

Signet Ring Cell Histology Is Not an Independent Predictor of Poor Prognosis After Curative Resection for Gastric Cancer

A Propensity Analysis by the KCLASS Group

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Abstract: Whether signet ring cell (SRC) histology carries a worse prognosis than other forms of gastric adenocarcinoma has been questioned. The present study investigated the differences in clinicopathologic features and survival between SRC and non-SRC adenocarcinoma. The prospectively collected data of 2643 patients who had undergone curative gastrectomy between 1998 and 2005 by 10 surgeons were reviewed. Additionally, we employed analysis of covariance, propensity-score risk adjustment, and propensity-based matching to account for possible selection bias. The baseline characteristics of prematched patients with SRC or non-SRC adenocarcinoma histology differed: SRC presented in younger patients and less often in men, was more likely found in the middle stomach, and was more likely to be Stage I. After applying the propensity-score strata and propensity-score matching, there was no difference in the baseline characteristics, and SRC was not an independent risk factor for mortality in the same stage. SRC is not an independent predictor of poor prognosis after curative resection for gastric cancer in Korea.

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Abbreviations: KCLASS = Korean Laparoscopic Gastrointestinal Surgery Study, SRC = signet ring cell, WHO = World Health Organization.

INTRODUCTION

Signet ring cell (SRC) histology is defined based only on microscopic characteristics described by the World Health Organization (WHO),¹ and not on its biological behavior. The WHO classifies SRC as an adenocarcinoma, the predominant component of which (>50% of the tumor) consists of isolated or small groups of malignant cells containing intracytoplasmic mucins. SRC has been variously designated as an “undifferentiated type” by the Japanese Research Society of Gastric Cancer,² a “diffuse type” by Lauren,³ an “infiltrative type” by Ming,⁴ and “high grade” by the WHO and the International Union Against Cancer.⁵

There have been many studies on the clinicopathologic characteristics of SRC carcinoma and its prognostic significance, although the results are controversial. In some of those investigations, SRC was associated with better prognosis,⁶ whereas others⁷ found no difference in 5-year survival between patients with SRC and those with other types of gastric cancer. Moreover, some reports⁸ revealed even a worse prognosis for SRC than for the other types. Those controversies can be partially explained by differences in tumor biology between countries or centers. In any case, the results of most comparative studies conducted to date are of only limited significance, because of selection biases as well as confounding factors arising from their retrospective nature. Notably, there have been no comparative analyses of SRC versus non-SRC adenocarcinoma based on a large multicenter database in Korea.

Therefore, to investigate the differences in clinicopathologic characteristics and treatment outcomes between SRC and non-SRC adenocarcinoma, we utilized a large multicenter database from the Korean Laparoscopic Gastrointestinal Surgery Study (KCLASS) group and performed a propensity analysis to confirm the validity of this observational study.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

KCLASS Group

To provide background data for a multicenter randomized clinical trial comparing open with laparoscopy-assisted gastrectomy⁹ (KCLASS trial, NCT00452751), a retrospective multicenter study was carried out in Korea that involved

3053 patients who had undergone gastrectomy by 10 surgeons from 10 institutions between April 1998 and December 2005.¹⁰ All of the participating surgeons were personally responsible for obtaining written informed consent from their patients. The Institutional Review Board of each participating institution approved this study.

All of the data were collected in the same database format after reviewing medical records from each institution. The data included patient clinicopathologic demographics, surgical–procedural details, surgical and postoperative outcomes including complications, as well as long-term survival outcomes. Tumor

depth, nodal classification, and stage were classified according to the American Joint Committee on Cancer Staging Manual (7th edition).⁵

Patient Sample

From a group of 3053 patients with SRC and non-SRC adenocarcinomas, we excluded 410 individuals on the basis of the following criteria: noncurative resection ($n = 27$), carcinoid histology ($n = 2$), dysplasia histology ($n = 2$), completion gastrectomy ($n = 5$), and unknown histology ($n = 374$). This left us with a final analytic sample of 2643 patients.

