

# Diagnostic Imaging Pathways - Gastric Cancer (Staging)

## Population Covered By The Guidance

This pathway provides a staging algorithm for patients with proven gastric cancer, indicating how imaging helps determine management.

**Date reviewed: March 2015**

**Date of next review: 2017/2018**






**Published: July 2015**

## Quick User Guide

Move the mouse cursor over the **PINK** text boxes inside the flow chart to bring up a pop up box with salient points.

Clicking on the **PINK** text box will bring up the full text.

The relative radiation level (RRL) of each imaging investigation is displayed in the pop up box.

SYMBOL	RRL	EFFECTIVE DOSE RANGE
	None	0
	Minimal	< 1 millisieverts
	Low	1-5 mSv
	Medium	5-10 mSv
	High	>10 mSv

## Pathway Diagram

**What do I need to know?**

1. The depth of invasion (T), nodal involvement (N) and metastases (M) should be initially assessed with CT chest, abdomen and pelvis
2. When would endoscopic ultrasound, diagnostic laparoscopy and neoadjuvant chemotherapy be useful?

**GASTRIC CANCER (STAGING)**

Date reviewed: March 2015  
 Please note that this pathway is subject to review and revision

CT chest, abdomen and pelvis

Locally advanced tumour (T4) and / or distant metastasis (M1)

Resectable disease (<T4) and no detectable distant metastasis (M0)

Uncertain diagnosis or ongoing clinical suspicion

PET-CT

Metastatic disease (M1)

No metastatic disease (M0)

Individualised therapy

± Endoscopic ultrasound

T3-4 N0/1

T1-2 N1

T2 N0

T1 N0

Diagnostic laparoscopy

Endoscopic treatment can be considered

Palliative chemotherapy ± palliative surgery

Positive cytology (M1)

Negative cytology (M0)

If positive margins

Neoadjuvant chemotherapy

Surgery

## Image Gallery

There are currently no images on this page

## Teaching Points

- Staging of gastric malignancy is aimed at assessing the extent of local invasion of the primary tumour and for the presence or absence of nodal / distal metastatic disease
- CT of the chest, abdomen and pelvis are suitable initial staging modalities
- If these initial investigations demonstrate a lesion that is amenable to potential curative resection, further staging should include a PET-CT scan
- If a PET-CT scan shows no distal metastatic disease, endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) is indicated for local staging in selected cases
- Diagnostic laparoscopy should be considered for locally advanced disease (?T3, N-any) when presumed metastases is not detected as peritoneal metastasis is often undetected on CT
- MRI has not been widely used in the past for the staging of gastric carcinoma mainly due to motion artefacts. Introduction of various changes has seen image quality improvement. In more recent studies, the role of diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) and apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) have shown to be promising for T and N staging [11, 12](#)

## Staging of Gastric Cancer

- Accurate staging of cancer is important for prognostication and directing further therapy. The most common staging system used for gastric malignancy is the American Joint Committee on Cancer tumour-node-metastases (AJCC TNM) score [1, 2](#)
- The arbitrary 10cm segment encompassing the distal 5cm of the oesophagus and proximal 5cm of the stomach (cardia), with the gastro-oesophageal junction GOJ in the middle, is an area of contention. Tumours arising ? 5cm from GOJ and within the proximal 5cm after crossing GOJ are staged as OC. All others are staged as GC [1](#)
- Current GC staging systems do not consider the anatomic extent of metastatic lymph nodes (mLNs) as a prognostic factor. However a recent report identified that the anatomic extent of mLNs significantly affects patient prognosis. [3](#) Incidences of nodal metastases is reported at 3 and 20% for stages T1a and T1b respectively

### Primary tumour (T) stages

T0	No evidence of primary tumour
Tis	High grade dysplasia
T1a	Tumour invades lamina propria or muscularis mucosa
T1b	Tumor invades submucosa
T2	Tumour invades muscularis propria
T3	Tumour penetrates subserosal without invasion of visceral peritoneum or adjacent structures. Also include those extending into the gastrocolic or gastrohepatic ligaments, or into the greater or lesser omentum, without perforation of the visceral

