

Effects of Perioperative Transfusion in Gastric Cancer

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Background/Aims: Blood transfusion is known to trigger the immune system suppressing the immune capacity of the host. We demonstrated the clinico-pathological characteristics and prognostic effects of perioperative allogeneic blood transfusion in patients with gastric cancer. **Methods:** We reviewed retrospectively 1710 patients who underwent curative resection for gastric cancer between January 1991 and December 1995. **Results:** Fifty-seven patients (7.5%) in the transfused group developed postoperative infection-related complications, whereas 28 patients (2.9%) in the non-transfused groups showed the complications. ($p>0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in 5-year-survival rates of stages I and II between two groups. In contrast, the 5-year-survival rates of stage III and stage IV were significantly different between the transfused group and the non-transfused group. In multivariate analysis, transfusion, type of operation, tumor size, depth of invasion and lymph node involvement were significant prognostic factors. **Conclusions:** Our results demonstrate that blood transfusion is a significant risk factor for postoperative infections. In addition perioperative transfusion is an unfavorable prognostic factor in a subset of advanced gastric cancer (Kor J Gastroenterol 2000;35:186 - 195)

Key Words: Postoperative transfusion, Gastric cancer

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 analysis , , 1,710 1,682
 가 98.4%
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 1. ,
 가 1,710 757 (44.3%) 가
 953 (55.7%)
 50

Table 1. Timing of Transfusion

Timing	No. of patients (%)
Preop. transfusions only	141 (18.6)
Intra. transfusions only	330 (43.6)
Postop. transfusions only	96 (12.7)
Preop. + intraop.	82 (10.8)
Intra. + postop.	39 (5.2)
Preop. + postop.	46 (6.1)
Preop. + intra. + postop.	23 (3.0)
Total	757 (100.0)

Preop, preoperative; Intra, intraoperative; Postop, postoperative.

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 1991 1 1995 12
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packed RBC 556 1.9:1,
 (73.5%) 3 unit, 144 (19.0%) 4 unit 2.6:1
 6 unit, 57 (7.5%) 7 unit 가
 330 (43.6%),
 141 (18.6%) (Table 1).

2. (Table 2)

, body-mass index,

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Table 2. Clinicopathologic Characteristics

	Transfused group	Nontransfused group	p value
Age	54.6 ± 12.2	54.7 ± 11.6	0.843
Male:Female	493:264 (1.9:1)	686:267 (2.6:1)	0.002
Body mass index	22.2 ± 6.5	22.3 ± 3.1	0.566
Hemoglobin on admission, g/dL	12.1 ± 2.6	12.9 ± 2.8	0.356
Duration of op. (min)	253.1 ± 65.8	229.4 ± 86.2	0.000
Type of operation			0.000
Subtotal gastrectomy	492 (65.0%)	769 (80.7%)	
Total gastrectomy	265 (35.0%)	184 (19.3%)	
Blood loss during op. (ml)	86.6 ± 267.3	55.3 ± 139.4	0.002
Tumor size(cm)			0.000
<4	260 (34.3%)	493 (51.7%)	
4	497 (65.7%)	460 (48.3%)	
Tumor location			0.000
Upper 1/3	115 (15.2%)	77 (8.1%)	
Middle 1/3	316 (41.7%)	422 (44.3%)	
Lower 1/3	314 (41.5%)	450 (47.2%)	
Whole	12 (1.6%)	4 (0.4%)	
Gross type			0.000
Early	153 (20.2%)	394 (41.3%)	
Advanced	604 (79.8%)	559 (48.7%)	
Histology			0.785
Differentiated	302 (40.0%)	374 (39.2%)	
Undifferentiated	455 (60.0%)	579 (60.8%)	
TNM stage			0.000
Ia	125 (16.5%)	349 (36.6%)	
Ib	105 (13.9%)	135 (14.2%)	
II	138 (18.2%)	166 (17.4%)	
IIIa	145 (19.2%)	140 (14.7%)	
IIIb	88 (11.6%)	82 (8.6%)	
IV	156 (20.6%)	81 (8.5%)	

Hb, hemoglobin; Op, operation.

