

2018—2019年安徽省农村居民胃癌筛查检出情况及相关影响因素分析

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摘要:[目的]分析安徽省农村居民上消化道癌(胃癌)筛查人群的相关行为、病史及病理检查结果情况。[方法]分析2018年7月1日至2019年6月30日,安徽省10个县区开展农村居民上消化道癌筛查的40~69岁居民的全部胃癌筛查记录。[结果]共完成29 386人次筛查。胃部病理活检9989份(33.99%,9989/29 386),活检共发现各种类型的胃部异常9904例,占活检对象的99.15%(9904/9989),共发现各种类型的胃部癌变197例,癌前病变683例,炎症8023例。多因素回归分析结果显示,胃部组织损害方面,50~59岁年龄组检出胃部癌前病变和胃腺癌的概率最低($OR=0.10,0.38$);男性检出损害的风险更高($OR=1.65,2.18$);家庭年均收入与胃腺癌呈负相关($OR=0.64$)。癌前病变与饮酒、豆制品、烫热食品的摄入频率及胃/十二指肠溃疡呈正相关($OR=1.28\sim2.10$),与吸烟、饮茶、霉变食品摄入频率、胃肠炎呈负相关($OR=0.18\sim0.79$)。胃腺癌与水果、腌晒食品摄入频率呈正相关($OR=2.01,1.61$)。[结论]上消化道癌内镜筛查结合病理诊断,可降低上消化道癌的漏诊,应继续探究胃癌相关的影响因素,以进一步完善癌症筛查和防治工作。

关键词:胃癌;危险因素;早诊早治;筛查;安徽

中图分类号:R73-31 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1004-0242(2020)07-0503-06

doi:10.11735/j.issn.1004-0242.2020.07.A005

Result and Related Influencing Factors of Gastric Cancer Screening for Rural Residents in Anhui Province, 2018—2019

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Abstract: [Purpose] To analyze the results and influencing factors of gastrointestinal cancer screening among rural residents in Anhui Province. [Methods] The data of rural residents aged 40~69 years who participated in upper gastrointestinal cancer screening in Anhui Province during July 2018 to June 2019 were analyzed. [Results] A total of 29 386 people participated in the screening. There were 9989 (33.99%) gastric biopsies and pathological examinations performed, and 197 cases of gastric cancer, 683 cases of precancerous lesions and 8023 cases of inflammation were detected. Multivariate regression analysis showed that gastric precancerous lesions and gastric adenocarcinoma tissue damage was the lowest in the 50~59 age group($OR=0.10$ and 0.38); men were more likely to have the damage($OR=1.65$ and 2.18). The annual family income was negatively correlated with gastric adenocarcinoma($OR=0.64$). Precancerous lesions were positively correlated with the intake frequency of alcohol, soy products, hot foods and gastric/duodenal ulcers ($OR=1.28$ to 2.10); negatively correlated the frequency of smoking, tea drinking, moldy food intake and gastroenteritis($OR=0.18$ to 0.79). Gastric adenocarcinoma was positively correlated with fruits and pickled foods intake frequency($OR=2.01$ and 1.61). [Conclusion] Endoscopy combined with pathological diagnosis can reduce the missed diagnosis of upper gastrointestinal cancer. It is necessary to further study on the influencing factors related to gastric cancer for improving cancer screening and prevention.

Key words:gastric cancer; risk factors; early diagnosis and treatment; screening; Anhui

胃癌是全球常见的恶性肿瘤之一,预后差,严重

威胁人类健康^[1-2]。根据 GLOBOCAN 的最新统计数据,2018 年全球胃癌新发病例约 103.3 万例,死亡病例约 78.3 万例,分别位于恶性肿瘤发病率第 5 位、死亡率第 2 位^[3]。根据《2015 年中国癌症数据报告》^[4],我国每年胃癌新发病例 67.9 万例,死亡病例 49.8 万

收稿日期:2020-03-02;修回日期:2020-04-07

基金项目:国家重点研发计划(2016YFC1302800,2016YFC0901404,
2016YFC1302605);2017 年度安徽省重点研究与开发计划
项目(1704a0802156)

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例,而从全球看,近一半新发胃癌患者和胃癌死亡病例发生在中国。尽管胃癌发病因素和发病机制尚未不清,但是癌症筛查是发现胃癌最有效手段之一^[5-6]。2005年安徽省开展农村上消化道癌早诊早治的项目,现就2018年7月1日至2019年6月30日,安徽省10个县区开展农村上消化道癌筛查的全部胃癌筛查记录进行分析,为上消化癌症筛查和癌症防治提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 筛查对象

