

Preoperative Cachexia predicts poor outcomes in young rather than elderly gastric cancer patients: a prospective study

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Xiaodong Chen^{1,*}
Yunpeng Zeng^{1,*}
Yunshi Huang²
Jingxuan Xu¹
Weiyang Meng³
Xiang Wang¹
Ce Zhu²
Guanbao Zhu²
Chenchen Mao¹
Xian Shen^{1,2}

¹Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, The Second Affiliated Hospital, Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou, Zhejiang, People's Republic of China; ²Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, The First Affiliated Hospital, Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou, Zhejiang, People's Republic of China; ³Department of Emergency Medical, The Second Affiliated Hospital, Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou, Zhejiang, People's Republic of China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Background: Cachexia affects nearly 50–80% of cancer patients, and most studies have only focused on elderly patients. We investigated preoperative cachexia in gastric cancer (GC) patients by age group and comprehensively analyzed the impact of preoperative cachexia on the prognosis of GC patients in all age groups.

Methods: In total, 575 patients were prospectively analyzed. The effect of preoperative cachexia on overall survival (OS) in all the patients and in patients with different age groups were investigated using log-rank test and Cox proportional hazards regression, respectively.

Results: In total, 35.8% (206 of 575) individuals were diagnosed with cachexia. The median survival of cachexia patients (29.2 months) was shorter than that of non-cachexia patients (35.7 months). Cachexia (HR =1.976, $P<0.001$), age (HR =1.811, $P<0.001$), readmission (HR =2.559, $P<0.001$), tumor size (HR =1.639, $P=0.003$), TNM stage (stage II: HR =2.215, $P=0.017$; stage III: HR =5.758, $P<0.001$), whole stomach cancer (HR =2.639, $P<0.001$), and combined operation (HR =1.598, $P=0.032$) were independently associated with worse OS. After grouping by age, cachexia was associated with OS in patients younger than 50 years old (HR =4.947, $P=0.029$), patients 51–60 years old (HR =2.232, $P=0.026$), and patients 61–70 years old (HR =1.806, $P=0.032$), but not in patients older than 71 years (HR =1.411, $P=0.119$). Further, cachexia only significantly affected the postoperative length of stay ($P=0.015$) and hospitalization costs ($P=0.032$) in patients younger than 50 years old.

Conclusions: Preoperative cachexia predicts poor outcome in younger GC patients, and greater attention should be paid to these patients.

Keywords: cachexia, gastric cancer, overall survival, younger patients

Introduction

Cancer cachexia, also known as cancer-related wasting syndrome and cancer anorexia-cachexia syndrome, is a multifactorial syndrome defined by an ongoing loss of skeletal muscle mass, with or without loss of fat mass, that cannot be fully reversed by conventional nutritional support, leading to progressive functional impairment.¹ It is also an indicator of tumor progression in patients with malignancy.² Recently, cachexia has been receiving increasing attention because of its high prevalence, affecting nearly 50–80% of cancer patients, depending on the tumor type.³ Further, it may be the leading cause of nearly 20% of cancer deaths.^{3,4}

The inability to prevent weight loss through nutritional intervention is one of several important distinctions between cancer cachexia and simple starvation.¹ Moreover, the co-occurrence of cancer, especially gastrointestinal cancer, and

Correspondence: Chenchen Mao; Xian Shen
Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, No. 109 West College Road, Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province, People's Republic of China
Tel +86 05 778 800 2709
Email 578117567@qq.com; shenxian5166@gmail.com

cachexia greatly weakens the patient's ability to recover. Bachmann et al demonstrated that pancreatic cancer patients with cachexia experienced a greater decline in survival,⁵ and Fukuta et al reported that preoperative cachexia greatly increased the postoperative length of stay in elderly patients with gastrointestinal cancer.⁶ Another report stated that the risk of inpatient death was higher for gastric cancer (GC) patients with cachexia.⁷ However, few studies have focused on the impact of cachexia on the long-term survival of GC patients, and most such studies only examined elderly patients.

Therefore, the relationship between GC and cachexia still needs to be fully elucidated to develop effective therapeutic strategies that consider this relationship. This study aimed to comprehensively evaluate the potential prognostic utility of cachexia in GC patients, including examining the differences between younger and elderly patients.

