

Glasgow Prognostic Score is superior to ECOG PS as a prognostic factor in patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding

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Abstract. The Glasgow Prognostic Score (GPS) has been shown to be associated with survival rates in patients with advanced cancer. The present study aimed to compare the GPS with the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status (ECOG PS) in patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding. For the investigation, a total of 384 gastric patients with peritoneal metastasis were retrospectively analyzed. Patients with elevated C-reactive protein (CRP; >10 mg/l) and hypoalbuminemia (<35 mg/l) were assigned a score of 2. Patients were assigned a score of 1 if presenting with only one of these abnormalities, and a score of 0 if neither of these abnormalities were present. The clinicopathologic characteristics and clinical outcomes of patients with peritoneal seeding were analyzed. The results showed that the median overall survival (OS) of patients in the GPS 0 group was longer, compared with that in the GPS 1 and GPS 2 groups (15.50, vs. 10.07 and 7.97 months, respectively; $P < 0.001$). No significant difference was found between the median OS of patients with

a good performance status (ECOG <2) and those with a poor (ECOG ≥ 2) performance status (13.67, vs. 11.80 months; $P = 0.076$). In the subgroup analysis, the median OS in the GPS 0 group was significantly longer, compared with that in the GPS 1 and GPS 2 groups, for the patients receiving palliative chemotherapy and patients without palliative chemotherapy. Multivariate survival analysis demonstrated that CA19-9, palliative gastrectomy, first-line chemotherapy and GPS were the prognostic factors predicting OS. In conclusion, the GPS was superior to the subjective assessment of ECOG PS as a prognostic factor in predicting the outcome of gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding.

Introduction

Gastric cancer remains the second most common type of malignant cancer in China, despite the incidence decreasing worldwide (1,2). In addition, the majority of patients with gastric cancer in China are diagnosed with late-stage gastric cancer (3).

Among the patterns of metastasis, peritoneal seeding is the most common and most life-threatening type of gastric cancer, and is considered to be the terminal stage of gastric cancer (4). Despite often short and poor survival rates among patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding, there exists a marked heterogeneity in the survival duration. Therefore, there has been increasing interest in investigating the prognostic factors and allowing more accurate stratification for the patients, which are likely to improve clinical practice and possibly contribute to more rational study design and analysis.

The assessment of performance status as the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status (ECOG PS) is a simple tool to evaluate a patient's physical condition and is also a common prognostic factor predicting treatment survival rates (5). However, the ECOG PS assessment is subjective and biased. Ando *et al* reported that performance status assessments differed significantly among oncologists,

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nurses and patients, with the assessment by oncologists being most optimistic and that by patients the least (6). Therefore, the selection of ECOG PS as a prognostic factor remains problematic, and more objective and reliable prognostic scores are required to reflect clinical outcome in patients with advanced cancer.

There is increasing evidence that the systemic inflammatory response, as evidenced by the elevation of C-reactive protein (CRP), is critical in patients with advanced cancer (7,8). Furthermore, Forrest *et al* reported that the Glasgow Prognostic Score (GPS), the combination of serum CRP and serum albumin, was a reliable, objective scoring tool for predicting survival rates in patients with inoperable non-small cell lung cancer (9). Additionally, several studies have demonstrated that GPS is associated with prognosis independent of age, stage and performance status in various types of malignancy (10-16).

Crumley *et al* reported that the GPS was superior to performance status as a prognostic factor in patients receiving palliative chemotherapy for gastroesophageal cancer (10). However, whether GPS is a superior prognostic factor to ECOG PS in predicting the survival rates of patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding remains to be elucidated. Therefore, the present study aimed to compare GPS with ECOG PS in predicting the outcome of gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding.

Patients and methods

Patients. Between May 2006 and March 2014, the present study recruited 384 consecutive patients, who were diagnosed with gastric adenocarcinoma with peritoneal seeding, at Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center. The treatment, including gastrectomy, was performed following the provision of written informed consent from patients. The present study was approved by the independent Institute Research Ethics Committee at the Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center (Guangdong, China) and was performed according to the principles expressed in the Declaration of Helsinki.