TABLE 1. Demographics of Patients With SRC Versus Non-SRC

	Total (N = 2643)	SRC (n = 377)	Non-SRC (n = 2266)	P Value
Gender				
Male	1764 (66.74)	191 (50.66)	1573 (69.42)	<0.0001
Female	879 (33.26)	186 (49.34)	693 (30.58)	
Age				
≤60	1330 (50.32)	259 (68.70)	1071 (47.26)	<0.0001
>60	1313 (49.68)	118 (31.30)	1195 (52.74)	
Approach				
Laparoscopic	1136 (42.98)	187 (49.60)	949 (41.88)	0.0050
Open	1507 (57.02)	190 (50.40)	1317 (58.12)	
Resection extent				
Total	522 (19.75)	84 (22.28)	438 (19.33)	0.1825
Partial	2121 (80.25)	293 (77.72)	1828 (80.67)	
Tumor location				
Upper	352 (13.41)	45 (12.03)	307 (13.64)	<0.0001
Middle	729 (27.77)	156 (41.71)	573 (25.46)	
Lower	1523 (58.02)	167 (44.65)	1356 (60.24)	
Whole	21 (0.80)	6 (1.60)	15 (0.67)	
Tumor size, cm				
Median (q1–q3)	3.50 (2.00–5.50)	3.50 (2.05–5.55)	3.50 (2.00–5.50)	0.1625
Proximal margin length, cm				
Median (q1–q3)	4.40 (3.00–6.60)	4.00 (2.50–6.00)	4.50 (3.00–7.00)	0.0005
Depth of invasion				
T1a	781 (29.55)	144 (38.20)	637 (28.11)	0.0003
T1b	631 (23.87)	77 (20.42)	554 (24.45)	
T2	328 (12.41)	34 (9.02)	294 (12.97)	
T3	331 (12.52)	33 (8.75)	298 (13.15)	
T4a	530 (20.05)	83 (22.02)	447 (19.73)	
T4b	42 (1.59)	6 (1.59)	36 (1.59)	
Lymph node status				
N0	1618 (61.22)	252 (66.84)	1366 (60.28)	0.0186
N1	327 (12.37)	36 (9.55)	291 (12.84)	
N2	282 (10.67)	29 (7.69)	253 (11.17)	
N3a	237 (8.97)	28 (7.43)	209 (9.22)	
N3b	179 (6.77)	32 (8.49)	147 (6.49)	
Stage				
Ia	1253 (47.41)	199 (52.79)	1054 (46.51)	0.0201
Ib	277 (10.48)	35 (9.28)	242 (10.68)	
IIa	215 (8.13)	32 (8.49)	183 (8.08)	
IIb	218 (8.25)	21 (5.57)	197 (8.69)	
IIIa	189 (7.15)	18 (4.77)	171 (7.55)	
IIIb	197 (7.45)	21 (5.57)	176 (7.77)	
IIIc	294 (11.12)	51 (13.53)	243 (10.72)	
Postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy				
No	1216 (52.30)	206 (58.03)	1010 (51.27)	0.0189
Yes	1109 (47.70)	149 (41.97)	960 (48.73)	
Recurrence				
No	1386 (77.43)	224 (80.00)	1162 (76.95)	0.2627
Yes	404 (22.27)	56 (20.00)	348 (23.05)	

Depth of invasion, lymph node status, and stage were represented as American Joint Committee on Cancer 6th edition. Data are presented as n (%) and as median (interquartile range). SRC = signet ring cell carcinoma. P values of significant difference between non-SRC versus SRC, by χ^2 test and Wilcoxon rank sum test with statistical significance set at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Statistical Analysis

Categorical variables were expressed as the *n* (%) and continuous variables as the mean \pm standard deviation when the data followed a normal distribution, or as the median [interquartile range (IQR)] when the distribution departed from the norm. The categorical variables were compared using either the χ^2 test or the Fisher exact probability test, the means by the Student *t* test, and the medians by the Wilcoxon rank sum test. Overall survival curves were drawn

using the Kaplan–Meier method, and the log-rank test was utilized to evaluate the statistical significances of the differences. The prognostic significances of the demographic and pathologic characteristics were determined by univariable and multivariable Cox proportional hazard regression analyses.

We estimated the propensity using multivariable logistic regression to model a dichotomous SRC or non-SRC outcome for the 1548 patients in the sample (owing to missing covariate data, 1095 of the 2643 patients could not be assigned a score).