Materials and methods

Patients

Data were prospectively collected from 578 patients with GC who underwent subtotal gastrectomy at the Gastrointestinal Surgical Departments of The Second Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University and The First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University in China between January 2014 and December 2016. Three patients who lacked imaging data were excluded. Current study was carried out in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, and the study protocol was approved by the ethics committees of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University and the First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University.

Diagnosis of cancer cachexia

The definition of cachexia was >5% loss of stable body weight over the previous 6 months, a body mass index (BMI) <20 kg/m² and ongoing weight loss >2%, or sarcopenia and ongoing weight loss >2%.¹ Specifically, low muscle mass was defined as a skeletal muscle mass index of <7 kg/m² for men and <5.7 kg/m² for women.⁶ Muscle mass was assessed using multifrequency bioelectrical impedance with eight tactile electrodes (InBody 430; Inbody Japan, Tokyo, Japan).

Statistical analysis

The Kolmogorov–Smirnov test was performed to assess the distribution equality of continuous parameters. Normally

distributed data are presented as means ± standard deviations (SDs), and non-normally distributed data are presented as medians and interquartile ranges (IQRs). In univariate analyses, the independent *t*-test and Mann–Whitney U-test were used to analyze intergroup differences in continuous variables, and the chi-square test and Fisher's exact test were applied to categorical variables. Overall survival (OS) was defined as the time between the date of diagnosis and the date of death or last known follow-up. The Kaplan–Meier method and log-rank test were used to estimate and compare survival based on specific factors. The Cox proportional hazard model was used to estimate the risk ratio in univariate and multivariate analyses. All *P*-values were two-sided, and *P*<0.05 was considered statistically significant. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software (version 22.0; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

Patient characteristics

A total of 575 patients were enrolled in the present study. The baseline characteristics of these patients are shown in Table 1. Most patients were men (n=433, 75.3%), and the mean age of all the patients was 64.41 years (SD =10.6). The median BMI was 22.21 kg/m² (IQR =20.20–24.22). The mean PLR (platelet/lymphocyte ratio) and NLR (neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio) were 169.87 (SD =10.6) and 2.71 (SD =2.0), respectively. Of the 575 patients analyzed, 206 (35.8%) were diagnosed with cancer cachexia.

Correlation of clinicopathologic characteristics with cachexia

The chi-square test, independent *t*-test, and Mann–Whitney U-test were used to examine the relationship between clinical characteristics and cachexia. Age (*P*<0.001), BMI (*P*<0.001), PLR (*P*=0.001), NLR (*P*<0.001), skeletal muscle mass (*P*<0.001), grip strength (*P*<0.001), preoperative hemoglobin (*P*<0.001), preoperative albumin (*P*<0.001), ASA (*P*<0.001), Charlson comorbidity index (CCI) (*P*<0.001), preoperative bleeding (*P*=0.006), preoperative obstruction (*P*<0.001), tumor size (*P*=0.016), pathologic type (*P*<0.001), and TNM stage (*P*<0.001) were significantly correlated with cachexia. Further, the postoperative length of stay was longer, and the total hospitalization cost was higher in the cachexia group (Table 1). There was no significant association between cachexia and gender, visceral fat area, stride speed, histopathological differentiation, surgical bleeding, or abdominal surgery history.

Table I Demographics, patient characteristics in overall study population and by cachexia group

