

Endoscopic Staging and Treatment of Early Gastric Cancer

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ABSTRACT

Gastric cancer is the most common cancer worldwide and it is often diagnosed in an advanced stage. In countries where screening endoscopy is performed widely, early detection is possible. In fact, early gastric cancer incidence is increasing during the last years worldwide and screening could be a major factor in such increase. In the past, the standard treatment of gastric cancer was surgical resection; however, the endoscopic treatment has increased due to advances in the instruments available and clinician experience. In fact, endoscopic resection has become one of the greatest advances in EGC treatment. It is the standard treatment in most of the cases because early gastric cancer is associated with a low rate of lymph node metastasis and a high survival rate. Endoscopic Mucosal Resection and more recently Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection are the two main developed procedures. Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection achieves a higher rate of en-bloc resection, complete resection, curative resection and lower local recurrence compared with Endoscopic Mucosal Resection group. The disadvantages associated with Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection, such as higher perforation rates and longer procedure time, will probably improve as the endoscopists experience increases and new endoscopic tools are developed. The aim of this paper is to review the management of EGC with a special focus on endoscopic detection, staging, therapy, surveillance, and prevention.

Keywords: Early Gastric Cancer; Endoscopic Mucosa Resection; Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection; Endoscopic Ultrasound

1. Introduction

Early gastric cancer (EGC) is defined as a cancer that does not invade beyond the submucosa regardless of lymph node involvement. The proportion of EGC at diagnosis is increasing due to the use of mass screening endoscopy and it represents up to 40% - 60% of all gastric cancer in Japan. Low risk of lymph node metastases, and over 90% 5-year survival rate have made this tumor an ideal candidate for endoscopic treatment [1].

Over the past 20 years novel procedures for endoscopic resection have been developed. They include mucosal and more recently submucosal resection.

In Japan, the first description of endoscopic polypectomy as a treatment for pedunculated or semipedunculated EGC was presented in 1974 and in 1984 Tada and colleagues reported a revolutionary Endoscopic Mucosa Resection (EMR) technique called strip biopsy [2]. A few years later, another EMR technique was developed also in Japan, using a standard endoscopic needle knife with local injection of a hypertonic saline epinephrine [3]. The step forward was a new endoscopic resection tech-

nique that included the submucosal cut of lesions with special endoscopic knives. It was developed in the late 1990s and it has recently been classified as Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection (ESD) to distinguish it from conventional EMR. The first ESD procedure was performed with an insulation-tipped (IT) diathermic knife, developed in 1996 at the National Cancer Center Hospital, Tokyo [4].

The endoscopic procedures together with the development of new staging technology allow this cancer to be treated with a similar efficacy, less invasively and in a more cost-effective manner compared to open surgery [5].

2. Diagnosis of Early Gastric Cancer

Early diagnosis represents the most important factor to decrease gastric cancer mortality. Once a lesion is detected, efforts should be made to describe it accurately. The macroscopic classification of early and advanced GC was proposed by the Japanese Gastric Cancer Association [6], which has been internationally accepted, and is

shown in **Table 1**.

Recent development of new imaging techniques improve accuracy and detection of EGC that include narrow band imaging (NBI), chromoendoscopy and confocal laser endomicroscopy (CLE).

Nowadays, NBI is considered the preferred endoscopic technique in EGC diagnosis over chromoendoscopy or CLE. Magnification chromoendoscopy is a safe and inexpensive technique but it has a limited applicability due to the long duration of the procedure. CLE is a sophisticated technology that allows real-time microscopic analysis of mucosal and submucosal structures. In fact, magnifying NBI, in conjunction with conventional white light improves lesion identification of both techniques alone. It identifies small, depressed gastric mucosal cancers with 96.6% accuracy, 95.0% sensitivity, and 96.8% specificity [7].

However its price and the fact that it is very time-consuming makes this technique unpractical for extended use.

