

STOMACH CANCER

NAME; VRITI PATEL

GROUP NO. 5

SEMESTER; 5TH

SUBJECT; PATHANATOMY

The Stomach

- Hollow organ in the upper abdomen, under the ribs
- 5 layers:
 - Inner layer – where most stomach cancer begins
 - Submucosa – support tissue for the inner layer
 - Muscle layer – create a rippling motion that mixes and mashes food
 - Subserosa – support tissue for the outer layer
 - Outer layer (serosa) – covers the stomach and hold it in place

Stomach Cancer

- Can affect nearby organs and lymph nodes
- Stomach tumor can grow through stomach's outer layer into nearby organs (such as the pancreas, esophagus or intestine)
- Can spread through the blood to the liver, lungs and other organs
- Can also spread through the lymphatic system to lymph nodes all over the body

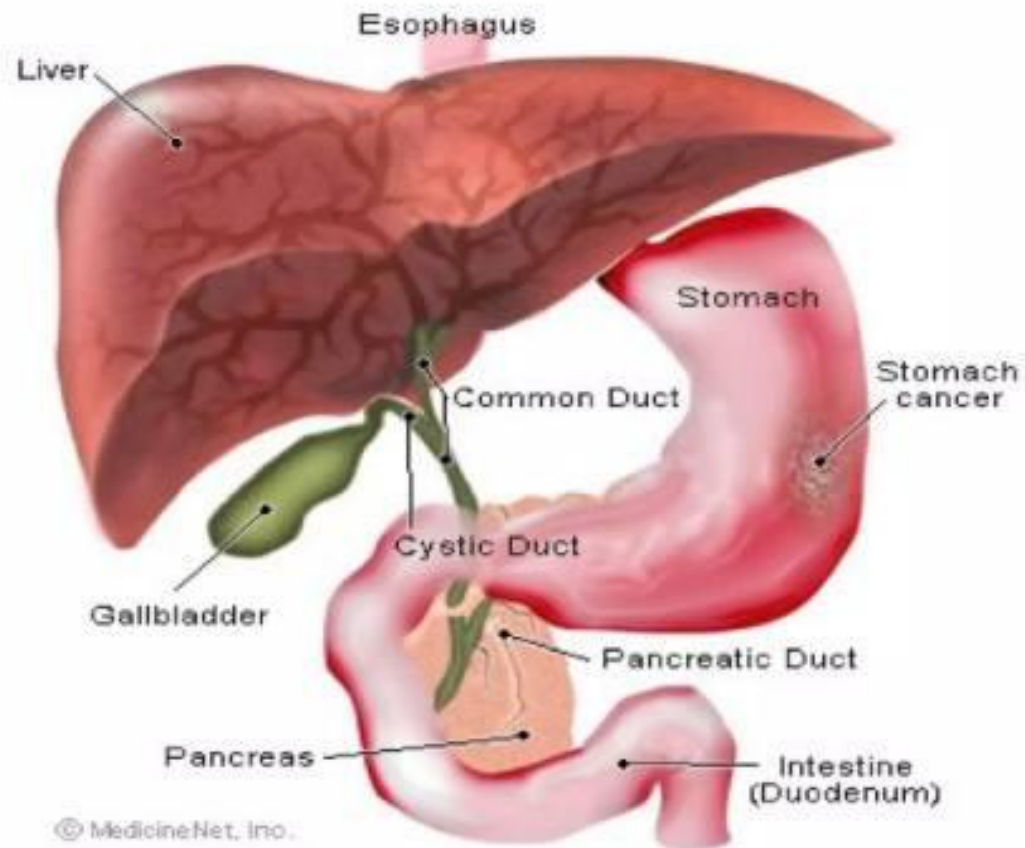
Benign Tumors

- Are not cancer
- Not life-threatening
- Can be removed and usually do not grow back
- Cells do not invade the tissues around them
- Cells do not spread to other parts of the body

Malignant Tumors

- Are cancer
- Generally more serious than benign tumors
- May be life-threatening
- Often can be removed but sometimes grow back
- Cells can invade and damage nearby tissues and organs
- Can spread (metastasize) to other parts of the body

Stomach Cancer



Risk Factors

- Exact causes unknown
- Age – most are age 72 or older
- Sex – men most likely than women
- Race – more common in Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic and African-Americans
- Diet – diet high in foods that are smoked, salted or pickled
- Helicobacter pylori infection – raises risk of stomach inflammation and stomach ulcers
- Smoking – people who smoke more at risk
- Certain health problems: stomach surgery, chronic gastritis, pernicious anemia.
- Family history – rare type of stomach cancer runs in some families

Symptoms

- Early stomach cancer – no clear symptoms
- Discomfort in the stomach area
- Feeling full or bloated after a small meal
- Nausea and vomiting
- Weight loss
- Other health problems, such as ulcer or infection, can cause the same symptoms.

Diagnosis

- Personal and family health history
- Physical exam – checks abdomen for fluid, swelling or other changes
- Upper GI series – x-rays of esophagus and stomach
- Endoscopy – use of a thin, lighted tube (endoscope) to look into the stomach
- Biopsy – checks tissue sample under a microscope for cancer cells

Other Tests

- Blood tests – CBC to check for anemia and how the liver is working
- Chest x-ray – checks for tumors in the lungs
- CT scan – detailed pictures of the organs
- Endoscopic ultrasound
- Laparoscopy – small incisions in the abdomen. The surgeon may remove lymph nodes or take tissue samples for biopsy.

Stages of Stomach Cancer

- Stage 0 – cancer found only in the inner layer of the stomach
- Stage I
 - Tumor invaded only the submucosa – cancer cells may be found in up to 6 lymph nodes
 - Tumor invaded the muscle layer or the subserosa
 - Cancer cells have not spread to lymph nodes or other organs

Stages of Stomach Cancer

- Stage II
 - Tumor has invaded only the submucosa – cancer cells have spread to 7-15 lymph nodes
 - Tumor has invaded the muscle layer or subserosa – cancer cells have spread to 1-6 lymph nodes
 - Tumor has penetrated outer layer of the stomach
 - Cancer cells have not spread to lymph nodes or other organs

Stages of Stomach Cancer

- Stage III
 - Tumor has invaded the muscle layer or subserosa – 7-15 lymph nodes or
 - Tumor has penetrated the outer layer – 1-15 lymph nodes
 - Tumor has invaded nearby organs, such as the liver or spleen
 - Cancer cells have not spread to lymph nodes or distant organs

Stages of Stomach Cancer

- Stage IV
 - Cancer cells have spread to more than 15 lymph nodes or
 - Tumor has invaded nearby organs and at least 1 lymph node
 - Cancer cells have spread to distant organs
- Recurrent cancer
 - Has come back
 - May recur in the stomach or in another part

Treatment

- Local therapy - removes or destroys cancer in or near the stomach
 - Surgery – either partial or total gastrectomy
 - Radiation – uses high energy rays to kill cancer cells
- Systemic therapy – the drug enters the bloodstream and destroys or controls cancer throughout the body
 - Chemotherapy – uses anticancer drugs

Treatment

- Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM)
 - Acupuncture
 - Massage therapy
 - Herbal products
 - Vitamins or special diets
 - Visualization
 - Meditation
 - Spiritual healing

Nursing Management

- Discuss situation and provide information about all procedures and treatment.
- Help client talk about feelings or concerns about illness.
- Discuss current and planned treatment measures.
- Stress the importance of completing the prescribed treatments.
- Discuss stress reduction techniques and refer for stress reduction counseling or workshops as indicated.
- Help arrange meeting with social worker, counselor or member of the clergy if needed.

• **THANK YOU**