The demographic information of the patients was collected for analysis. Only patients with an entire set of laboratory data were included in the present study. Patients who had evidence of infection, and those who received preoperative chemotherapy or radiotherapy were excluded.

The ECOG PS was evaluated by the definition of the ECOG criteria. Peritoneal seeding was classified according to the first English edition of the Japanese classification of gastric carcinoma (17). Multisite distant metastasis was defined as concurrent extra-regional lymph node metastasis, hepatic metastasis, lung metastasis or other metastases excluding peritoneal seeding. The first-line chemotherapy regimens included various agents, including 5-fluorouracil, taxane, irinotecan, oxaliplatin and capecitabine.

GPS estimation. The GPS was estimated according to a previous description (9). The patients were assigned a score of 2 if they presented with elevated CRP (>10 mg/l) and hypoalbuminemia (<35 mg/l), a score of 1 if presenting with only one of these biochemical abnormalities, and a score of 0 if neither of these abnormalities were present.

Statistical analysis. The categorical variables are presented as numbers and percentages, and were compared using χ^2 tests. Unadjusted Kaplan-Meier survival curves were generated to compare differences in overall survival (OS) between different groups with log-rank testing. Prognostic factors were first analyzed by univariate analysis, with which $P<0.05$ was entered into multivariate analysis using Cox proportional hazard models. The forward selection method was used for multivariate Cox proportional analysis. In the present study, receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were also constructed to assess sensitivity, specificity and areas under the curves (AUCs) with a 95% confidence interval (CI). $P<0.05$ (two-sided) was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference. The statistical analyses described above were performed using SPSS 17.0 software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

The patients were monitored every 3 months for 2 years, and at intervals of 6-12 months thereafter until lost to follow up or mortality. The regular follow-up period ranged between 0.1 and 52.2 months (median, 9.77 months).

Results

Patient characteristics. The classified clinical and laboratory characteristics of the 384 gastric cancer patients with peritoneal seeding are shown in Table I. There were no significant differences in OS in terms of gender (male/female), ECOG PS ($<2/\geq 2$) (Fig. 1), tumor location (cardia/middle/antrum), signet ring cell carcinoma (yes/no), or CA72-4 ($<5.3/\geq 5.3$ U/ml). By contrast, significant differences in OS were observed in terms of age, tumor size, ascites, carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), CA19-9, albumin, CRP, peritoneal seeding classification, multisite distant metastasis, palliative gastrectomy, first-line chemotherapy and GPS (Fig. 2).

The associations between clinicopathological characteristics and GPS in patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding are shown in Table II. Age, gender, ascites, CA72-4, albumin, CRP, classification of peritoneal seeding, multisite distant metastasis and palliative gastrectomy were closely associated with the GPS classification. Compared with the GPS 0 and GPS 1 patients, the GPS 2 patients appeared to have higher levels of tumor marker and CRP, and had a higher frequency of ascites and multisite distant metastasis with more severe peritoneal seeding.

Survival rates. The results of the Kaplan-Meier analysis demonstrated that patients with good performance status (ECOG <2) had longer median OS, compared with those with poor performance status (ECOG ≥ 2), with an OS of 13.67 (95% CI: 11.39-15.94), vs. 11.80 (95% CI: 9.40-14.20) months, respectively. However, this difference was not significant ($P=0.076$; Fig. 1 and Table I).

However, the Kaplan-Meier analysis demonstrated that patients in the GPS 0 group had a significantly longer median OS, compared with those in the GPS 1 and GPS 2 group, with median OS rates of 15.50 (95% CI: 13.09-17.91), 10.07 (95% CI: 8.29-11.84) and 7.97 (95% CI: 6.47-9.46) months, respectively ($P<0.001$; Fig. 2 and Table I). The ROC curves also showed that the AUC of GPS was 0.613 ($P=0.011$), whereas the AUC of ECOG PS was 0.552 ($P=0.243$; Fig. 3).