- peritoneum covering these structures
- T4a Tumour invades serosa (visceral peritoneum)
- T4b Tumour invades adjacent structures (e.g. spleen, transverse colon, liver, diaphragm, pancreas, abdominal wall, adrenal gland, kidney, small intestine, and retroperitoneum)

#### Regional lymph node (N) stages

- N0 No regional lymph node metastasis
- N1 1-2 positive regional lymph nodes
- N2 3-6 positive regional lymph nodes
- N3 ≥7 positive regional lymph nodes

#### Metastases (M) stages

- M0 No distant metastases
- M1 Distant metastases
- Positive peritoneal cytology

Stage	Tumour	Nodes	Metastases
IA	1	0	0
IB	2	0	0
	1	1	0
IIA	3	0	0
	2	1	0
	1	2	0
IIB	4a	0	0
	3	1	0
	2	2	0
	1	3	0
IIIA	4a	1	0
	3	2	0
	2	3	0
IIIB	4b	0	0
	4b	1	0
	4a	2	0
	3	3	0
IIIC	4b	2	0
	4b	3	0
	4a	3	0
IV	Any	Any	1

## Computed Tomography (CT) Chest, Abdomen and Pelvis

- CT scan is widely employed for pre-treatment staging of gastric carcinoma. It is useful for examining local tumour extension, regional lymph node involvement, and the presence of distant metastasis [4, 5](#)

- A positive CT finding enables stratifying patients with unresectable disease due to locally advanced tumour and / or with distant metastasis

## Positron Emission Tomography–Computed Tomography (PET-CT)

- A PET-CT can further rule out metastatic disease and used to solve clinical uncertainties or as a problem solving tool. However it is uncertain whether a PET-CT scan should be routinely performed for preoperative assessment [4](#)
- The use of 18F-FDG PET in gastric cancer assessment of [6](#)
  - Depth of tumour (T) - not useful
  - Lymph nodes (N) metastases - useful
  - Distant metastases (M) - low sensitivity but high specificity
  - Peritoneal metastases (M) - useful and high specificity
  - Recurrent disease - may be useful, but controversial
  - Treatment response - may be useful
  - Screening - not useful

## Endoscopic Ultrasound (EUS)

- EUS is opted for selected patients where endoscopic therapy is considered. Staging laparoscopy and peritoneal cytology is indicated in stage T3-4 patients when the risk of peritoneal carcinomatosis and surgery is considered [5](#)
- Diagnostic accuracy of EUS might be considered clinically useful to guide physicians in the loco-regional staging of people with gastric carcinoma. However EUS performance is lower in diagnosing superficial tumours (T1a versus T1b) and lymph node status (positive versus negative) [7](#)

## Diagnostic Laparoscopy

- When staging for advanced disease (?T3, N-any) where metastases is not detected, the role of staging laparoscopy and peritoneal cytology becomes vital especially when peritoneal metastasis is often undetected on CT [8, 9](#)
- Positive cytology as the only evidence for metastatic disease was present in up to 10% of patients with locally advanced gastric carcinoma. This potentially leads to a change in treatment strategies [8, 9](#)
- Concurrently, identified cytology negative patients can benefit from preoperative neoadjuvant chemotherapy
- Unfortunately this modality is still underutilized in the management of gastric carcinoma patients

## Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy

- The MAGIC trial concluded that peri-operative chemotherapy with a regimen of epirubicin, cisplatin, and infused fluorouracil (ECF) improves overall and progression-free survival among patients with resectable adenocarcinoma of the stomach, lower oesophagus, or gastroesophageal junction, as compared with surgery alone. The trial also demonstrated a survival benefit, in the five-year survival rate and the reduction in the risk of death in the chemotherapy group [10](#)

## References

**Date of literature search: March 2015**

The search methodology is available on request. [Email](#)

References are graded from Level I to V according to the Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine, Levels of Evidence. [Download the document](#)

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Information from this website	Information from the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists' website
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