Factors	Total (n=575)	Non-cachexia (n=369)	Cachexia (n=206)	P-value
Gender				0.668
Male	433 (75.3%)	280 (75.9%)	153 (74.3%)	
Female	142 (24.7%)	89 (24.1%)	53 (25.7%)	
Age (y)	64.41±10.6	63.24±10.4	66.49±10.8	<0.001*
BMI (kg/m ²)	22.21 (20.20—24.22)	22.50 (20.57—24.61)	21.51 (19.54—23.7)	<0.001*
PLR	169.87±95.8	159.94±92.1	187.70±99.9	0.001*
NLR	2.71±2.0	2.56±1.6	3.17±2.5	<0.001*
Skeletal muscle (cm ²)	41.98 (35.86—47.93)	42.92 (37.45—48.90)	39.52 (34.43—46.99)	<0.001*
Grip strength (kg)	28.90 (22.0—35.5)	30.25 (23.4—41.1)	26.00 (19.9—32.9)	<0.001*
Stride speed (m/s)	1.00±0.2	0.99±0.2	0.96±0.3	0.246
Preoperative hemoglobin	120.83±22.0	124.15±21.1	114.87±22.5	<0.001*
Preoperative albumin	38.50 (34.95—41.50)	39.20 (35.70—41.90)	37.20 (33.65—40.2)	<0.001*
ASA				0.001*
1–2	475 (82.6%)	319 (86.4%)	156 (75.7%)	
3–4	100 (17.4%)	50 (13.6%)	50 (24.3%)	
Charison scroe				<0.001*
0	293 (51.0%)	214 (58.0%)	79 (38.3%)	
1–3	260 (45.2%)	149 (40.4%)	111 (53.9%)	
4–6	22 (3.8%)	6 (1.6%)	16 (7.8%)	
Preoperative anaemia				<0.001*
No	475 (82.6%)	322 (87.3%)	153 (74.3%)	
Yes	100 (13.4%)	47 (12.7%)	53 (25.7%)	
Preoperative bleeding				0.006*
No	487 (84.7%)	324 (87.8%)	163 (79.1%)	
Yes	88 (15.3%)	45 (12.2%)	43 (20.9%)	
Preoperative obstruction				<0.001*
No	521 (90.6%)	361 (97.8%)	160 (77.7%)	
Yes	54 (9.4%)	8 (0.2%)	46 (22.3%)	
Tumor location				0.04*
Cardia	73 (12.7%)	39 (10.6%)	34 (16.5%)	
Body	116 (20.2%)	77 (20.9%)	39 (18.9%)	
Antrum	364 (63.3%)	243 (65.9%)	121 (58.7%)	
Total	22 (3.8%)	10 (2.6%)	12 (5.9%)	
Tumor size				0.016*
≤4.75	372 (64.7%)	252 (68.3%)	120 (58.3%)	
>4.75	203 (35.3%)	117 (31.7%)	86 (41.7%)	
Histopathological differentiation				0.091
Differentiated	422 (73.4%)	273 (74.0%)	149 (72.3%)	
Undifferentiated	51 (8.9%)	26 (7.0%)	25 (12.2%)	
Signet ring cell carcinoma	102 (17.7%)	70 (19.0%)	32 (15.5%)	

(Continued)

Table I (Continued).

Factors	Total (n=575)	Non-cachexia (n=369)	Cachexia (n=206)	P-value
Pathologic type				<0.001*
Ulcerative type	504 (87.7%)	337 (91.3%)	167 (81.1%)	
Non-ulcerative type	71 (12.3%)	32 (8.7%)	39 (18.9%)	
TNM stage				<0.001*
I	185 (32.2%)	145 (39.3%)	40 (19.4%)	
II	124 (21.6%)	76 (20.6%)	48 (23.3%)	
III	266 (46.2%)	148 (40.1%)	118 (57.3%)	
Surgical bleeding				0.066
No	500 (87.0%)	328 (88.9%)	172 (83.5%)	
Yes	75 (13.0%)	41 (11.1%)	34 (16.5%)	
Operation time				0.673
≤210min	311 (54.1%)	202 (54.7%)	109 (52.9%)	
>210min	264 (45.9%)	167 (45.3%)	97 (47.1%)	
Abdominal surgery history				0.38
No	506 (88.0%)	328 (88.9%)	178 (86.4%)	
Yes	69 (12.0%)	41 (11.1%)	28 (13.6%)	
Length of stay (d)	15.77±9.36	14.97±9.39	17.19±9.17	0.006
Total cost (yuán)	64,297.95±30,643.86	61,791.02±32,846.58	68,788.52±25,709.93	0.009

Notes: Data are presented as n (%), mean ± SD, or median [IQR] unless otherwise indicated. *Statistically significant ($P<0.05$).

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; ASA, American Society of Anaesthesiologists; NLR, neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet/lymphocyte ratio; TNM, Tumor-Lymph, Node, Metastasis.