TABLE 2. Unadjusted and Adjusted Risk Factors With Mortality

	Alive (n = 2016)	Dead (n = 627)	HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR (95% CI)	P Value*	P Value†	P Value‡
Histopathology							
SRC	302 (14.98)	75 (11.96)	0.83 (0.65–1.05)	1.16 (0.86–1.56)	0.0591	0.1232	0.3289
Non-SRC	1714 (85.02)	552 (88.04)	Ref	Ref			
Gender							
Male	1320 (65.48)	444 (70.81)	Ref	Ref	0.0132	0.0111	
Female	696 (34.52)	183 (29.19)	0.80 (0.67–0.95)	0.82 (0.66–1.02)			0.0684
Age							
≤60	1053 (52.23)	277 (44.18)	Ref	Ref	0.0004	0.0002	
>60	963 (47.77)	350 (55.82)	1.34 (1.15–1.57)	1.42 (1.16–1.74)			0.0006
Resection extent							
Total	278 (13.79)	244 (38.92)	Ref	Ref	<0.0001		
Others	1738 (86.21)	383 (61.08)	0.32 (0.27–0.37)	0.75 (0.57–0.98)		<0.0001	0.0362
Tumor location							
Upper	235 (11.70)	117 (18.99)	Ref	Ref	<0.0001		
Middle	578 (28.77)	151 (24.51)	0.56 (0.44–0.72)	1.11 (0.83–1.49)		<0.0001	0.4771
Lower	1190 (59.23)	333 (54.06)	0.60 (0.49–0.74)	1.32 (0.95–1.82)		<0.0001	0.0941
Whole	6 (0.30)	15 (2.44)	3.70 (2.16–6.34)	2.24 (0.85–5.86)		<0.0001	0.1012
Tumor size, cm							
Median (q1–q3)	3.00 (2.00–4.90)	5.40 (3.50–7.50)	1.21 (1.19–1.23)	1.01 (0.98–1.05)	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.5064
Proximal margin, cm							
Median (q1–q3)	4.50 (3.00–6.70)	4.00 (2.50–6.50)	0.96 (0.93–0.99)	0.98 (0.94–1.01)	0.0002	0.0042	0.171
Depth of invasion							
T1a	722 (35.81)	59 (9.41)	Ref		<0.0001		
T1b	569 (28.22)	62 (9.89)	1.32 (0.92–1.88)			0.1293	
T2	266 (13.19)	62 (9.89)	2.69 (1.89–3.85)			<0.0001	
T3	235 (11.66)	96 (15.31)	4.46 (3.22–6.17)			<0.0001	
T4a	216 (10.71)	314 (50.08)	11.76 (8.90–15.54)			<0.0001	
T4b	8 (0.40)	34 (5.42)	20.72 (13.57–31.64)			<0.0001	
Lymph node status							
N0	1457 (72.27)	161 (25.68)	Ref		<0.0001		
N1	247 (12.25)	80 (12.76)	2.64 (2.02–3.45)			<0.0001	
N2	178 (8.83)	104 (16.59)	4.50 (3.52–5.77)			<0.0001	
N3a	103 (5.11)	134 (21.37)	8.26 (6.57–10.40)			<0.0001	
N3b	31 (1.54)	148 (23.60)	18.15 (14.46–22.78)			<0.0001	
Stage							
Ia	1156 (57.34)	97 (15.47)	Ref	Ref	<0.0001		
Ib	248 (12.30)	29 (4.63)	1.36 (0.90–2.06)	0.92 (0.47–1.80)		0.1478	0.8112
IIa	178 (8.83)	37 (5.90)	2.40 (1.65–3.51)	1.30 (0.67–2.53)		<0.0001	0.4336
IIb	153 (7.59)	65 (10.37)	4.34 (3.17–5.95)	1.79 (0.91–3.51)		<0.0001	0.0930
IIIa	121 (46.02)	68 (10.85)	5.48 (4.02–7.48)	2.07 (1.02–4.18)		<0.0001	0.0437
IIIb	6 (4.32)	110 (17.54)	10.64 (8.09–13.99)	2.21 (1.10–4.44)		<0.0001	0.0262
IIIc	73 (3.62)	221 (35.25)	18.52 (14.56–23.55)	3.28 (1.64–6.57)		<0.0001	0.0008
Postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy							
No	1034 (59.70)	182 (30.69)	Ref	Ref	<0.0001		
Yes	698 (40.30)	411 (69.31)	2.73 (2.29–3.25)	0.61 (0.48–0.77)		<0.0001	<0.0001
Recurrence							
No	1257 (97.67)	129 (25.65)	Ref	Ref	<0.0001		
Yes	30 (2.33)	374 (74.35)	25.90 (20.91–32.09)	19.03 (14.29–25.34)		<0.0001	<0.0001

Depth of invasion, lymph node status, and stage were represented as American Joint Committee on Cancer 6th edition. CI = confidence interval, HR = hazard ratio, SRC = signet ring cell carcinoma.

* *P* values of difference between alive and dead by χ^2 test, Fisher exact test, and Wilcoxon rank sum test.

† *P* values of difference between alive and dead by Cox proportional hazard regression.

‡ *P* values of difference between alive and dead by Cox proportional hazard regression adjusted gender, age, approach, resection extent, lesion number, gross type, tumor location, tumor size, proximal margin, stage, postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy, and recurrence.