采取整群抽样的方法,在安徽省上消化道癌发病率较高的10个县区开展筛查工作。受检者主要为长期居住的40~69岁无症状且愿意参加筛查的居民。排除标准:严重心脏病、重症呼吸道疾病、呼吸困难、咽后壁脓肿、有出血倾向、妊娠期妇女,身体虚弱不能耐受内镜检查的居民。

1.2 筛查程序

筛查工作严格遵守《上消化道癌筛查及早诊早治技术方案(2014)》^[7]进行:①按照国家早诊早治项目技术方案统一组织进行集体宣教、单独访谈,鼓励居民参加筛查;②在完全自愿的情况下,居民签订知情同意书;③在专人指导下自行填写基本信息调查表或由经过专业培训的调查员询问调查对象后填写基本信息调查表;④对高危人群直接行胃镜检查,并对部分调查对象进行活检,用病理诊断方法确诊胃癌及癌前病变患者;⑤临床治疗及随访。

1.3 相关指标定义

吸烟指筛查时处于吸烟状态;饮酒指筛查时处于饮酒状态;体质指数(BMI)<18.0kg/m²为偏瘦,(18.1~24.0)kg/m²为正常,(24.1~28.0)kg/m²为超重,≥28.0kg/m²为肥胖;饮食行为:0=从不,1=少于2次/周,2=大于等于2次/周;特定病变的检出率=筛查所发现的该病变例数/实际筛查人数×100%。例如:胃腺癌检出率=筛查中发现的胃腺癌总例数/全部筛查对象数×100%。

1.4 数据分析

从国家癌症早诊早治数据收集与管理平台提取安徽省2018年7月1日至2019年6月30日的全部胃癌筛查记录,用SPSS 25.0整理和分析数据。用描述性分析描述筛查对象社会人口学特征、相关因

素与病史分布及胃组织活检结果构成,采用卡方检验比较不同分组构成的差异,用多因素Logistic回归分析相关影响因素。检验水准为α=0.05。

2 结 果

2.1 筛查人群社会人口学特征

2018年7月1日至2019年6月30日,安徽省共完成上消化道癌筛查人数为29 386。其中:男性15 463人(52.62%),女性13 923人(47.38%);40~49岁分组筛查人数最多,为12 045人(40.99%),50~59岁分组筛查人数为8 875人(30.20%),60~69岁分组筛查人数为8 392人(28.56%);绝大多数筛查人群为已婚26 479人(90.11%);文化程度以小学及以下为13 094人(44.56%),初中为7 477人(25.44%),高中/中专/技校7 188人(24.46%),大专及以上1 627人(5.54%);家庭年均收入万元以下者8 460人(28.29%),万元及以上者为20 926人(71.21%)。

2.2 筛查对象有关特征

饮水类型:92.76%人使用自来水/净化水;仅2.03%人喝井水/池塘/河湖水。吸烟率、饮酒率、饮茶率均低于10%,分别为8.56%、7.20%、7.86%。体质指数中,超重及肥胖的人数占40.97%;低体重占2.28%。吃蔬菜、水果、肉蛋奶类、吃豆类食品的频次≥2次/周者均超过70%,分别为97.11%、73.62%、84.06%、84.06%。吃腌晒、油炸、烫热、霉变食品频次≥2次/周者分别为20.08%、3.84%、3.55%、0.18%。曾确诊过胃肠炎、胃/十二指肠溃疡的占3.61%、1.44%。男性的吸烟、饮酒率和饮茶率、胃肠炎、胃/十二指肠溃疡病史阳性率以及肉蛋奶类、豆类、腌晒、油炸食品食用频率高于女性;但女性正常体重比例及水果食用频率高于男性。年龄组间比较,除了吸烟率、食用霉变食品及胃/十二指肠溃疡病史阳性率之外,其余纳入分析的变量的差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)(Table 1)。

2.3 胃组织活检结果

全部筛查对象中,胃部取病理活检9989份,占全部筛查对象的33.99%。活检共发现各种类型的胃部异常9904例,占全部筛查对象的33.70%,占全部胃组织活检对象的99.15%。共发现各种类型的胃部癌变197例,癌前病变683例,炎症8 023例。绝大多

