis or treatment available for less than 5 years.

How to cite this article: Liu, Wenjun. "Editorial Note on Gastric Cancer". *Clin Gastroenterol J* 6 (2021):e138.

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Received: June 01, 2021; **Accepted:** June 15, 2021; **Published:** June 22, 2021.