3. (7.9%), 48 (6.3%)
 77 (8.1%), 43 (4.5%),
 86 (11.4%), 39 (4.1%), 5
 47 (4.9%), 55.3%, 74.1% (Fig. 1).
 57 (7.5%), 가 가
 28 (2.9%)
 (p=0.000)(Table 3). 가
 153 8 (5.2%), 394 . 1 2
 12 (3.0%)가 5 88.7%, 70.1%,
 가 (p=0.222) 92.1%, 73.5% 가
 604 78 (12.9%), 559 35 (Fig. 2, 3). 3 4 5
 (6.3%)가 42.4%, 11.2%, 54.1%,
 21.4%
 (p=0.008)(Table 4). (Fig. 4, 5). 3
 4. unit 60.5%, 4 unit 6 unit 43.0%, 7 unit
 33.9% 가
 245 (32.4%), 194 ,
 (20.4%) (Table 5). (Table 6).
 64 (8.5%), 60

Table 3. Postoperative Complications

	Transfused group (%)	Non-transfused group (%)	Total (%)
EGC	8/153 (5.2)	12/394 (3.0)	20/547 (3.7)
AGC	78/604 (12.9)	35/559 (6.3)	113/1163 (9.7)
Total	86/757 (11.4)	47/953 (4.9)	p=0.000

EGC, early gastric cancer; AGC, advanced gastric cancer.

Table 4. Postoperative Complications in Advanced Gastric Cancer

	Transfused group (%)	Non-transfused group (%)	Total
None	526 (87.1)	524 (93.7)	1,050
Wound infection	13 (2.2)	9 (1.6)	22
Intraabdominal abscess	16 (2.6)	4 (0.7)	20
Intraabdominal bleeding	4 (0.7)	1 (0.2)	5
Anastomosis leakage	1 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	2
Anastomosis bleeding	2 (0.3)	0	2
Pulmonary complication	24 (4.0)	8 (1.4)	32
Others	18 (3.0)	12 (2.1)	30
Total	604	559	p=0.008

Table 5. Recurrence Pattern

	Transfused group	Non-transfused group	Total
No recurrence	503 (66.4)	743 (77.9)	1246
Locoregional	37 (4.9)	39 (4.1)	76
Lymph nodes	48 (6.3)	23 (2.4)	71
Peritoneal	64 (8.5)	43 (4.5)	107
Hematogenous	60 (7.9)	77 (8.1)	137
Multiple	36 (4.8)	12 (1.3)	48
Unknown	9 (1.2)	16 (1.7)	25
Total	757	953	p=0.000

Table 6. Multivariate Analysis

Variables	Standard error	Relative risk	95% Confidence interval	p value
Transfusion	0.087	1.55	1.31-1.84	0.000
Type of operation	0.088	1.60	1.35-1.90	0.000
Size (4 cm)	0.107	1.52	1.23-1.88	0.000
Histologic differentiation	0.090	1.16	0.97-1.38	0.101
Depth of invasion	0.182	3.32	2.33-4.75	0.000
Lymph node involvement	0.114	2.67	2.14-3.35	0.000