Table I. Classified clinical and laboratory characteristics associated with OS.

Characteristic	Patients (n)	OS (months), median (95% CI)	P-value
Age (years)			0.019
<65	319	14.03 (12.07-16.00)	
≥65	65	10.37 (6.78-13.96)	
Gender (n)			0.285
Male	210	12.23 (9.94-14.53)	
Female	174	13.70 (11.99-15.41)	
ECOG PS (n)			0.076
<2	285	13.67 (11.39-15.94)	
≥2	99	11.80 (9.40-14.20)	
Tumor location			0.514
Cardia	96	11.73 (8.78-14.69)	
Middle	142	13.13 (10.07-16.20)	
Antrum	138	14.23 (11.37-17.10)	
Tumor size (cm)			0.038
<5	150	14.27 (10.83-17.71)	
≥5	202	11.27 (8.72-13.81)	
SRCC			0.052
Yes	136	15.83 (12.19-19.47)	
No	244	11.77 (9.51-14.02)	
Ascites			0.001
Yes	160	9.73 (8.21-11.25)	
No	224	15.73 (13.01-18.46)	
CEA (ng/ml)			0.005
<5	270	14.50 (12.90-16.10)	
≥5	101	9.80 (7.27-12.33)	
CA19-9 (U/ml)			<0.001
<35	223	15.50 (12.76-18.25)	
≥35	141	10.90 (7.95-13.86)	
CA72-4 (U/ml)			0.125
<5.3	161	14.00 (11.55-16.46)	
≥5.3	154	12.10 (8.82-15.38)	
Albumin (g/l)			0.001
<35	63	8.97 (7.51-10.42)	
≥35	321	14.03 (12.34-15.73)	
CRP (mg/l)			<0.001
<10	274	14.57 (12.80-16.34)	
≥10	110	8.73 (7.30-10.17)	
Peritoneal seeding			0.001
P1/P2	200	15.47 (13.73-17.20)	
P3	184	10.00 (8.64-11.36)	
Multisite distant metastasis			0.002
Yes	142	10.17 (7.75-12.59)	
No	241	15.47 (12.66-18.27)	
Palliative gastrectomy			<0.001
Yes	164	19.10 (15.85-22.35)	
No	219	9.80 (8.31-11.29)	

Table I. Continued.

Characteristic	Patients (n)	OS (months), median (95% CI)	P-value
First-line chemotherapy			<0.001
Yes	279	15.40 (13.70-17.10)	
No	105	6.40 (4.66-8.14)	
GPS			<0.001
0	247	15.50 (13.09-17.91)	
1	101	10.07 (8.29-11.84)	
2	36	7.97 (6.47-9.46)	

GPS, Glasgow Prognostic Score; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status; SRCC, signet ring cell carcinoma; CEA, baseline carcinoembryonic antigen; CA19-9, baseline carbohydrate antigen 19-9; CA72-4 baseline carbohydrate antigen 72-4; CRP, C-reactive protein.

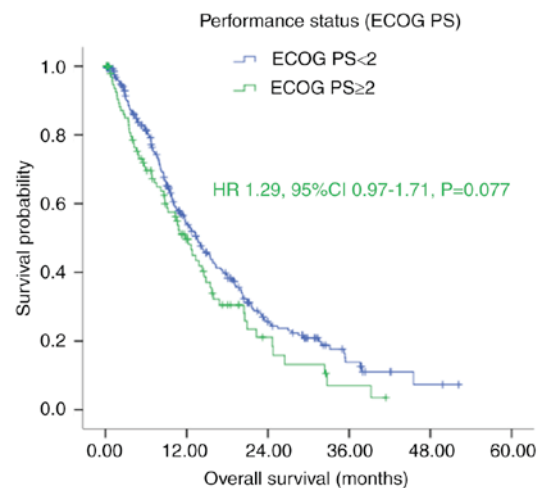


Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier survival curves of patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding according to ECOG PS ($P=0.077$). P-values were calculated using the log-rank test. ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status.

