IDDF2018-ABS-0052 FACTORS AFFECTING LOCATION OF COLONIC DIVERTICULITIS IN FILIPINOS ADMITTED AT MAKATI MEDICAL CENTRE

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Background There is an increasing trend of right-sided acute colonic diverticulitis seen in the young Asian population.

Methods A retrospective cross-sectional study of 169 Filipino patients diagnosed with colonic diverticulitis in Makati Medical Centre, a tertiary care facility, from June 2012 to June 2016 to determine the risk factors associated with the location of disease.

Results Among the subjects, 46% (77/169) had right-sided diverticulitis and 54% (92/169) had left-sided diverticulitis. Young age of 18–50 years old (OR 2.92, CI 1.33–6.44), and normal BMI or body mass index (OR 2.43; CI 1.00–5.50) are independent predictors of right-sided diverticulitis. Furthermore, older age (above 50 years old) (OR 2.986; CI 0.153–0.73) and obese II (OR 5.565; CI 1.679–18.445) are associated with left-sided diverticulitis (table 1 and table 2).

Abstract IDDF2018-ABS-0052 Table 1 Profile of patients diagnosed with colonic diverticulitis (N=169)

Characteristics	Left Sided n=92	Right Sided n=77	p-value
Age groups			
18–50 years old	36 [39.1%]	54 [70.1%]	<0.001
Above 50 years old	56 [60.9%]	23 [29.9%]	<0.001
Sex			
Male	57 [62%]	42 [54.5%]	0.207
Female	35 [38%]	35 [45.5%]	0.207
BMI (Asia Pacific)			
Normal (18.5–22.9)	13 [14.1%]	25 [32.5%]	0.004
Underweight (<18.5)	3 [3.3%]	2 [2.6%]	0.584
Overweight (23–24.9)	20 [21.7%]	18 [23.4%]	0.471
Obese I (25–29.9)	33 [35.9%]	27 [35.1%]	0.521
Obese II (>29.9)	23 [25%]	4 [5.2%]	<0.001

Abstract IDDF2018-ABS-0052 Table 2 Independent risk factors for right sided and left sided diverticulitis

Variables in the Equation	OR (95% CI)	p value
Right Sided Diverticulitis		
Age, 18–50 years old	2.92 (1.33–6.44)	0.008
Normal BMI	2.34 (1.00–5.50)	0.050
Left Sided Diverticulitis		
Age, >50 years old	2.986 (1.37–6.508)	0.006
Obese II BMI	5.565 (1.679–18.445)	0.005

Conclusions In the Filipino population employed in the study, young age and normal BMI are associated with increased risk

for right-sided diverticulitis while older age and obesity are correlated with left-sided diverticulitis.

IDDF2018-ABS-0053 CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SEPRASE IN GASTRIC CANCER AND ITS PROGNOSTIC VALUE ON APATINIB

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Background Apatinib, a novel inhibitor of VEGFR-2, has achieved survival improvement in advanced gastric cancer patients as the third-line treatment medicine. But lacking effective prognostic indicators, we investigated the expression of Seprase protein in gastric cancer and its prognostic value on apatinib.

Methods We conducted a retrospective study using data on 45 apatinib-treated advanced gastric cancer (GC), and 15 cases of normal gastric tissue >5 cm from the tumour was selected as control group. The immunohistochemical method was used to detect the expression of Seprase in two group, the relationship between Seprase expression and the clinicopathologic characteristics was studied. 45 GC patients were divided into two groups: seprase-negative and seprase-positive group. All the patients were orally given apatinib at a dose of 500 mg/day, and its prognostic significance and clinical efficacy on apatinib were statistically analysed.

Results The positive rate of seprase in GC was 71.11% (32/45) higher than that in normal tissue 20.00% (3/15) and with statistical significance ($\chi^2=6.67$, $p=0.01$); Seprase was related to the degree of differentiation ($\chi^2=6.72$, $p=0.035$) and lymphatic metastasis ($\chi^2=4.874$, $p=0.027$) of gastric cancer. Efficacy evaluation of apatinib in GC showed that the disease control rate (DCR) was 46.87% in seprase-positive group and 15.38% in seprase-negative group ($p<0.05$). As shown in table 1. The median progression-free survival (PFS) of two groups was 5.1 months and 3.0 months ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions Seprase play important roles in the invasion and metastasis of gastric cancer, apatinib make clinical benefit to Seprase-positive gastric cancer patients and thus provide a new direction for target therapy.

Abstract IDDF2018-ABS-0053 Table 1 The correlation between Seprase expression and clinical efficacy on apatinib

Seprase expression	N	CR	PR	SD	PD	DCR	χ^2	P-value
+	32	1	4	10	17	46.87%	3.900	0.048
-	13	0	1	1	11	15.38%		

$p<0.05$