

Question 36 – May 9

Select the correct statement regarding gastric MALT lymphoma.

- A. The most common presenting symptom is upper GI bleeding.
- B. H pylori eradication leads to tumor regression in 60-90% of patients.
- C. Surgery is recommended when H pylori eradication fails.
- D. Endoscopic surveillance is recommended every 3 months for 2 years.
- E. CT imaging has no role in the staging of gastric MALT lymphoma.

Answer: B

H pylori eradication leads to tumor regression in 60-90% of patients. The most common presenting symptoms are non-specific upper gastrointestinal complaints. Radiation therapy and systemic chemotherapy have a role for patients who are H. pylori negative and/or those failing to respond to antibiotics. Endoscopic surveillance is recommended every 6 months for 2 years, then annually. CT imaging of the chest, abdomen and pelvis is valuable to determine the proper tumor stage.

References:

Chey WD, Wong BCY. American College of Gastroenterology Guideline on the Management of Helicobacter pylori Infection. Am J Gastroenterol 2007;102:1808-1825.

Zucca E, Dreyling M. Gastric marginal zone lymphoma of MALT type: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow up. Ann Oncol 2010; 21:175-176.