In the subgroup analysis, with first-line chemotherapy, the median OS of patients in the GPS 0 group was significantly longer, compared with the median OS of patients in the GPS 1 and GPS 2 group [17.40 (95% CI: 14.47-20.33), vs. 11.67 (95% CI: 8.50-14.84), vs. 8.97 (95% CI: 7.20-10.73) months, respectively], as shown in Fig. 4A ($P=0.008$). Without first-line chemotherapy, patients in the GPS 0 group also had a significantly longer median OS, compared with those in the GPS 1 and GPS 2 groups [10.00 (95% CI: 5.05-14.95), vs. 3.73 (95% CI: 0.00-7.58), vs. 3.63 (95% CI: 2.30-4.97) months, respectively], as shown in Fig. 4B ($P=0.005$).

In patients with multisite distant metastasis, the median OS of the GPS 0 group was longer, compared with the median OS in the GPS 1 and GPS 2 group [12.43 (95% CI: 9.75-15.12), vs. 9.20 (95% CI: 5.75-12.65), vs. 4.73 (95% CI: 3.07-6.40) months (Fig. 5A; $P=0.002$). Without multisite distant metastasis, the GPS 0 group also had a longer median OS, compared

Table II. Clinicopathological characteristics of 384 patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal metastasis according to GPS.

Characteristic	GPS 0 (%)	GPS 1 (%)	GPS 2 (%)	P-value
Patients (n)	247 (64.3)	101 (26.3)	36 (9.4)	
Age (years)				0.020
<65	215 (87.0)	77 (76.2)	27 (75.0)	
≥65	32 (13.0)	24 (23.8)	9 (25.0)	
Gender (n)				0.010
Male	121 (49.0)	65 (64.4)	24 (66.7)	
Female	126 (51.0)	36 (35.6)	12 (33.3)	
ECOG PS (n)				0.131
<2	191 (77.3)	71 (70.3)	23 (63.9)	
≥2	56 (22.7)	30 (29.7)	13 (36.1)	
Tumor location				0.636
Cardia	66 (27.4)	23 (23.2)	7 (19.4)	
Middle	89 (36.9)	36 (36.4)	17 (47.2)	
Antrum	86 (35.7)	40 (40.4)	12 (33.3)	
Tumor size (cm)				0.102
<5	105 (46.3)	36 (38.7)	9 (28.1)	
≥5	122 (53.7)	57 (61.3)	23 (71.9)	
SRCC				0.234
Yes	156 (63.4)	61 (61.6)	27 (77.1)	
No	90 (36.6)	38 (38.4)	8 (22.9)	
Ascites				<0.001
Yes	167 (67.6)	47 (46.5)	10 (27.8)	
No	80 (32.4)	54 (53.5)	26 (72.2)	
CEA (ng/ml)				0.114
<5	181 (75.7)	70 (70.0)	19 (59.4)	
≥5	58 (24.3)	30 (30.0)	13 (40.6)	
CA19-9 (U/ml)				0.715
<35	147 (62.8)	58 (58.6)	18 (58.1)	
≥35	87 (37.2)	41 (41.4)	13 (41.9)	
CA72-4 (U/ml)				0.006
<5.3	116 (56.9)	37 (45.1)	8 (27.6)	
≥5.3	88 (43.1)	45 (54.9)	21 (72.4)	
Albumin (g/l)				<0.001
<35	0 (0.0)	27 (26.7)	36 (100.0)	
≥35	247 (100.0)	74 (73.3)	0 (0.0)	
CRP (mg/l)				<0.001
<10	247 (100.0)	74 (73.3)	0 (0.0)	
≥10	0 (0.0)	27 (26.7)	36 (100.0)	
Peritoneal seeding				0.001
P1/P2	145 (58.7)	44 (43.6)	11 (30.6)	
P3	102 (41.3)	57 (56.4)	25 (69.4)	
Multisite distant metastasis				<0.001
Yes	75 (30.5)	55 (54.5)	12 (33.3)	
No	171 (69.5)	46 (45.5)	24 (66.7)	
Palliative gastrectomy				0.001
Yes	122 (49.6)	32 (31.7)	10 (27.8)	
No	124 (50.4)	69 (68.3)	26 (72.2)	

Table II. Continued.

