

# TIPS FOR DETECTING GASTRIC CANCER AFTER *H. PYLORI* ERADICATION

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Diagnosis of gastric cancer after *H. pylori* can be difficult endoscopically and pathologically. There are mainly two reasons. One is that one-third of the surface of the cancer is covered with normal to low-grade atypia epithelium. The other is that one-fourth of cancers become flattened. Therefore, we should know the tips for detecting gastric cancer after *H. pylori* eradication.

First tip: observe the stomach with severe mucosal atrophy, carefully.

*H. pylori* eradication halves the incidence of gastric cancer. That means gastric cancer develops even after *H. pylori* eradication. The more severe the atrophy, the higher the risk of gastric cancer. Even after eradication, the stomach with severe atrophy is still at a high risk of gastric cancer.

Second tip: make use of IEE, image-enhanced endoscopy such as LCI, BLI, TXI, and NBI.

Gastric cancer is detected as an orange lesion by using LCI. After detection, we diagnose the margin by using BLI plus magnification.

Third tip: remove mucus from the gastric mucosa.

We cannot observe the area where mucus is attached to in detail.

Fourth tip: be careful of the "armadillo sign."

The "armadillo sign" is unique to poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma.

The most important is enthusiasm to detect. Our mission is to keep and promote patients' health and save patients' lives. I hope that we can keep many patients' health and save many patients' lives.