A head to head comparison study of NBI, magnification chromoendoscopy and white-light endoscopy (WLE) by Zhang *et al.* [8] showed that NBI was superior to conventional endoscopy in the diagnosis of EGC and precancerous gastric lesions, and can be used for screening early malignancies of the stomach. In fact, the accuracy of WLE in the diagnosis of EGC was 68.9% compared to 93.6% for NBI and 91.3% for conventional magnifying

endoscopy. Moreover, NBI and chromoendoscopy were significantly superior to magnifying conventional endoscopy for image resolution including morphology, pit pattern, and blood capillary form ($p < 0.01$), and magnifying NBI was significantly superior to magnifying chromoendoscopy for blood capillary form ($p < 0.01$). A recent validation for a classification of gastric lesions according to NBI findings has been published and it is shown in **Table 2** [9].

3. Staging Early Gastric Cancer

Clinical baseline stage provides useful information for the development of an initial treatment strategy. Approximately 50% of patients will present with advanced disease at diagnosis and have a poor outcome. Clinical staging has improved with the availability of diagnostic modalities that include Endoscopic Ultrasound (EUS), Computered Tomography (CT), Multi Detector row Computered Tomography (MDCT), Positron Emission Tomography combined with CT (PET/CT) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI).

Radical surgery represents the main treatment option with curative intent in gastric cancer and new approaches (mainly endoscopic) are gaining importance in the therapeutic management of these patients. According to the TNM classification system (**Table 3**), T stage is the most determinant factor for an appropriate treatment, as well as the most important predictor of survival in patients with gastric cancer [10].

The agreement between pre-operative TNM staging by imaging tools and post-operative staging by pathology is not perfect and may affect treatment decisions. Operator dependence and heterogeneity of data may account for the variations in staging performance [11]. That is why the novel therapeutic strategies will require reliable staging procedures in order to choose the most appropriate treatment for each patient.

Table 1. Endoscopic classification of gastric cancer.

Early gastric cancer (type 0): Superficial protruding or non-protruding lesions	
Protruding	
Pedunculated 0-1p	
Sessile: 0-1s	
Non-protruding and non-excavated	
Slightly elevated 0-IIa	
Completely flat 0-IIb	
Slightly depressed 0-IIc	
Elevated and depressed types 0-IIc+IIa or 0-IIa+IIc	
Excavated	
Ulcer 0-III	
Excavated and depressed types 0-IIc+III or 0-III+IIc	
Advanced gastric cancer	
Type 1: Protruding carcinoma, attached on a wide base	
Type 2: Ulcerated carcinoma with sharp and raised margins	
Type 3: Ulcerated carcinoma without definite limits	
Type 4: Non. ulcerated, diffusely infiltrating carcinoma	
Type 5: Unclassifiable advanced carcinoma	

Table 2. Classification of precancerous lesions based on NBI findings.

Pattern	Endoscopic findings	Pathology	Accuracy % (95%CI)
A	Regular vessels with circular mucosa	Normal	83 (75 - 90)
	Tubulovillous mucosa	Intestinal metaplasia	84% (77 - 90)
B	Light blue crest	Intestinal metaplasia	80 (73 - 86)
	Irregular vessels and mucosa	Dysplasia	95 (90 - 99)
C	Variable vascular density	H. pylori	70 (59 - 80)

Adapted from Pimentel-Nunes, P., *et al.* [9].

Table 3. Endoscopic classification of gastric cancer.

T category definitions	
Tx	Primary tumor cannot be assessed
T0	No evidence of primary tumor
Tis	Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> : intraepithelial tumor without invasion of the lamina propria
T1	Tumor invades lamina propria, muscularis mucosae or submucosa
T1a	Tumor invades lamina propria or muscularis mucosae
T1b	Tumor invades submucosa
T2	Tumor invades muscularispropria
T3	Tumor penetrates subserosal connective tissue without invasion of visceral peritoneum or adjacent strictures. T3 tumors also include those extending into the gastrocolic or gastrohepatic ligaments, or onto the greater or lesser omentum, without perforation of the visceral peritoneum covering these structures
T4	Tumor invades serosa (visceral peritoneum) or adjacent structures
T4a	Tumor invades serosa (visceral peritoneum)
T4b	Tumor invades adjacent structures such as spleen, transverse colon, liver, diaphragm, pancreas, abdominal wall, adrenal gland, kidney, small intestine and retroperitoneum
N category definitions	
Nx	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
N0	No regional lymph node metastases
N1	Metastasis in 1 to 2 regional lymph nodes
N2	Metastasis in 3 to 6 regional lymph nodes
N3	Metastasis in 7 or more regional lymph nodes