On the basis of these propensity scores, we performed a rigorous adjustment for differences in the patients' baseline characteristics. A full nonparsimonious model that included 14 covariates was developed, which yielded a c statistic of 0.8, indicating a good ability to differentiate between SRC and non-SRC. The success of the propensity-score modeling was determined by

whether the baseline characteristics of the SRC and the non-SRC patients were balanced within a quintile of the propensity score. To that end, one-to-one matching was performed by the Greedy matching method using a macro available online in the public domain (<http://www2.sas.com/proceedings/sugi26/p214-26.pdf>), after which the balance of the SRC type was

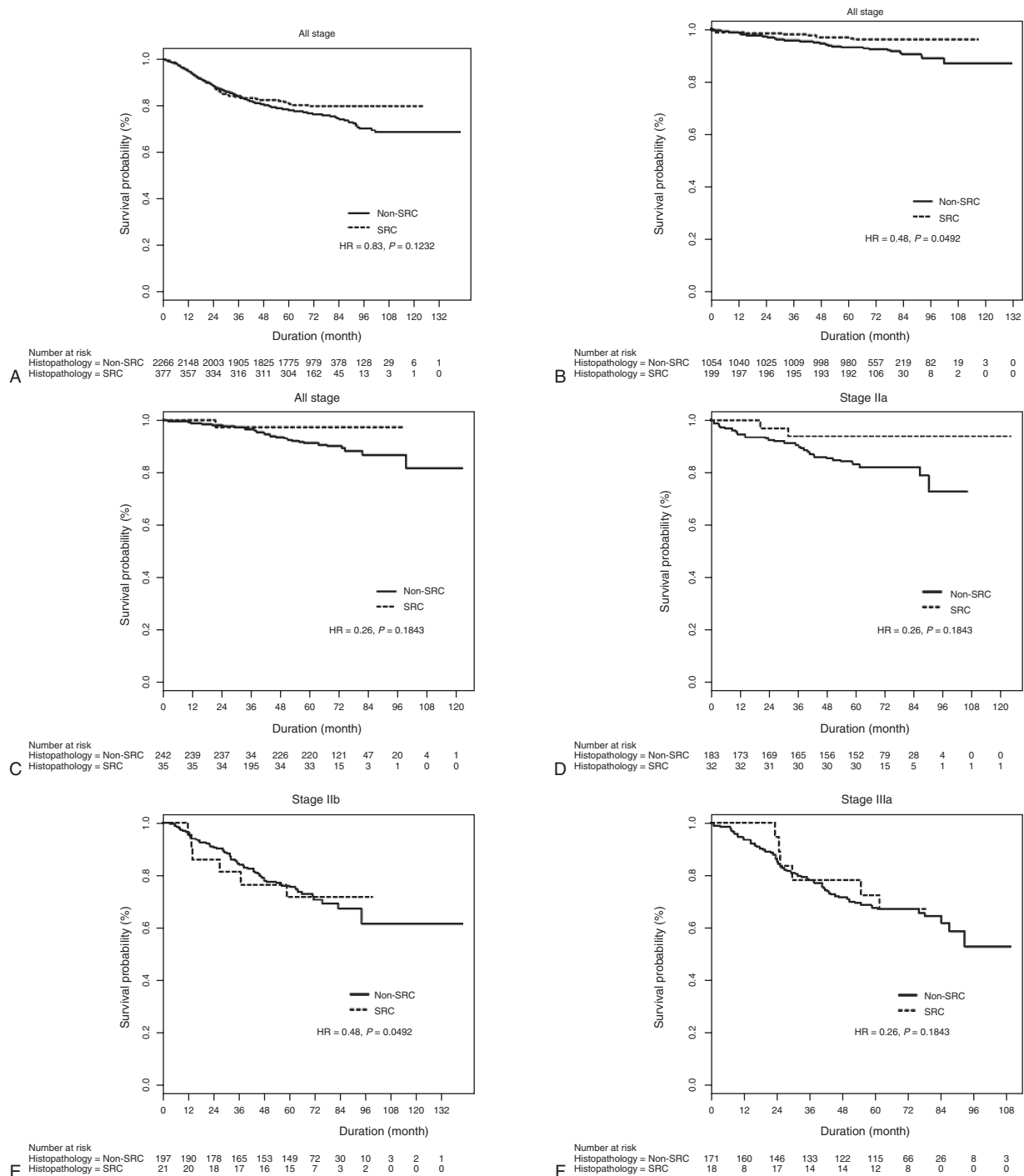


FIGURE 1. Overall survival rates of patients with SRC and non-SRC histology for (A) all stages, (B) American Joint Committee on Cancer, 7th edition Stage Ia, (C) Stage Ib, (D) Stage IIa, (E) Stage IIb, (F) Stage IIIa, (G) Stage IIIb, and (H) Stage IIIc tumors. HR = hazard ratio, SRC = signet ring cell.