Cachexia was independently associated with worse OS in GC patients

As shown in Figure 1, patients with cachexia had a poor outcome: the median survival time in patients with cachexia (29.2 months) was shorter than in those without (35.7 months) ($P<0.001$). On univariate analysis, cachexia was also associated with worse OS (hazard ratio [HR] 1.976, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.471–2.653, $P<0.001$). Additionally, age (HR 2.107, 95% CI 1.569–2.830, $P<0.001$), lower BMI (HR 1.781, 95% CI 1.120–2.834, $P=0.015$), higher ASA stage (HR 1.654, 95% CI 1.173–2.332, $P=0.004$), higher CCI (CCI 1–3: HR 1.412, 95% CI 1.041–1.914, $P=0.026$; CCI 4–6: HR 2.133, 95% CI 1.103–4.126, $P=0.024$), lower preoperative grip strength (HR 1.858, 95% CI 1.365–2.530, $P<0.001$), preoperative anemia (HR 1.520, 95% CI 1.072–2.155, $P=0.019$), preoperative hypoalbuminemia (HR 2.344, 95% CI 1.272–4.320, $P=0.006$), readmission (HR 1.940, 95% CI 1.218–3.089, $P=0.005$), larger tumor size (HR 2.830, 95% CI 2.102–3.810, $P<0.001$), higher TNM stage (stage II: HR 2.747, 95% CI 1.480–5.098, $P<0.001$; stage III: HR 7.823, 95% CI 4.654–13.149, $P<0.001$), anastomotic method (Billroth II: HR

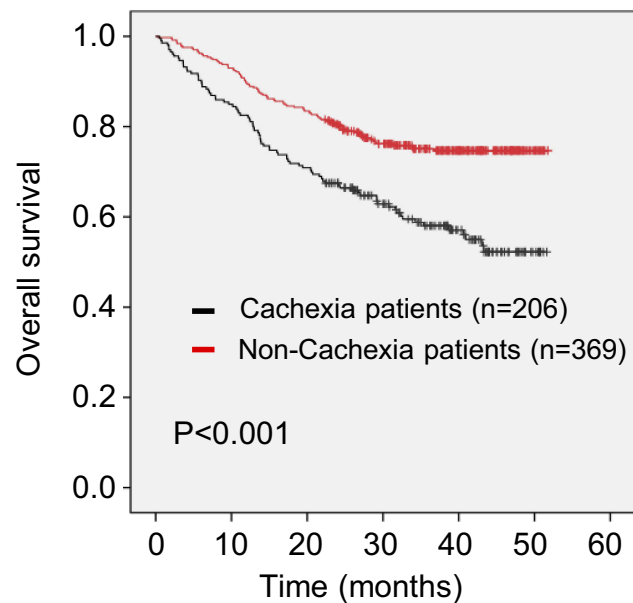


Figure 1 Kaplan–Meier curve for overall survival (OS) in patients with and without cachexia.

2.612, 95% CI 1.661–4.108, $P<0.001$; Roux-en-Y: HR 2.909, 95% CI 2.004–4.224, $P<0.001$), intraoperative blood transfusion (HR 2.844, 95% CI 1.833–4.411, $P<0.001$),

Table 2 COX regression analysis of the relationship between OS and cachexia or patient characteristics

Factors	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Gender Male Female	Reference 1.292 (0.899–1.856)	0.166		
Age <70 ≥70	Reference 2.107 (1.569–2.830)	<0.001*	Reference 1.811 (1.334–2.458)	<0.001*
BMI (kg/m ²) 18.5–23.5 <18.5 >23.5	Reference 1.781 (1.120–2.834) 0.949 (0.686–1.313)	0.015* 0.752		
ASA 1–2 3–4	Reference 1.654 (1.173–2.332)	0.004*		
Charison scroe 0 1–3 4–6	Reference 1.412 (1.041–1.914) 2.133 (1.103–4.126)	0.026* 0.024*		
PLR ≤131.1 >131.1	Reference 1.336 (0.978–1.825)	0.068		
NLR ≤2.28 >2.28	Reference 1.482 (1.101–1.994)	0.009*		
Preoperative Grip strength Normal Low	Reference 1.858 (1.365–2.530)	<0.001*		
Preoperative anemia No Yes	Reference 1.520 (1.072–2.155)	0.019*		
Preoperative hypoalbuminemia No Yes	Reference 2.344 (1.272–4.320)	0.006*		
Surgery history No Yes	Reference 1.275 (0.835–1.946)	0.260		
Readmission No Yes	Reference 1.940 (1.218–3.089)	0.005*	Reference 2.559 (1.562–4.191)	<0.001*
Cachexia No Yes	Reference 1.976 (1.471–2.653)	<0.001*	Reference 1.456 (1.070–1.981)	0.017*