3.1. Endoscopic Ultrasound

Endoscopic Ultrasound has been used since 1980 and has become one of the most important tools to examine the biliary and gastrointestinal tracts. EUS combines endoscopy and high-frequency ultrasound allowing a complete visualization of the gastric wall and the adjacent structures such as the peri-gastric lymph nodes. Normal gastric walls appear as five-layered structure, whereas a gastric carcinoma is identified by disruption, thickening, and irregularity of such layers [12].

There are some contradictory reports on the role of EUS in the diagnosis of EGC. However, most of the studies suggest that EUS is the most accurate technique for T staging of gastric cancer. Such accuracy is due to its ability to define the layers of the gastric wall and its ability to diagnose vertical cancer invasion depth of the tumor. EUS may be technically challenging because the optical control of such a large device for small lesions is not always feasible and the resolution can be inadequate in superficial lesions. Moreover, clinical and pathological characteristics of the tumor as size, location, concomitant ulceration and histologically type, may affect the diagnostic performance of EUS [13].

Endoscopic Ultrasound evaluation presents a high per-

formance rate in differentiating early and intermediate (T1 - T2) from advanced (T3 - T4) primary gastric tumors. However, its accuracy for individual T categories (T1 - T4) is lower [14]. The average EUS performance for differentiation of T1m from T1sm lesions, which would allow selecting patients for endoscopic treatment, is not informative for clinical practice. Respect from N status, this meta-analysis shows that the ability of EUS to distinguish between positive and negative node involvement is not satisfactory. However it increases the probability of being staged as node+ from 55% to 84%, and it lowers the same probability to 31% when there is node involvement.

This problem seems to have been resolved with the recent introduction of high frequency thin endoscopic ultrasound probes that allow endoscopists to perform target scanning of very small gastric cancer lesion under endoscopic control [15]. It is very plausible that technological improvements may lead to better EUS performance rates and to optimization gastric cancer staging.

3.2. Multi-Detector Row Computered Tomography

MDCT is a relatively new promising technology for gastric imaging that allows 3D reconstruction of the stomach. New MDCT devices allow an enhanced visualization of the mucosal layer of the stomach [16]. However, the results of MDCT in local tumor staging of EGC might be insufficient. In fact, previous studies show a low effectiveness of CT for T staging of gastric cancer of 43% with an overall accuracy of 82%. Although MDCT allows visualization of distant regions, the exposure of the patient to radiation is a major disadvantage that favors the use of EUS in EGC.

3.3. Magnetic Resonance Imaging

MRI performance is similar to MDCT but its use in gastric cancer staging is very restricted, mainly due to its limited availability, low-quality imaging secondary to motion artifacts, the lack of stable contrasts, and a high procedure-related cost.

There are very few studies comparing EUS, MDCT, and MRI. Bhandari *et al.* [17] made a direct comparison between MDCT and EUS in 63 patients with 67 gastric cancers and no major differences between the two methods were found. However, a recent meta-analysis demonstrated that pre-operative T staging MRI scans had better performance accuracy than CT or MDCT [11]. Results are shown in **Table 4**.

4. Treatment

Endoscopic resection is the standard treatment for EGD

Table 4. Performance of different techniques in gastric cancer diagnoses.