Table 1 Related characteristics of screening subjects[N(%)]

Characteristics	Subgroup	Total	Gender				Age(years old)				
			Female	Male	χ^2	P	40~	50~	60~69	χ^2	P
Drinking type	Tap water/purified water	27257(92.76)	12940(92.94)	14317(92.59)			11235(93.28)	8216(92.57)	7733(92.15)		
	Well water	539(1.83)	273(1.96)	266(1.72)	2.42	0.298	147(1.22)	169(1.90)	223(2.66)	59.05	<0.001
	Pond/river water	59(0.20)	26(0.19)	33(0.21)			19(0.16)	23(0.26)	17(0.20)		
	Missing	1531(5.21)	684(4.91)	847(5.48)			644(5.35)	467(5.26)	419(4.99)		
BMI	Thin	670(2.28)	439(3.15)	231(1.49)			330(2.74)	164(1.85)	174(2.07)		
	Normal	16661(56.70)	7952(57.11)	8709(56.32)			6953(57.73)	4874(54.92)	4789(57.07)		
	Fat	9012(30.67)	3916(28.13)	5096(32.96)	185.72	<0.001	3565(29.60)	2759(31.09)	2667(31.78)	78.99	<0.001
	Obesity	3028(10.30)	1610(11.56)	1418(9.17)			1187(9.85)	1075(12.11)	760(9.06)		
Smoking	Missing	15(0.05)	6(0.04)	9(0.06)			10(0.08)	3(0.03)	2(0.02)		
	Yes	2516(8.56)	79(0.57)	2437(15.76)	2160.05	<0.001	1034(8.58)	783(8.82)	695(8.28)	1.616	0.446
	No	26870(91.44)	13844(99.43)	13026(84.24)			11011(91.42)	8092(91.18)	7697(91.72)		
	Drinking	Yes	2117(7.20)	146(1.05)	1971(12.75)	1499.67	<0.001	795(6.60)	741(8.35)	577(6.88)	25.32
Drinking tea	No	27269(92.80)	13777(98.95)	13492(87.25)			11250(93.40)	8134(91.65)	7815(93.12)		
	Yes	2309(7.86)	435(3.12)	1874(12.12)	818.72	<0.001	858(7.12)	805(9.07)	634(7.55)	28.12	<0.001
	No	27077(92.14)	13488(96.88)	13589(87.88)			11187(92.88)	8070(90.93)	7758(92.45)		
	Vegetable	Never	89(0.30)	52(0.37)	37(0.24)			32(0.27)	24(0.27)	32(0.38)	
Fruit	<twice/week	760(2.59)	366(2.63)	394(2.55)	4.58	0.101	285(2.37)	186(2.10)	285(3.40)	35.47	<0.001
	\geq twice/week	28537(97.11)	13505(97.00)	15032(97.21)			11728(97.37)	8665(97.63)	8075(96.22)		
	Never	152(0.52)	87(0.62)	65(0.42)			50(0.42)	44(0.50)	57(0.68)		
	<twice/week	7601(25.87)	3460(24.85)	4141(26.78)	19.42	<0.001	2459(20.42)	2324(26.19)	2808(33.46)	451.41	<0.001
Meat,eggs and milk	\geq twice/week	21633(73.62)	10376(74.52)	11257(72.80)			9536(79.17)	6507(73.32)	5527(65.86)		
	Never	111(0.38)	62(0.45)	49(0.32)			42(0.35)	30(0.34)	38(0.45)		
	<twice/week	4574(15.57)	2229(16.01)	2345(15.17)	7.38	0.025	1521(12.63)	1335(15.04)	1714(20.42)	234.45	<0.001
	\geq twice/week	24701(84.06)	11632(83.55)	13069(84.52)			10482(87.02)	7510(84.62)	6640(79.12)		
Legumes	Never	133(0.45)	70(0.50)	63(0.41)			50(0.42)	40(0.45)	42(0.50)		
	<twice/week	5684(19.34)	2792(20.05)	2892(18.70)	10.29	0.006	2093(17.38)	1685(18.99)	1900(22.64)	90.42	<0.001
	\geq twice/week	23569(80.20)	11061(79.44)	12508(80.89)			9902(82.21)	7150(80.56)	6450(76.86)		
	Never	565(1.92)	277(1.99)	288(1.86)			217(1.80)	197(2.22)	150(1.79)		
Pickled food	<twice/week	22920(78.00)	10942(78.59)	11978(77.46)	7.55	0.023	9648(80.10)	6884(77.57)	6323(75.35)	76.40	<0.001
	\geq twice/week	5901(20.08)	2704(19.42)	3197(20.68)			2180(18.10)	1794(20.21)	1919(22.87)		
	Never	1676(5.70)	829(5.95)	847(5.48)			693(5.75)	569(6.41)	413(4.92)		
	<twice/week	26582(90.46)	12590(90.43)	13992(90.49)	6.22	0.045	10887(90.39)	7997(90.11)	7629(90.91)	22.50	<0.001
Fried food	\geq twice/week	1128(3.84)	504(3.62)	624(4.04)			465(3.86)	309(3.48)	350(4.17)		
	Never	4186(14.24)	1974(14.18)	2212(14.31)			1774(14.73)	1341(15.11)	1069(12.74)		
	<twice/week	24156(82.20)	11437(82.14)	12719(82.25)	1.25	0.535	9900(82.19)	7194(81.06)	6990(83.29)	36.11	<0.001
	\geq twice/week	1044(3.55)	512(3.68)	532(3.44)			371(3.08)	340(3.83)	333(3.97)		
Hot food	Never	25419(86.50)	12050(86.55)	13369(86.46)			10430(86.59)	7620(85.86)	7299(86.98)		
	<twice/week	3915(13.32)	1849(13.28)	2066(13.36)	0.07	0.964	1594(13.23)	1235(13.92)	1083(12.91)	6.94	0.139
	\geq twice/week	52(0.18)	24(0.17)	28(0.18)			21(0.17)	20(0.23)	10(0.12)		
	Never	1061(3.61)	484(3.47)	577(3.73)	1.37	0.242	430(3.57)	404(4.55)	227(2.70)	42.33	<0.001
Gastroenteritis	Yes	28325(96.39)	13439(96.52)	14886(96.27)			11615(96.43)	8471(95.44)	8165(97.30)		
	No	423(1.44)	138(0.99)	285(1.84)			181(1.50)	136(1.53)	106(1.26)		
	Yes	28963(98.56)	13785(99.01)	15178(98.16)	37.48	<0.001	11864(98.50)	8739(98.47)	8286(98.74)	2.71	0.258
	No	29386(100.00)	13923(47.40)	15463(52.60)			12045(40.99)	8875(30.20)	8392(28.56)		