Characteristic	GPS 0 (%)	GPS 1 (%)	GPS 2 (%)	P-value
First-line chemotherapy				0.242
Yes	186 (75.3)	70 (69.3)	23 (63.9)	
No	61 (24.7)	31 (30.7)	13 (36.1)	

GPS, Glasgow Prognostic Score; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status; SRCC, signet ring cell carcinoma; CEA, baseline carcinoembryonic antigen; CA19-9, baseline carbohydrate antigen 19-9; CA72-4 baseline carbohydrate antigen 72-4; CRP, C-reactive protein.

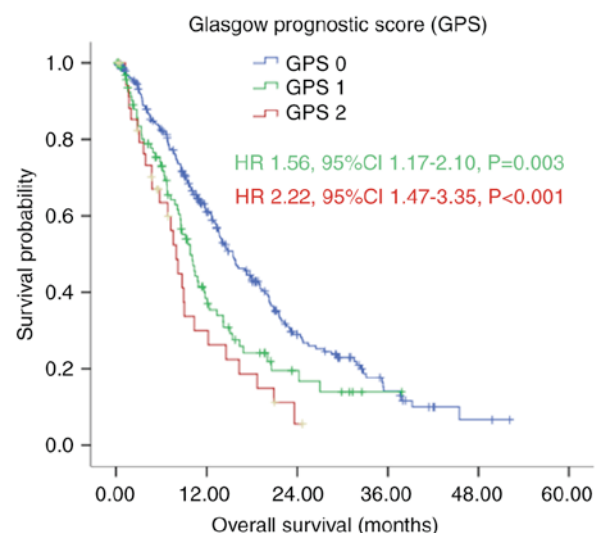
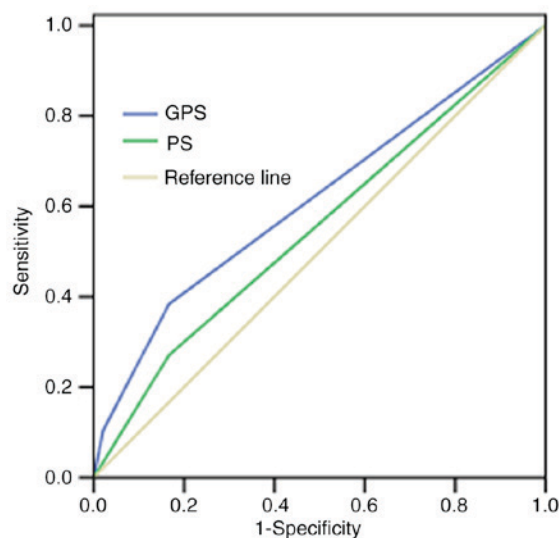
Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier survival curves of patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding according to GPS ($P<0.001$). P-values were calculated using the log-rank test. GPS, Glasgow Prognostic Score.Figure 3. Receiver operating characteristics curves of GPS and ECOG PS of patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding. The AUC of GPS was 0.613 ($P=0.011$), the AUC of ECOG PS was 0.552 ($P=0.243$). GPS, Glasgow Prognostic Score; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status; AUC, area under the curve.

Table III. Univariate and multivariate of analyses of overall survival in patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal metastasis.