		3D-MDCT	CT	MRI	EUS
T-stage	Accuracy	80.4 ± 2.7	71.5 ± 2.7	82.9 ± 3.7	87.5
	Sensitivity		69.1		86 (81 - 90)
	Specificity		94.4		91 (89 - 93)
N-stage	Accuracy	67.1 ± 2.6	66.1 ± 2.1	53.4 ± 5.9	79.1
	Sensitivity		77.2 ± 2.6	85.3 ± 4.7	69 (63 - 74)
	Specificity		78.3 ± 2.5	75.0 ± 9.3	84 (81 - 88)

Data modified from References [11,14,17].

in Japan and its gaining acceptance in Western countries in the last years.

Endoscopic resection is similar in efficacy to surgery, less invasive, more cost-effective, improves patient quality of life and allows accurate histological staging of the cancer, which is necessary to decide what patients will need additional treatment [18].

The two major endoscopic techniques for EGC are endoscopic mucosal resection [EMR] and endoscopic submucosal dissection [ESD].

4.1. Endoscopic Mucosal Resection

This technique was introduced in Japan in the 1980s and it is an advanced form of snare polypectomy that allows complete resection of small tumors. Endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR) is widely accepted as a minimally invasive treatment for early gastric cancer.

It allows local curative and minimally invasive treatment in situations that otherwise require radical surgery, low cost, patient tolerance, and better patient quality of life after the operation. EMR is indicated when the risk of lymph node metastasis is minimal, and the tumor can be removed en bloc. In the guidelines by the Japanese Gastric Cancer Association differentiated mucosal cancers measuring less than 2 cm best fit the above criteria. The main advantages versus conventional polypectomy are, first, that allows an en-bloc resection of the specimen that is necessary to provide precise histological diagnosis and second, that it can also reduce the recurrence rate [19].

With the development of endoscopic technique and improvement of the devices, more and more new techniques based on EMR have been used in clinic practice, such as EMR-precut, EMR-cap, and EMR-ligation. However, conventional EMR is limited by the size of the specimen allowing en-bloc resection in lesions less than 2 cm. Complete resection with conventional EMR can only be accomplished in a piecemeal fashion. This causes a major difficulty in assessment of the resection margins and carries the threat of incomplete resection and may cause a potential and high-risk of tumor recurrence or overtreatment [11,20].

4.2. Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection

ESD was developed in the late 90s to remove larger lesions in an en-bloc resection. ESD outperforms EMR by providing a better rate of complete resection and a lower risk of local recurrence. However, this technique needs special skills, the procedure takes a long time and the procedure has a slightly higher incidence of complications.

In ESD procedures the mucosa surrounding the lesion is marked with a coagulation system, the lesion is raised with injection of a solution (saline, epinephrine, glycerol mixtures with methylene blue or indigo-carmin) and finally the submucosal layer is dissected circumferentially with lateral movements using different devices. Recently a water-jet-assisted knife is used to set the coagulation marks around the lesion, for circumferential incision and for dissection.

Recently, ESD has evolved in endoscopic surgery. New tools like magnetic anchor-guides ESD, springs, multitask devices, and double endoscopic intraluminal surgery, have been developed for a better visualization of the submucosal layer to reduce some technical problems associated to ESD [21].

The key goal of ESD and EMR is to make an accurate histological diagnosis. Thus, specimens must be oriented immediately after removal at the endoscopy unit. The depth of tumor invasion, degree of differentiation, lymphatic or vascular involvement and the status of the margin of the resection should be carefully reported for a correct staging and therefore to determine curability.

4.3. Indications for Endoscopic Resection of EGC

Initial conventional criteria for endoscopic resection in EGC were risk of lymph node metastases, technical problems and possibility of en-bloc resection.

The Japanese Gastric Cancer Association published guidelines to provide endoscopists the rationale for an appropriate use of these endoscopic techniques in the resection of EGC. Lesions that would fit into these absolute indications include: Differentiated adenocarcinoma

without ulcerative findings, intramucosal lesions with a diameter less than 2 cm and no lymph involvement or metastasis in CT. These early indications for endoscopic removal of gastric cancer have been modified and extended according to additional surgical criteria. Current indications are shown in **Table 5** [22].