Table 2 Screening results of gastric tissue biopsies[N(%)]

Results of gastric pathology	Total	Gender			Age(years old)			P
		Female	Male	P	40~	50~	60~69	
Normal glandular epithelium	85(0.85)	45(1.03)	40(0.71)	0.092	33(0.95)	33(1.02)	19(0.59)	0.129
Inflammation (subtotal)	8023(80.32)	3522(80.28)	4501(80.35)	<0.001	2929(84.75)	2627(80.83)	2433(75.33)	<0.001
Non-atrophic gastritis	5982(59.89)	2726(62.14)	3256(58.12)	<0.001	2375(68.72)	1904(58.58)	1672(51.86)	<0.001
Atrophic gastritis	1687(16.89)	648(14.77)	1039(18.55)	<0.001	478(13.83)	595(18.31)	608(18.82)	<0.001
Gastritis with enteritis	324(3.01)	132(3.43)	192(3.24)	0.241	67(1.94)	117(3.60)	140(4.33)	<0.001
Indeterminate glandular epithelial neoplasia	30(0.30)	16(0.36)	14(0.25)	0.298	9(0.26)	11(0.34)	10(0.31)	0.840
Precancerous lesions (subtotal)	683(6.84)	227(5.17)	456(8.14)	<0.001	166(4.80)	225(6.92)	291(9.01)	<0.001
Low-grade intraepithelial neoplasia	613(6.14)	209(4.76)	404(7.21)	<0.001	158(4.57)	204(6.28)	250(7.74)	<0.001
High-grade intraepithelial neoplasia	70(0.70)	18(0.41)	52(0.93)	0.002	8(0.23)	21(0.65)	41(1.27)	<0.001
Adenocarcinoma (subtotal)	197(1.97)	54(1.23)	143(2.55)	<0.001	18(0.52)	36(1.11)	143(4.43)	<0.001
Intramucosal adenocarcinoma	30(0.30)	13(0.30)	17(0.30)	0.948	5(0.14)	6(0.18)	19(0.59)	0.001
Invasive adenocarcinoma	131(1.31)	28(0.64)	103(1.84)	<0.001	11(0.32)	23(0.71)	97(3.00)	<0.001
Adenocarcinoma cannot be classified	25(0.25)	11(0.25)	14(0.25)	0.993	1(0.03)	5(0.15)	19(0.59)	<0.001
Adenosquamous carcinoma	11(0.11)	2(0.05)	9(0.16)	0.083	1(0.03)	2(0.06)	8(0.25)	0.016
Other	1001(10.02)	539(12.29)	462(8.25)	<0.001	310(8.97)	329(10.12)	344(10.65)	0.062