Variable	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	HR (95%CI)	P-value	HR (95%CI)	P-value
Age (years)		0.020		
<65	1			
≥65	1.44 (1.60-1.96)			
Gender (n)		0.285		
Male	1			
Female	0.87 (0.68-1.12)			
ECOG PS (n)		0.077		
<2	1			
≥2	1.29 (0.97-1.71)			
Tumor location		0.515		
Cardia	1			
Middle	1.07 (0.77-1.47)	0.696		
Antrum	0.90 (0.65-1.25)	0.536		
Tumor size (cm)		0.039		
<5	1			
≥5	1.32 (1.01-1.71)			
SRCC		0.053		
No	1			
Yes	0.77 (0.59-1.00)			
Ascites		<0.001		
No	1			
Yes	1.53 (1.19-1.97)			
CEA (ng/ml)		0.006		
<5	1			
≥5	1.47 (1.12-1.93)			
CA19-9 (U/ml)		<0.001		<0.001
<35	1		1	
≥35	1.62 (1.25-2.10)		1.63 (1.25-2.12)	
CA72-4 (U/ml)		0.126		
<5.3	1			
≥5.3	1.24 (0.94-1.62)			
Albumin (g/l)		0.001		
<35	1			
≥35	0.59 (0.43-0.82)			
CRP (mg/l)		<0.001		
<10	1			
≥10	1.72 (1.30-2.27)			
Peritoneal seeding		0.001		
P1/P2	1			
P3	1.50 (1.17-1.92)			
Multisite distant metastasis		0.002		
No	1			
Yes	1.49 (1.15-1.93)			
Palliative gastrectomy		<0.001		<0.001
No	1		1	
Yes	0.51 (0.40-0.66)		0.56 (0.43-0.73)	
First-line chemotherapy		<0.001		<0.001
No	1		1	
Yes	0.43 (0.32-0.57)		0.40 (0.30-0.54)	

Table III. Continued.

Variable	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	HR (95%CI)	P-value	HR (95%CI)	P-value
GPS		<0.001		0.006
0	1		1	
1	1.56 (1.17-2.10)	0.003	1.47 (1.08-1.98)	0.013
2	2.22 (1.47-3.35)	<0.001	1.76 (1.13-2.73)	0.012

GPS, Glasgow Prognostic Score; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status; SRCC, signet ring cell carcinoma; CEA, baseline carcinoembryonic antigen; CA19-9, baseline carbohydrate antigen 19-9; CA72-4 baseline carbohydrate antigen 72-4; CRP, C-reactive protein.

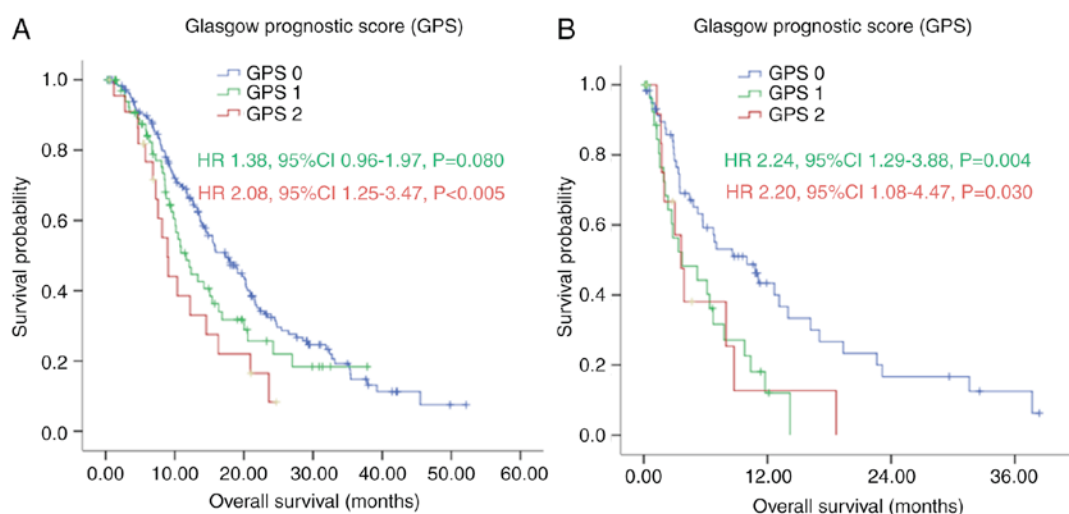


Figure 4. Kaplan-Meier survival curves of patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding according to GPS stratified by first-line chemotherapy. (A) With first-line chemotherapy (P=0.008); (B) without first-line chemotherapy (P=0.005). P-values were calculated using the log-rank test. GPS, Glasgow Prognostic Score.

with the median OS in the GPS 1 and GPS 2 groups [17.40 (95% CI: 14.12-20.68), vs. 10.37 (95% CI: 7.97-12.76), vs. 9.03 (95% CI: 6.12-11.95) months, as shown in Fig. 5B (P=0.019).