However there are several issues to consider with extended indications which are the possibility of lymph node metastasis, overall in undifferentiated lesions, the histological discrepancy before and after resection of gastric adenoma and EGC, the different concept of gastric adenoma, dysplasia and adenocarcinoma in East and West and the possibility of histological mixed pattern in large lesions. Confirmation of no difference in the long-term survival between endoscopic treatment and conventional surgery is necessary in prospective studies.

4.4. Management of Complications

The rate of complications in endoscopic procedures for EGC resection varies among the different studies. The most common major complications are bleeding and perforation and some other complications may occur such as aspiration pneumonia, persistent pain and strictures.

The most common complication is bleeding; it is inevitable during the procedure and the most important thing is how to control bleeding effectively and reduce the bleeding rate. Clinically relevant bleeding occurs in up to 7% of patients undergoing these procedures. Early bleeding is more frequent in resections of tumors located in the upper third of the stomach because of greater vascularization. It can be stopped grasping the vessels with hot biopsy forceps, without stopping the procedure. Delayed bleeding is defined as hematemesis or melena at 0 to 30 days after the procedure and is strongly related to tumor location, size (mainly if >40 mm), recurrent lesions, and flat type [23]. In a meta-analysis of 5 studies no statistical difference was seen on bleeding rates between the two procedures (OR 1.49; 95%CI, 0.60 - 3.71) although a great heterogeneity was observed among the studies [24].

Perforation rate is relatively low and it seems to be higher with ESD than with EMR with an odds ratio of 4.67; 95%CI, 2.77 - 7.87 [24]. The risk of perforation during ESD is about 1% to 4%. Perforation is also related

to tumor location and ulceration but not to tumor size. Depending on the size, perforations can be frank or micro-perforation and according to the time of presentation immediate or delayed perforations. Perforation can be usually managed in a conservative manner using endoclips, fasting, broad-spectrum antibiotics and a nasogastric tube for few days. If a severe pneumoperitoneum appears, urgent decompression should be done to prevent life-threatening events like breathing disorders and/or neurogenic shock. The use of submucosal injection of polyethylene glycol or sodium hyaluronate has become popular in the last years to reduce perforation rates in ESD [23]. In a meta-analysis including 8 studies, the perforation rate in a was higher in the ESD group (4.3%) than in the EMR group (0.95%) (OR 4.67; 95%CI, 2.77 - 7.87) [24].

Minor complications that occur with ESD are pain, stricture and aspiration pneumonia. Pain after these procedures are usually well controlled by proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) and opioids. PPIs are also administered for 8 weeks to prevent delayed bleeding complication and promote ulcer healing [25]. Strictures usually occur at the cardia and pylorus and they can be successfully treated by balloon dilatation [26]. Aspiration can be effectively prevented by frequent removal of gastric fluids and trying to avoid over-distention.

Little is known about mortality related to the procedures; it seems to be lower in the ESD than in EMR but the difference might not be statistically significant [24].

5. Summary and Conclusion

Early gastric incidence is increasing during the last years worldwide. It is believed that screening endoscopy could be a major factor in such increase. Endoscopic resection is one of the greatest advances in EGC treatment. It has become the standard treatment in most of the cases because early gastric cancer is associated with a low rate of lymph node metastasis and a high survival rate. Endoscopic Mucosal Resection (EMR) and more recently Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection (ESD) are the two main developed procedures. ESD achieves a higher rate of en-bloc resection, complete resection, curative resection and lower local recurrence compared with EMR group. The disadvantages associated with ESD, such as

Table 5. Treatment options in early gastric cancer.

	Mucosal cancer				Submucosal cancer	
	No ulcer		Ulcer present		Sm1 (<500 μ)	Sm2 (>500 μ)
Size (mm)	<20	>20	<30	>30	<30	Anysize
Differentiated cancer	EMR	ESD	ESD	Surgery	ESD	Surgery
Undifferentiated cancer	Surgery considered	Surgery	Surgery	Surgery	Surgery	Surgery

Modified from Gotoda, *et al.* [22].

higher perforation rates and longer procedure time, will probably improve as the endoscopists experience increases and new endoscopic tools are developed.

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