数的组织检查结果的性别与年龄构成存在显著性差异($P<0.05$)。男性接受病理检查的人数及检测出各类型组织损害的例数均大于女性。就年龄而言,接受病理检查的人数以40~49岁年龄组最多,其次为50~59岁及60~69岁年龄组;但所检出的各类病理损害的例数随年龄组的递增而递增(Table 2)。

2.4 病理结果关联因素

如表3(Table 3)所示,纳入分析的胃部癌前病变及胃腺癌50~59岁年龄组检出各种损害的概率最低($OR=0.10,0.38$),而两端(40~49岁和60~69岁)年龄组较高。胃病理组织损害均与性别相关,男性检出损害的风险更高($OR=1.65,2.18$)。家庭年均收入与胃腺癌呈负相关($OR=0.64$)。与饮用“自来水/净化水”的个体相比,饮用其他类型水源的个体检出胃部癌前病变的概率更低($OR=0.18\sim0.37$)。BMI仅超重分组与腺癌呈正相关($OR=2.11$)。

就相关行为而言,癌前病变与饮酒、豆制品、烫热食品的摄入频率及胃/十二指肠溃疡呈正相关($OR=1.28\sim2.10$),与吸烟、饮茶、霉变食品摄入频率、胃肠炎呈负相关($OR=0.18\sim0.79$)。胃腺癌与水果、腌晒食品摄入频率呈正相关($OR=2.01,1.61$)。

3 讨 论

我国胃癌标准化发病率和死亡率高于全球平均水平^[8],发病、死亡人数约占全球50%左右。因胃癌早

期症状不明显,多数胃癌在就诊时已进入中晚期,远期疗效较差^[9]。有文献报道,早期胃癌治疗后的5年生存率为84%~99%,而进展期胃癌治疗后5年生存率约30%~40%^[10]。因此,癌症的早期诊断和治疗对患者来说尤为重要。筛查是发现癌前病变和早期癌症并阻断其发展的重要环节^[11]。本研究分析了29 386人次的筛查数据,结果胃部病理活检率为33.99%。癌前病变检出率为2.32%(683/29 386),低于其他省上消化道及城市癌症项目的检出率^[5,12],其中其他不能分类者较多,可能与病理诊断水平层次不一有关。共发现各种类型的胃部癌变197例,胃癌检出率为0.67%(197/29 386),与其他省市胃癌检出率相似^[6,13-14],男性胃癌检出率(0.92%,143/15 463)高于女性(0.39%,143/13 923),与温永秀^[15]等的报道类似。胃癌检出率随年龄升高逐渐升高;胃部各类组织损害检出率与胃癌检出率呈现类似趋势。这些与孙慧昕等^[16]报道一致,可能是因为危险因素暴露的时间随年龄增长而增长。

本研究所显示的胃部相关病史及病理损伤同常见影响因素之间的关系,有的与既往文献一致,如饮酒、腌制食品摄入频率及烫热食品摄入频率是胃部病理损伤危险因素;也有的与既往文献不一致,如井水与池塘/湖泊水是保护因素,这可能是目前保持饮用井水和池塘/湖泊水的水质比自来水要好,因为随着生活水平的提高,水质不好的井水或池塘/湖泊水都被人们弃用,换成饮用自来水,依旧保持饮用的都

Table 3 Multivariate regression analysis of pathological examination of gastric cancer