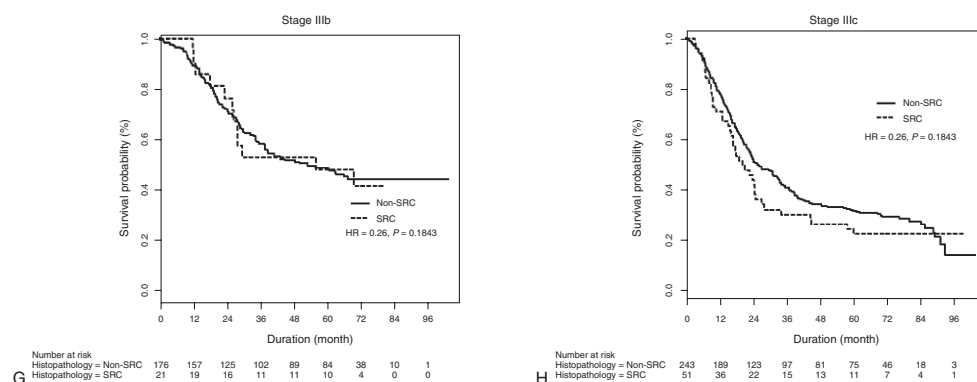


FIGURE 1. Continued

TABLE 3. Demographics of Patients in Propensity Matching

	Total (N = 432)	SRC (n = 216)	Non-SRC (n = 216)	P Value
Gender				
Male	250 (57.87)	122 (56.48)	128 (59.26)	0.5588
Female	182 (42.13)	94 (43.52)	88 (40.74)	
Age				
≤60	273 (63.19)	137 (63.43)	136 (62.96)	0.9205
>60	159 (36.81)	79 (36.57)	80 (37.04)	
Resection extent				
Total	106 (24.54)	57 (26.39)	49 (22.69)	0.3711
Partial	326 (75.46)	159 (73.61)	167 (77.31)	
Tumor location				
Upper	62 (14.35)	34 (15.74)	28 (12.96)	0.8538
Middle	171 (39.58)	83 (38.43)	88 (40.74)	
Lower	197 (45.60)	98 (45.37)	99 (45.83)	
Whole	2 (0.46)	1 (0.46)	1 (0.46)	
Tumor size, cm				
Median (q1–q3)	4 (2.5–6)	4 (2.50–6.00)	4 (2.25–6.00)	0.2649
Proximal margin, cm				
Median (q1–q3)	4 (2.5–6)	4 (2.5–5.5)	4 (2.5–6.5)	0.4029
Depth of invasion				
T1a	122 (28.24)	60 (27.78)	62 (28.70)	0.9243
T1b	81 (18.75)	42 (19.44)	39 (18.06)	
T2	49 (11.34)	26 (12.04)	23 (10.65)	
T3	34 (7.87)	19 (8.80)	15 (6.94)	
T4a	134 (31.02)	64 (29.63)	70 (32.41)	
T4b	12 (2.78)	5 (2.31)	7 (3.24)	
Lymph node status				
N0	245 (56.71)	125 (57.87)	120 (55.56)	0.9757
N1	45 (10.42)	23 (10.65)	22 (10.19)	
N2	47 (10.88)	23 (10.65)	24 (11.11)	
N3a	43 (9.95)	21 (9.72)	22 (10.19)	
N3b	52 (12.04)	24 (11.11)	28 (12.96)	
Stage				
Ia	176 (40.74)	89 (41.20)	87 (40.28)	0.9740
Ib	47 (10.88)	23 (10.65)	24 (11.11)	
IIa	36 (8.33)	20 (9.26)	16 (7.41)	
IIb	30 (6.94)	16 (7.41)	14 (6.48)	
IIIa	25 (5.79)	13 (6.02)	12 (5.56)	
IIIb	31 (7.18)	15 (6.94)	16 (7.41)	
IIIC	87 (20.14)	40 (18.52)	47 (21.76)	
Postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy				
No	216 (50.00)	106 (49.07)	110 (50.93)	0.7003
Yes	216 (50.00)	110 (50.93)	106 (49.07)	
Recurrence				
No	341 (78.94)	173 (80.09)	168 (77.78)	0.5552
Yes	91 (21.06)	43 (19.91)	48 (22.22)	

Depth of invasion, lymph node status, and stage were represented as American Joint Committee on Cancer 6th edition. Data are presented as n (%) and as median (interquartile range). SRC = signet ring cell carcinoma. P values of significant difference between non-SRC versus SRC, by χ^2 test and Fisher exact test with statistical significance set at $\alpha = 0.05$.

evaluated using the Wilcoxon rank sum test for continuous variables and the χ^2 or Fisher exact test for categorical variables. A *P* value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. Following the propensity-score estimation, we performed 3 techniques of Cox proportional hazard regression: stratification (quintiles), inverse probability of treatment weighting (IPTW), and SRC/non-SRC matching. We considered a 2-sided $P < 0.05$ value to be statistically significant. All statistical analyses were performed using SAS software (SAS Institute, Inc, Cary, NC).

RESULTS

Clinicopathologic Characteristics

The patient demographics are listed in Table 1. Of the 2643 participants in this study, 377 (14.3%) had SRC carcinoma and 2266 (85.7%) had non-SRC adenocarcinoma. SRC was found more commonly in younger patients, a smaller proportion of whom were male (50.66% vs 69.42%, $P < 0.001$).