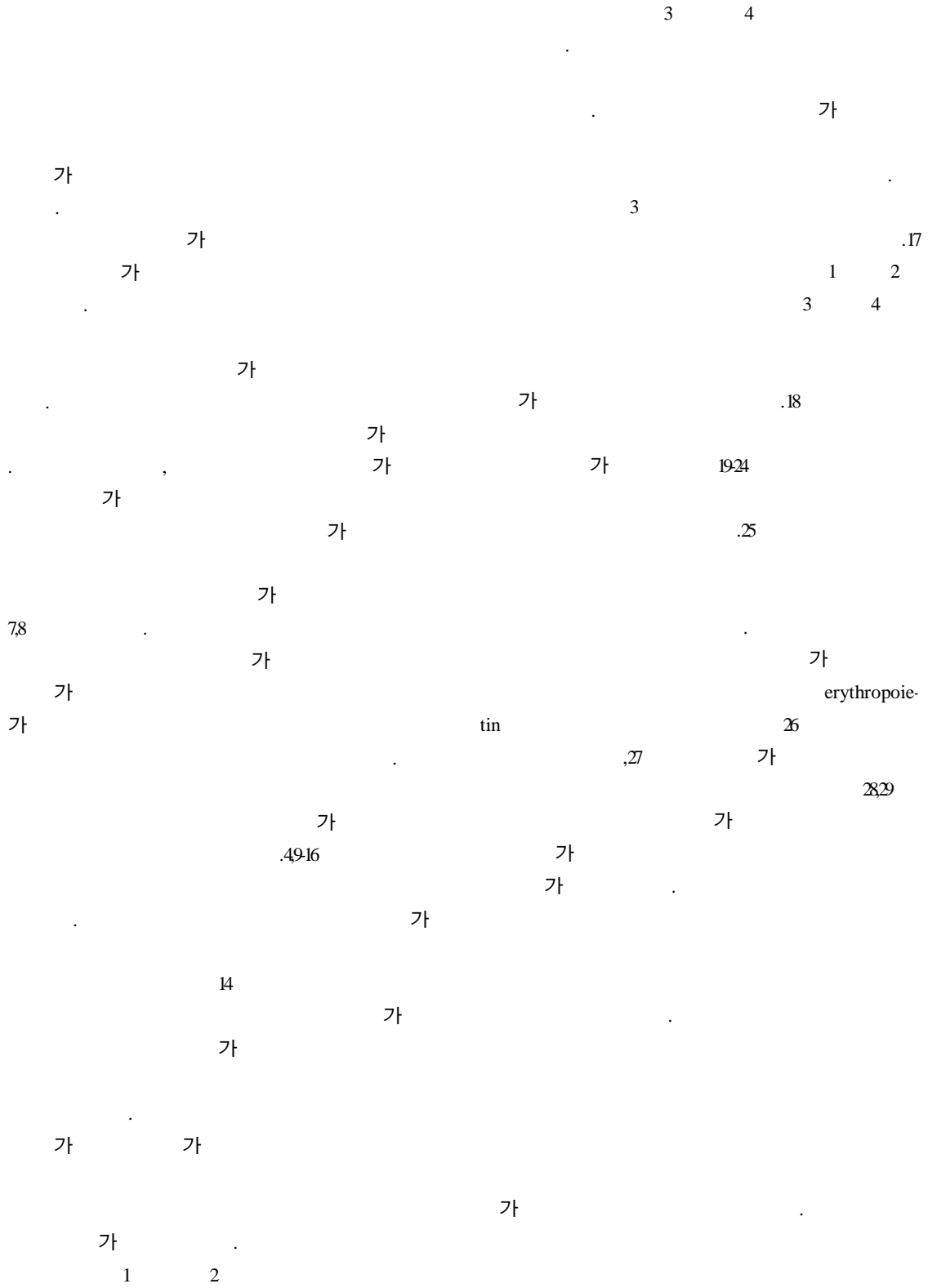
Fig. 1. Overall 5-year survival rates between the transfused (n=757) and the non-transfused groups (n=953). The survival rates were calculated by Kaplan-Meier method and the statistical differences were checked by log-rank test.

Fig. 2. Five-year survival rates between the non-transfused (n=230) and the transfused groups in stage I (n=484). The survival rates were calculated by Kaplan-Meier method and the statistical differences were checked by log-rank test.

Fig. 3. Five-year survival rates between the non-transfused (n=138) and the transfused groups in stage II (n=166). The survival rates were calculated by Kaplan-Meier method and the statistical differences were checked by log-rank test.

Fig. 4. Five-year survival rates between the non-transfused (n=233) and the transfused groups in stage III (n=222). The survival rates were calculated by Kaplan-Meier method and the statistical differences were checked by log-rank test.

Fig. 5. Five-year survival rates between the non-transfused (n=156) and the transfused groups in stage IV (n=81). The survival rates were calculated by Kaplan-Meier method and the statistical differences were checked by log-rank test.



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28 (2.9%)
57 (7.5%) 1 2 5
88.7%, 70.1%, 92.1%,
73.5% 가 3 4
5 42.4%,
11.2% 54.1%, 21.4%
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