

Cancer Gastrique: Understanding and Treating Stomach Cancer



Anatomy of the Stomach

Structure

The stomach is a J-shaped organ that plays a crucial role in digestion. It churns food and mixes it with gastric juices to break it down.

Layers

The stomach wall consists of four layers: mucosa, submucosa, muscularis, and serosa. Cancer can develop in any of any of these layers.

Risk Factors and Causes

1 Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori)

This bacteria is a major risk factor for stomach cancer, causing inflammation and ulcers.

2 Diet and Lifestyle

A diet high in smoked or salted foods and low in fruits and vegetables increases risk.

3 Genetic Predisposition

Family history of stomach cancer can increase your chances of developing the disease.

4 Other Factors

Smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, and chronic gastritis can also contribute.

<https://www.e-cancer.fr/Patients-et-proches/Les-cancers/Cancer-de-l-estomac/Facteurs-de-risques>

https://www.has-sante.fr/jcms/pprd_2974257/fr/helicobacter-pylori-traiter-pour-prevenir-ulcere-cancer-chez-l-adulte

Symptoms and Diagnosis

Indigestion

Frequent heartburn, nausea, and vomiting can be early symptoms.

Loss of Appetite

Feeling full quickly, unexplained unexplained weight loss, and difficulty swallowing can be signs.

Abdominal Pain

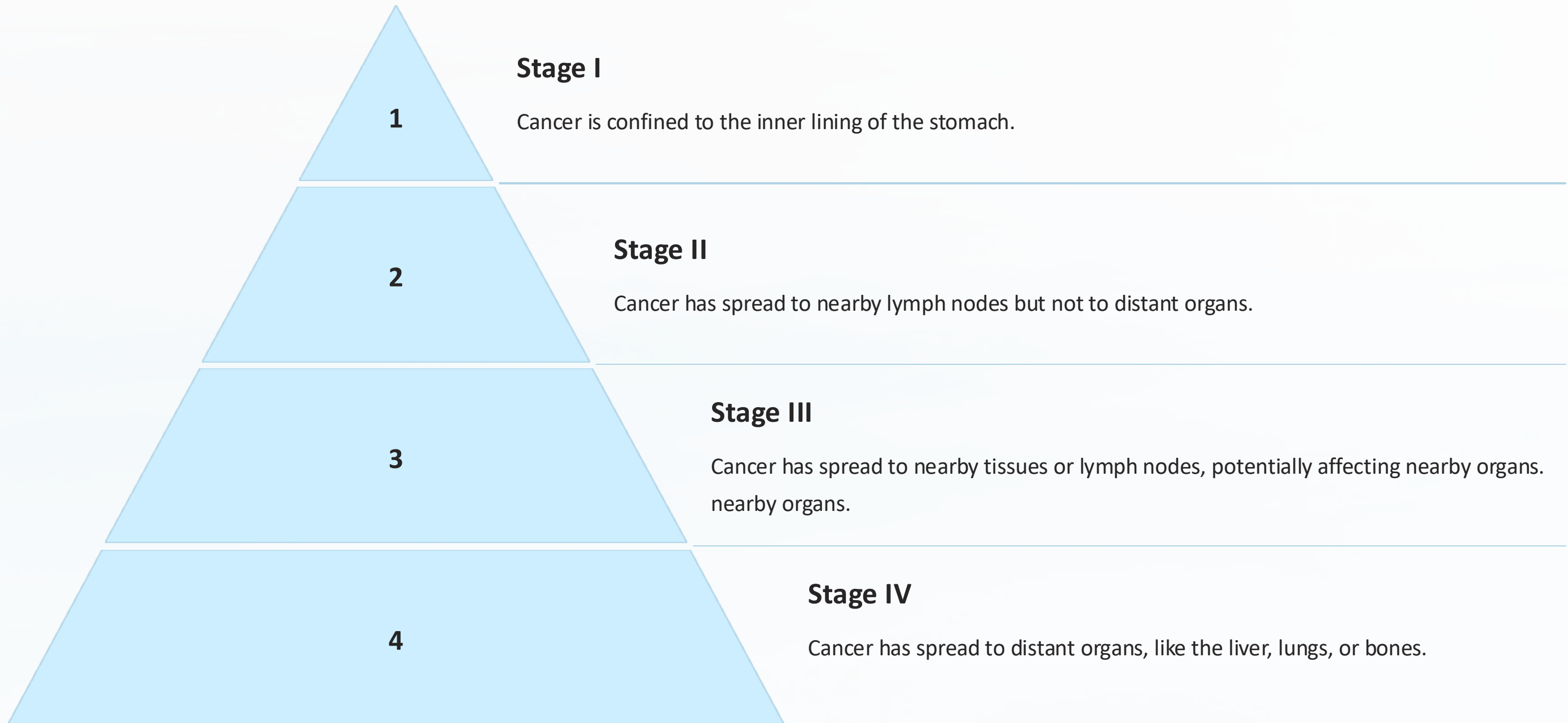
Persistent pain in the upper abdomen, often described as a burning or gnawing sensation.

Diagnosis

Endoscopy, biopsy, and imaging imaging tests like CT scans help help confirm the diagnosis.



Staging and Prognosis



Surgical Interventions



Partial Gastrectomy

Removal of part of the stomach.



Lymph Node Dissection

Removal of nearby lymph nodes to prevent cancer spread.



Total Gastrectomy

Removal of the entire stomach.



Reconstruction

Re-connecting the remaining digestive tract to allow for food passage.





Chemotherapy and Radiation Radiation Therapy

1

Chemotherapy

Using drugs to kill cancer cells.

2

Radiation Therapy

Using high-energy rays to damage cancer cells.

3

Combination Therapy

Combining chemotherapy and radiation for increased effectiveness.

Palliative Care and Support

Palliative care aims to improve quality of life for individuals with advanced cancer. It focuses on managing symptoms, pain relief, and emotional relief, and emotional support for both the patient and their loved ones. This type of care can be provided alongside curative treatment or as a treatment or as a primary focus when a cure is not possible. Key aspects of palliative care include:

- Pain and symptom management
- Emotional support and counseling
- Spiritual and religious support
- Practical assistance with daily tasks
- Care coordination and communication with the patient's family