There was a higher incidence of SRC in the middle third of the stomach, and this was more often associated with the depressed type of lesion. The detection rate of early-stage gastric cancer (T1) was higher in SRC than in non-SRC adenocarcinoma (58.6% vs 52.6%, $P = 0.0289$).

Survival

Over the median follow-up duration of 69.8 months (range: 0–141.9), 627 patients (23.72%) died. The overall survival rates comparing all stages of SRC with those of non-SRC adenocarcinoma were not significantly different (80.1% vs 75.6%, $P = 0.0591$) (Table 2).

Neither were there any significant survival differences between any of the respective SRC and non-SRC adenocarcinoma stages (Figure 1).

Predictors of Mortality

An unadjusted Cox proportional hazard regression analysis showed that gender, age, resection extent, gross type, tumor location, proximal margin length, lymph node status, depth, and stage was significantly associated with mortality (Table 2). However, SRC was not a risk factor for mortality (hazard ratio [HR]: 0.83; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.65–1.05; $P = 0.1232$). The multivariable results from the analysis also are listed in Table 2. Age >60 at diagnosis (multivariable Cox HR: 1.42; 95% CI: 1.16–1.74; $P = 0.0006$) and increasing stage were independently associated with mortality. However, SRC was not an independent predictor of mortality (multivariable Cox HR: 1.16; 95% CI: 0.89–1.56; $P = 0.3289$).

Prognostic Impact of SRC in Propensity-Matched Patients

We successfully matched 216 patients who had SRC with 216 patients who had non-SRC adenocarcinoma on the basis of their propensity scores, which were estimated from variables pertaining to their clinicopathologic characteristics. Table 3 shows that, on the histological basis, the main characteristics of these patients did not differ between the 2 groups. Indeed, relative to the entire population, these patients were well matched. When using quintiles of the propensity scores as strata in the Cox proportional hazard model, the hazard ratio for mortality risk between SRC and non-SRC was 0.92 (95% CI: 0.68–1.25; $P = 0.5979$) (Table 4). After IPTW adjustment, death (HR: 1.14; 95%

TABLE 4. Association SRC and Mortality in Propensity-Score Analysis

	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	<i>P</i> Value
Propensity-score strata (n = 1548)		
Quantile 1	0.75 (0.28–2.05)	0.5797
Quantile 2	1.05 (0.46–2.39)	0.9075
Quantile 3	0.52 (0.32–0.86)	0.0105
Quantile 4	1.54 (0.77–3.08)	0.2245
Quantile 5	1.88 (1.07–3.33)	0.0296
Summary	0.92 (0.68–1.25)	0.5979
IPTW (N = 1548)	1.14 (0.95–1.37)	0.1605
Propensity-score matching (N = 432)	0.83 (0.58–1.19)	0.3078
Propensity score matching by stage		
Ia (n = 176)	2.48 (0.48–12.81)	0.2768
Ib (n = 47)	0.52 (0.05–5.68)	0.5877
Ila (n = 36)	0.00 (0.00–Inf)	0.9968
Ilb (n = 30)	0.68 (0.18–2.54)	0.5683
IIla (n = 25)	0.61 (0.17–2.16)	0.4406
IIlb (n = 31)	1.30 (0.50–3.37)	0.5949
IIlc (n = 87)	0.99 (0.62–1.59)	0.9729

CI = confidence interval, IPTW = inverse probability of treatment weighting, SRC = signet ring cell carcinoma. *P* values of difference between alive and dead by Cox proportional hazard regression.

*Likelihood ratio test for homogeneity.

CI: 0.95–1.37; $P = 0.1605$) did not differ between the 2 groups. Among the propensity-matched 432 patients with gastric adenocarcinoma, overall survival was compared between SRC and non-SRC adenocarcinoma, and no differences were observed overall (HR: 0.83; 95% CI: 0.58–1.19; $P = 0.3078$) or for any stage (Figure 2).

DISCUSSION

SRC appears to occur frequently in females and more often in the middle third of the stomach. These clinical characteristics are similar to those identified in many previous studies. This notwithstanding, the reports on patient prognosis for this unique histology have been various. Specifically, comparative studies have found that SRC is associated with worse,⁸ equivalent,¹¹ or better¹² survival than non-SRC adenocarcinoma. Piessen et al¹³ founded worse survival of the SRC on the following bases: higher prevalence of peritoneal carcinomatosis and lymph node invasion on initial diagnosis, a lower R0 resection rate due to its infiltrating character, leading to more positive vertical margins despite more extensive surgery, and earlier relapse, primarily in the form of peritoneal carcinomatosis. A recent US study¹⁴ also found that SRC presents at later stages: a greater proportion of patients presented at Stage 4, with a more advanced tumor node metastasis stage and a higher tumor grade. Li et al¹⁵ made similar observations for advanced gastric cancer: advanced gastric SRC showed a proportionally higher lymph node metastasis rate and was positively associated with a significantly higher peritoneal metastasis rate. Cimerman et al¹⁶ characterized advanced SRC in terms of a macroscopically diffuse scirrhous appearance proceeding to peritoneal metastasis; also, it manifested, relative to non-SRC adenocarcinoma, proportionally more IIb and IV stages.

