South America (2.3); and countries of Upper-Middle Income (2.8). Regions with higher incidence of young-onset gastric cancer had higher prevalence of alcohol drinking (beta coefficients (β) = 0.066, 95% confidence intervals (CI) 0.023 to 0.109, p = 0.003) and unhealthy dietary habits (β = 0.031, 95% CI 0.012 to 0.050, p = 0.001), but not smoking (β = 0.018, 95% CI -0.010 to 0.046, p = 0.210) among the young population.

Conclusions The burden of young-onset gastric cancer was substantial in 2020, with higher incidence found in male subjects, Eastern Asia, Central and South America. The associated lifestyle risk factors for young-onset gastric cancer included alcohol drinking and unhealthy dietary habits. To prevent young-onset gastric cancer, lifestyle modifications and early detection by screening for high-risk young individuals could be imperative interventions.

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GENDER MATTERS: SEX DISPARITIES IN COLORECTAL CANCER LIVER METASTASIS SURVIVAL: A POPULATION-BASED STUDY

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Background Colorectal cancer with liver metastasis showed a poorer prognosis in colon cancer. The aim of this study was to investigate the impact of sex disparities in survival. The patients were stratified according to sex, age, primary tumor site, KRAS mutant status and metastatic characteristics.

Methods Patients diagnosed with colorectal cancer liver metastasis (CRCLM) between January 2007 and June 2018 at our hospital were identified. Clinical information, tumor character-

Abstract IDDF2021-ABS-0191 Figure 1

Abstract IDDF2021-ABS-0191 Figure 2

Abstract IDDF2021-ABS-0191 Figure 3
Abstract IDDF2021-ABS-0191

THE ROLE CYTOMEGALOVIRUS DETECTION IN ACTIVE INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

John Shao-Rong Mok*, 1Bernice Tan, 1Ee Jin Goh, 1Maimouna Nasser Khalifa Mandhari, 1Calvin Jianyi Koh, 1Jonathan Wei Jie Lee, 1Michelle Gowans, 1David Ong, 1Juanda Leo Hartono. 1Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, National University Hospital, Singapore; 2University of Auckland, New Zealand

Background It is known that Cytomegalovirus (CMV) can be detected in the colon during active Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD). However, its pathogenic role in causing active inflammation remains unclear as this ubiquitous virus is also regarded as innocent bystander. We aim to examine the utility of CMV testing in the colonic specimen and correlate with clinical outcomes.

Methods A retrospective review of IBD patients with active symptomatic disease undergoing colonoscopy in National University Hospital Singapore from 2012-2020 and CMV tissue studies (histology with CMV Immunohistochemistry (IHC), CMV polymerase chain reaction (PCR), and tissue CMV culture) was conducted. The electronic medical record was analysed for clinical outcomes and CMV treatment.

Results Of 4912 patients with CRCLM in our cohort, 2956 (60.12%) were male. Comparing with male patients, females showed a significantly higher frequency of extrahepatic metastasis (28.2% vs. 19.8%, P<0.0001). Moreover, male had better 8-year OS than female in both left and right colon cancer (Left: male 44.3% vs female 34.4%; P=0.0001; Right: male 51.9% vs female 39.5%, P=0.0004) (IDDF2021-ABS-0191 Figure 1A, IDDF2021-ABS-0191 Figure 1B). Similarly, in both simultaneous and metachronous liver metastasis males also showed a better 8-year OS (simultaneous: male 44.0% vs female 36.9%, P<0.0001; metachronous: male 53.3% vs female 41.1%, P=0.0006) (IDDF2021-ABS-0191 Figure 2A, IDDF2021-ABS-0191 Figure 2B). Among patients with KRAS mutant status or age ranged from 44 to 74 years old, males also showed a favorable 8-year OS (IDDF2021-ABS-0191 Figure 3A, IDDF2021-ABS-0191 Figure 3B, IDDF2021-ABS-0191 Figure 4A, IDDF2021-ABS-0191 Figure 4B, IDDF2021-ABS-0191 Figure 4C).

Conclusions The advantage of males in survival indicates the impact of sex disparity in CRCLM. Further investigation in regard of the gender differences in CRCLM is warranted to investigate the potential mechanisms.

IDDF2021-ABS-0206

A NEW COMPUTER-ASSISTED DIAGNOSIS SCORING SYSTEM BASED ON DEEP LEARNING FOR PREDICTING INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY FROM PATIENTS WITH ULCERATIVE COLITIS

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Background Endoscopy is increasingly important for the evaluation of patients with ulcerative colitis (UC). However, there were considerable differences in endoscopic assessment because of the endoscopists’ training experience, not only that, existing endoscopy scoring methods cannot reflect the inflammation’s details of the full-length endoscopic video; therefore, we sought to develop an automatic scoring system using deep learning technology for consistent and objective of endoscopic images and videos from patients with UC.

Abstracts

Abstract IDDF2021-ABS-0192 Figure 4

OS of CRCLM Patients Younger than 44 Years Old (All Patients, n=599)

OS of CRCLM Patients Aged from 45 to 74 Years Old (All Patients, n=982)

OS of CRCLM Patients Older than 75 Years Old (All Patients, n=131)

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