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

Factors	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Tumor size ≤4.75 >4.75	Reference 2.830 (2.102–3.810)	<0.001*	Reference 1.639 (1.187–2.261)	0.003*
Histopathological differentiation Differentiated Undifferentiated	Reference 1.519 (0.948–2.434)	0.082		
Pathologic type Ulcerative type Non-ulcerative type	Reference 0.712 (0.473–1.073)	0.105		
TNM stage I II III	Reference 2.747 (1.480–5.098) 7.823 (4.654–13.149)	<0.001* <0.001*	Reference 2.215 (1.155–4.248) 5.758 (3.285–10.094)	0.017* <0.001*
Tumor location Cardia Body Antrum Total	Reference 0.940 (0.548–1.611) 0.941 (0.594–1.489) 4.125 (2.159–7.879)	0.821 0.795 <0.001*	Reference 1.044 (0.6–1.817) 1.118 (0.697–1.793) 2.639 (1.358–5.130)	0.878 0.643 <0.001*
Anastomotic method Billroth I Billroth II Roux-en-y	Reference 2.612 (1.661–4.108) 2.909 (2.004–4.224)	<0.001* <0.001*		
Intraoperative blood transfusion No Yes	Reference 2.844 (1.833–4.411)	<0.001*		
Intraoperative bleeding No Yes	Reference 2.835 (1.813–4.434)	<0.001*		
Postoperative complications above grade 2 No Yes	Reference 2.095 (1.526–2.877)	<0.001*		
Combined operation No Yes	Reference 2.284 (1.515–3.444)	<0.001*	Reference 1.598 (1.042–2.449)	0.032*

Notes: Data are presented as median [IQR]. *Statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; ASA, American Society of Anaesthesiologists; NLR, neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet/lymphocyte ratio; TNM, Tumor-Lymph, Node, Metastasis.

intraoperative bleeding (HR 2.835, 95% CI 1.813–4.434, $P < 0.001$), postoperative complications above grade 2 (HR 2.095, 95% CI 1.526–2.877, $P < 0.001$), and combined operation (HR 2.284, 95% CI 1.515–3.444, $P < 0.001$) were associated with poor OS. Furthermore, whole stomach cancer (HR 4.125, 95% CI 2.159–7.879, $P < 0.001$) and a higher

NLR (HR 1.482, 95% CI 1.101–1.994, $P = 0.009$) were also associated with worse OS (Table 2). No other clinicopathologic factors were statistically linked to outcome. On multivariate analysis, cachexia (HR 1.456, 95% CI 1.070–1.981, $P = 0.017$), age (HR 1.811, 95% CI 1.334–2.458, $P < 0.001$), readmission (HR 2.559, 95% CI 1.562–4.191, $P < 0.001$),

tumor size (HR 1.639, 95% CI 1.187–2.261, $P=0.003$), TNM stage (stage II: HR 2.215, 95% CI 1.155–4.248, $P=0.017$; stage III: HR 5.758, 95% CI 3.285–10.094, $P<0.001$), whole stomach cancer (HR 2.639, 95% CI 1.358–5.130, $P<0.001$), and combined operation (HR 1.598, 95% CI 1.042–2.449, $P=0.032$) were independently associated with worse OS (Table 2).

Cachexia was associated with worse prognosis in younger patients

As shown in Figure 2, of the 575 GC patients, most patients were 50–80 years old. There were 29.4% (5/17), 27.8% (10/36), 34.1% (46/135), 28.3% (58/205), 45.7% (74/162), and 65.0% (13/20) of patients younger than 40, 41–50, 51–60, 61–70, 71–80 and older than 81 age groups, respectively, diagnosed with cachexia.