Asian studies have reported improved or similar survival with early stages of SRC compared with non-SRC adenocarcinoma. Hyung et al,⁶ studying early gastric carcinoma, reported a significantly higher cumulative survival rate

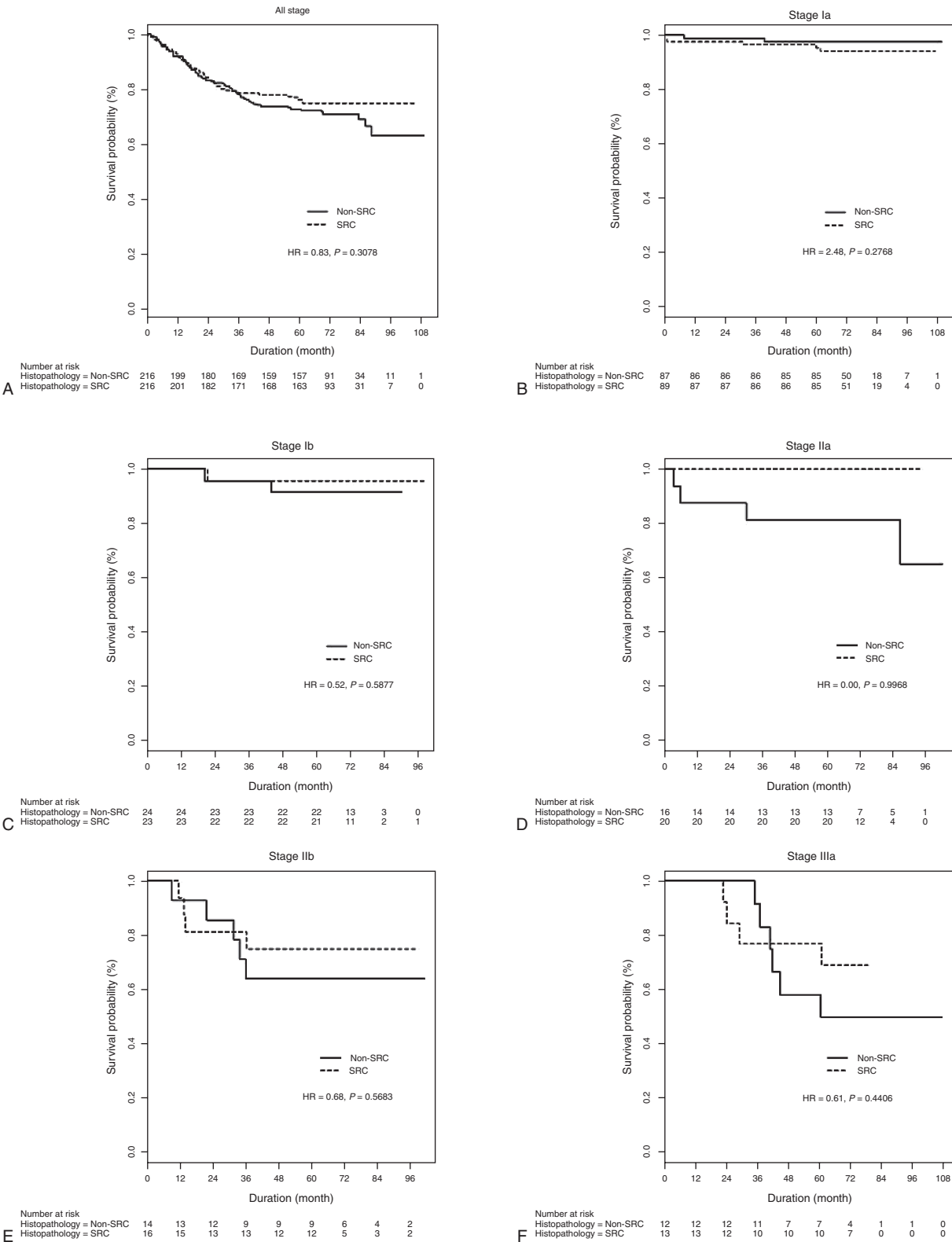


FIGURE 2. Overall survival rates of propensity-matching patients with SRC and non-SRC histology for (A) all stages, (B) American Joint Committee on Cancer, 7th edition Stage Ia, (C) Stage Ib, (D) Stage IIa, (E) Stage IIb, (F) Stage IIIa, (G) Stage IIIb, and (H) Stage IIIc tumors. HR = hazard ratio, SRC = signet ring cell.