Univariate and multivariate analyses. In the univariate survival analysis, age (P=0.020), tumor size (P=0.039), ascites (P<0.001), CEA (P=0.006), CA19-9 (P<0.001), albumin (P=0.001), CRP (P<0.001), classification of peritoneal seeding (P=0.001), multisite distant metastasis (P=0.002), palliative gastrectomy (P<0.001), first-line chemotherapy (P<0.001) and GPS (P<0.001) were associated with OS (Table III). The multivariate survival analysis demonstrated that CA19-9 (P<0.001), palliative gastrectomy (P<0.001), first-line chemotherapy (P<0.001) and GPS (P<0.001) remained the prognostic factors in predicting the OS (Table III).

Discussion

There is substantial evidence that tumor-related factors and host-related factors, including poor performance status, weight loss and systemic inflammatory response, can determine the outcomes of patients with malignant cancer (15,18). However,

the assessments of weight loss and performance status are subjective and biased. By contrast, in the present study, univariate and multivariate analysis demonstrated that an inflammatory prognostic score, as evidenced by the GPS, was superior to performance status (ECOG PS) as a prognostic factor in predicting the outcome of patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal dissemination.

It is generally recognized that cancer-related inflammation can assist in malignant cancer cell proliferation and survival, accelerating angiogenesis and metastasis, destroying the adaptive immune responses of the patients, and finally altering the responses of patients to hormones and chemotherapy treatment (19). CRP is an important acute phase protein and a sensitive marker of the systemic inflammatory response. Additionally, CRP can be expressed in malignant cancer cells (7,20,21). CRP synthesis is generally induced by several chemokines and cytokines, including tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-1 (IL-1) and IL-6, from the liver or cancer tissues (22,23). However, serum CRP measurement is more convenient and stable, compared with cytokine and chemokine measurement. Several studies have revealed that elevated CRP is associated with poor survival rates in certain

Table IV. Response to chemotherapy of 278 patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal metastasis according to GPS.

Characteristic	GPS 0	GPS 1	GPS 2	P-value
Patients (n)	185	70	23	
Period of chemotherapy, mean (n, 95% CI)	5.39 (4.82-5.97)	5.06 (4.14-5.97)	4.96 (3.58-6.33)	0.762
DCR (CR+PR+SD) n (%)	48 (25.9)	19 (27.1)	3 (13)	0.368

GPS, Glasgow Prognostic Score; DCR, disease control rate; CR, complete response; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; CI, confidence interval.