Factors	Precancerous lesions		Gastric adenocarcinoma	
	P	OR(95CI)	P	OR(95CI)
Gender(1=Male,0=Female)	<0.001	1.65(1.38~1.97)	<0.001	2.18(1.55~3.05)
Age(Contrast 40~49)(years old)				
50~59	<0.001	0.38(0.31~0.47)	<0.001	0.10(0.06~0.17)
60~69	<0.001	0.71(0.59~0.86)	<0.001	0.26(0.18~0.38)
Marital status(Contrast unmarried)				
Married	0.289	2.17(0.52~9.11)	0.348	0.48(0.10~2.22)
Other	0.413	1.80(0.44~7.39)	0.345	0.50(0.12~2.11)
Education(Compared to elementary school and below)				
Junior high school	0.230	1.25(0.86~1.84)	0.259	1.81(0.64~5.10)
High / secondary/ technical school	0.392	1.17(0.80~1.71)	0.719	1.21(0.42~3.46)
College and above	0.276	0.79(0.53~1.19)	0.901	1.07(0.37~3.10)
Average annual household income(0<10000Yuan;1≥10000Yuan)	0.370	0.92(0.75~1.12)	0.020	0.64(0.44~0.93)
Drinking water type(Compared to tap water/purified water)				
Well water	<0.001	0.18(0.09~0.36)	—	—
Pond / river water	0.019	0.37(0.16~0.83)	—	—
BMI(Contrast thin)				
Normal	0.953	0.98(0.59~1.65)	0.203	2.20(0.65~7.43)
Fat	0.270	0.87(0.68~1.12)	0.046	2.11(1.01~4.37)
Obesity	0.520	0.92(0.70~1.19)	0.094	1.90(0.90~4.01)
Smoking	<0.001	0.18(0.09~0.37)	0.614	1.15(0.67~1.99)
Drinking	0.019	0.38(0.17~0.85)	0.409	1.27(0.72~2.23)
Drinking tea	<0.001	1.60(1.25~2.05)	0.504	0.80(0.42~1.53)
Vegetable intake frequency	0.239	1.18(0.90~1.53)	0.763	1.20(0.37~3.88)
Fruit intake frequency	<0.001	0.95(0.72~1.25)	0.002	2.01(1.30~3.10)
Meat, egg and milk intake frequency	0.320	0.98(0.56~1.71)	0.799	0.93(0.51~1.68)
Legumes intake frequency	<0.001	2.33(1.79~3.04)	0.235	0.73(0.44~1.22)
Pickled food intake frequency	0.320	0.84(0.59~1.20)	0.015	1.61(1.10~2.36)
Fried food intake frequency	0.720	0.95(0.71~1.27)	0.455	1.22(0.72~2.08)
Hot food intake frequency	0.018	1.28(1.04~1.57)	0.124	0.72(0.48~1.09)
Moldy food intake frequency	<0.001	0.50(0.38~0.65)	0.738	1.09(0.67~1.75)
Gastroenteritis(1=Yes,0=No)	0.007	0.79(0.63~0.99)	0.141	2.89(0.70~11.90)
Gastric/duodenal ulcer(1=Yes,0=No)	<0.001	2.10(1.72~2.57)	—	—
Constant		0.03		0.00

Note:—; data missing

是水质较为优质的。又如水果摄入是胃部病理损伤危险因素,这可能是数据质量不高导致,定点医院筛查数据由非专业人员收集和上报,虽然有数据质控人员监督,数据收集人员经过专业培训,但这些人员平时工作繁忙,可能存在纰漏和疏忽;也可能是一种“反向因果”关联。水果摄入虽然是保护因素,但筛查的人群要么相对重视健康,要么感觉自身的患癌风险较高。这两种心理都会促使相应个体多吃水果。而其中的“高风险”意识则很可能来源于其他风险因素,比如有直系亲属曾确诊过上消化道癌,或是出现过胃部症状。因此,可针对筛查人群进行健康教育,

普及防癌抗癌等卫生常识,提高肿瘤防治意识。同时也对农村上消化癌早诊早治项目进行宣传,使受益群众以口口相传形式树立“口碑”,取得更多群众支持并参与早癌筛查项目。

本研究还揭示了筛查对象的胃腺癌及胃癌前病变与一些社会人口学及环境因素间的关联,其中包括年龄、性别、家庭年均收入、饮水类型、BMI等。深入分析筛查对象这一特殊人群中的这些关联,有可能为理解和改善癌症筛查工作提供有益线索。例如,男性患胃腺癌的风险高于女性,且BMI超重分组的患胃腺癌概率大,这可能是因为体重偏重的男性筛

查对象存在饮食不健康,工作生活压力大,生活不规律等不良习惯。因此,在今后的筛查工作中,要着重注意动员体重偏胖的男性参与筛查。

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