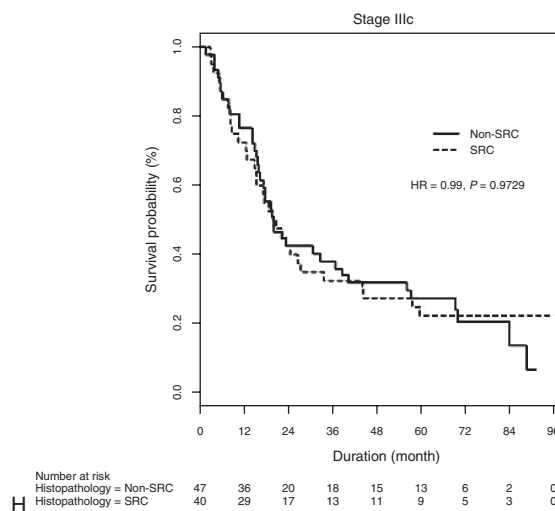
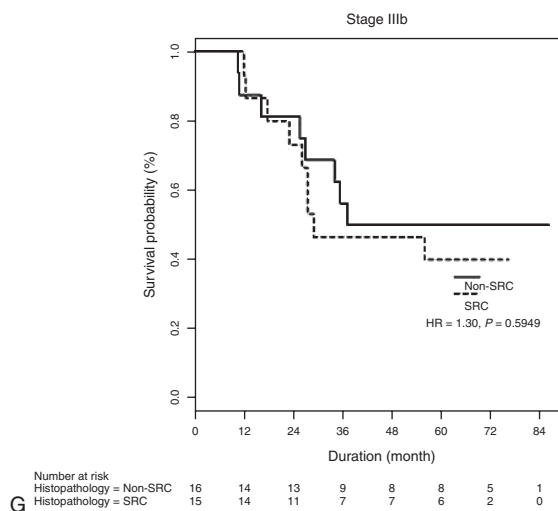


FIGURE 2. (Continued)

among patients with SRC histology than for those with non-SRC: the 5-year survival rates were 94.2% for SRC and 91.6% for non-SRC. Meanwhile, Kim et al¹⁷ found that the prognosis for SRC-type early gastric cancer (EGC) was similar to that of other histological types.

Whether SRC histology has poorer outcomes or different biological characteristics remains uncertain. There are several possible explanations for this controversy. First, most of the previous studies were of a retrospective nature and involved small patient samples at a single institute. Second, in most of those studies, SRC and non-SRC adenocarcinoma were not comparable, because of different clinicopathologic characteristics. Third, although SRC is thought to entail different biological characteristics with distinct mechanisms of carcinogenesis, the clinical impact of this histology is masked by the dominant effect of distant metastasis on prognosis. And, significantly in this regard, most of the relevant studies have included cases with distant metastasis. Especially in Western countries, SRC is frequently discovered at an advanced stage, and consequently, it typically comes with a poor prognosis. For example, it is well known that SRC carries a higher chance of early peritoneal seeding, whose feature might be related to poor survival rates. Meanwhile, in Asian populations including some representing from Korea and Japan, early gastric cancer has accounted for more than 50% of cases. That is, early-stage SRC is more readily detected in Asian than in Western patients. Therefore, in reviewing data on an Asian population, it is more beneficial to look at SRC characteristics without carcinomatosis or Stage IV disease.

We reviewed data for >3000 patients who had undergone gastrectomy from 10 leading institutions. This large-numbered cohort can be considered to be representative of the characteristic features of Korean gastric cancer, who are at a higher rate of early gastric cancer, extensive lymph node dissection, and better survival. All patients with noncurative resection had been excluded so as to remove the impact of distant metastasis on survival.

From an analytical standpoint, our findings are subject to selection bias as well as confounding with respect to mortality risk. To minimize these biases, we used propensity-score matching to investigate the differences in outcomes between

SRC and non-SRC. Practically, the propensity score was estimated by logistic regression, with the treatment variable as the outcome and the background characteristics as the predictor variables. Within the propensity-score strata, the covariates were similarly distributed in the 2 groups. With propensity matching, the main characteristics of these patients did not histologically differ between the groups. According to the Cox proportional hazard regression techniques, the mortality-risk hazard ratio was not significantly different between SRC and non-SRC overall (HR, 0.92; 95% CI, 0.64–1.34; $P = 0.6665$) or for any stage.

In this study, utilizing propensity-score-matching analysis, we determined that SRC is not an independent risk factor for gastric cancer mortality in Korea. However, our results could not clarify the underlying biological difference between SRC and non-SRC adenocarcinoma. Also, the prominent high proportion of early-stage gastric cancer in our population could be the potential bias when we compare with the Western patients. In an upcoming study, therefore, the biomolecular characteristics of SRC should be explored in order to isolate its specific differences from non-SRC, such as *Helicobacter pylori* infection status, chromosomal changes, and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 expression status.

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