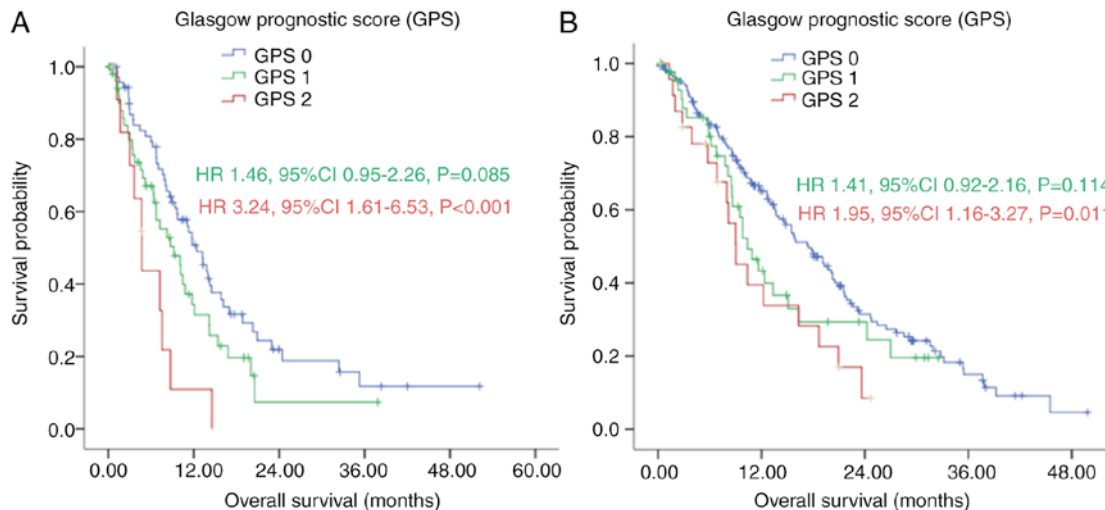


Figure 5. Kaplan-Meier survival curves of patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding according to GPS stratified by multisite distant metastasis. (A) With multisite distant metastasis (P=0.002); (B) without multisite distant metastasis (P=0.019). P-values were calculated using the log-rank test. GPS, Glasgow Prognostic Score.

types of malignant cancer, including breast cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma and gastric cancer (8,24,25). In accordance with other studies (8,24), the present study showed that elevated CRP correlated with poorer prognosis in patients with gastric cancer and peritoneal seeding.

Lien *et al* reported that preoperative serum albumin levels are associated with resectability and survival rates in patients with gastric cancer (26). Serum albumin is not only an indicator used to recognize the nutritional status of patients, but is also useful for predicting the prognostic outcome of cancer patients (5,27). Patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding often develop hypoalbuminemia due to oral intake deficiency, overconsumption, bleeding and ascites. In the present study, univariate analysis revealed that hypoalbuminemia was significantly associated with poor prognosis. However, when CRP and albumin were placed in the multivariate analysis, neither of them was associated with OS, which indicated the insufficiency of serum CRP and albumin alone as a prognostication. Therefore, GPS, the combination of serum albumin and CRP, was superior in predicting the outcome of gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding.

The mechanism by which GPS affect cancer survival rates remains to be fully elucidated. However, in addition to reflecting the presence of a systemic inflammatory response, GPS may also reflect the declining nutrition status of patients with advanced stage disease, which affects their tolerance and

compliance to therapeutic regimens (10). In the present study, it was also noted that a higher GPS correlated significantly with higher levels of tumor markers, increased frequency of ascites, multisite distant metastasis and more severe peritoneal seeding, suggesting that a higher GPS was correlated with a more aggressive disease phenotype. However, certain therapeutic regimes can lead to elevated CRP or weight loss and malnourishment, and thus reduced albumin levels. Therefore, whether the poorer survival rate of patients was due to these host-associated factors or cancer-associated factors also remains to be elucidated. Of note, the present study found that there were no significant differences among the GPS 0, GPS 1 and GPS 2 groups regarding the period of first-line chemotherapy and response to chemotherapy (Table IV), which was a contradiction to the findings of other studies (12,20). This suggested that patients with a higher GPS should also receive active palliative chemotherapy. Although anti-inflammatory treatment with low-dose aspirin lowers the incidence of colorectal adenomas and the mortality rate of several common types of cancer (28,29), whether anti-inflammatory treatment can improve the outcome of patients with advanced cancer remains to be elucidated. Furthermore, whether a higher GPS is a cause or a consequence of cancer progression also remains unclear.

Irrespective of the mechanisms involved, the results of the present study showed that GPS was a simple, objective and reliable survival predictor for gastric cancer with

peritoneal seeding, which was true for those receiving palliative chemotherapy and for those who were not.

The present study was a substantially retrospective study, which is a potential limitation. Although the data in the present study were from a high-volume institution, the results require cautious interpretation and a large-scale prospective study is required to validate the results.

In conclusion, the present study indicated that the GPS is superior to performance status (ECOG PS) as a prognostic factor in predicting the outcome of patients with gastric cancer with peritoneal seeding.

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