

PRECANCEROUS DISEASES OF THE STOMACH

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13982563>

Abstract. *Precancerous conditions of the stomach are changes to stomach cells that make them more likely to develop into cancer. These conditions are not yet cancer. But if they aren't treated, there is a chance that these abnormal changes may become stomach cancer.*

Keywords: *The most common factors for the development of stomach cancer, Chronic atrophic gastritis, Polyps and polyposis of the stomach, Gastric ulcer is considered a precancerous disease.*

ПРЕДРАКОВЫЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ ЖЕЛУДКА

Аннотация. *Предраковые состояния желудка — это изменения в клетках желудка, которые повышают вероятность их развития в рак. Эти состояния еще не являются раком. Но если их не лечить, есть вероятность, что эти аномальные изменения могут стать раком желудка.*

Ключевые слова: *Наиболее распространенные факторы развития рака желудка, Хронический атрофический гастрит, Полипы и полипоз желудка, Язва желудка считается предраковым заболеванием.*

A necessary condition for the occurrence of gastric cancer is considered to be accelerated division of epithelial cells of the gastric mucosa. With the development of a tumor process, the epithelium of the gastric mucosa changes in a certain sequence: in the normal epithelium, cells first begin to divide more actively, and then atypical cells appear. Chronic inflammation of the gastric mucosa is the main predisposing factor for the development of gastric cancer.

The most common factors for the development of stomach cancer are:

- 1) Helicobacter pylori infection
- 2) Nature and composition of food, alcohol
- 3) Smoking
- 4) Age, sex and hereditary factors (the average age of patients is 50-60 years, stomach cancer occurs twice as often in men than in women).

Background precancerous diseases of the stomach:

Chronic atrophic gastritis. With this disease, in the gastric mucosa, along with atrophy, areas of pronounced proliferation and dysplasia of epithelial cells are often found. In many

patients, the process is accompanied by the growth of epithelium in the stomach, characteristic of the intestines (intestinal metaplasia).

Polyps and polyposis of the stomach. Polyps look like round formations protruding into the lumen of the stomach, located on a thin stalk or a wide base. Depending on the microscopic structure, there are several types of stomach polyps

Gastric ulcer is considered a precancerous disease. There are serious reasons for this, since when examined in the circumference of the ulcer, atypical restructuring of the epithelium is often detected. The pathogenesis of cancer in gastric ulcers is not completely clear

Atrophic gastritis of the resected stomach. The natural outcome of gastric resection is a decrease in the acidity of gastric juice and the reflux of bile into the stump of the stomach. This leads to the development of chronic gastritis in the gastric stump, which is often accompanied by dysplasia and intestinal metaplasia of the epithelium.

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