As only 17 patients were younger than 40 years old and 20 patients were older than 80 years old, we further subdivided the patients into 4 groups, namely, patients aged younger than 50 (group I), patients 51–60 years old (group II), patients 61–70 years old (group III), and patients older than 71 (group IV). Interestingly, cachexia was able to predict poor outcome in the younger patients. The median survival in patients with cachexia was statistically shorter than that in those without cachexia in group I ($P=0.015$), group II ($P=0.022$), and group III ($P=0.029$). Although the median survival was also shorter in cachexia patients in group IV, no statistical differences were found ($P=0.117$) (Figure 3A). Additionally, as shown in Table 3, the effect of cachexia on prognosis decreased as age increased, and cachexia was a more effective risk factor for survival in

group I (HR 4.947, 95% CI 1.181–20.727, $P=0.029$) than the other three groups (group II: HR 2.232, 95% CI 1.103–4.518, $P=0.026$; group III: HR 1.806, 95% CI 1.052–3.098, $P=0.032$; group IV: HR 1.411, 95% CI 0.915–2.174, $P=0.119$). Further, cachexia only significantly affected postoperative length of stay and hospitalization costs in group I; no such differences were found in the other three groups (Figure 3B).

Discussion

Cancer cachexia is a multifactorial syndrome, primarily defined as a complex metabolic syndrome associated with underlying illness and characterized by loss of muscle.⁸ Historically, cachexia was thought of as a syndrome of anorexia, fatigue, and weight loss. However, it was recently redefined precisely as lean muscle mass loss associated with chronic illness and/or cancer.⁹ Using the corrected definition, the prevalence of cachexia was 35.8% in this prospective study. A previous study including patients with several cancer types investigated the association between cachexia and hospitalization costs in the United States, as well as length of stay, and found that the prevalence of cachexia in GC patients was 7.49%,⁷ much lower than that in our study. It is possible that the previous study did not use the consensus diagnostic criteria for cachexia. Further, ethnic differences may contribute bias to some extent.

The present study prospectively investigated the impact of preoperative cachexia on postoperative OS in GC patients. Our results demonstrated that OS was significantly shorter in patients with preoperative cachexia, and cachexia was found to be an independent risk factor of OS. The relationship between cachexia and disease outcome could probably be explained by the effects of inflammation and malnutrition. Previous studies have suggested a possible association between cachexia and systemic inflammation.¹⁰ We found that the NLR and PLR (for which a high value is associated with higher systemic inflammation) were both significantly higher in cachexia patients, in accordance with a study reporting that the preoperative NLR and PLR were useful predictors of postoperative survival in patients with stage I-II GC.¹¹

Cancer cachexia results not only from reduced nutrient intake or availability, but also from metabolic abnormalities triggered by the tumor, as well as by antineoplastic therapies. These factors stimulate systematic inflammation and cytokine networks¹² that in turn result in significant loss of body weight, alterations in body composition, and declining

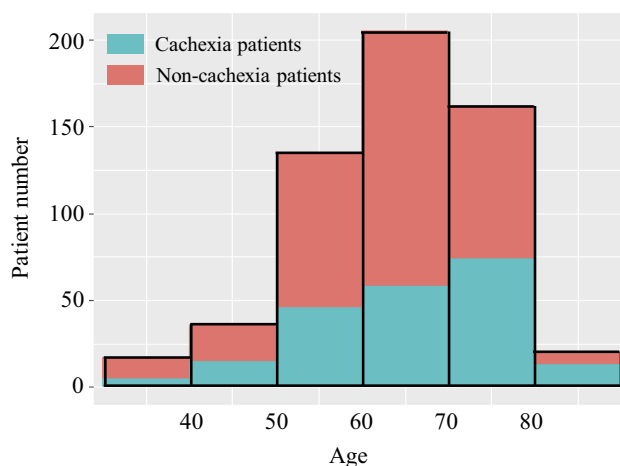


Figure 2 Frequency distribution of patients of different ages stratum with and without cachexia.

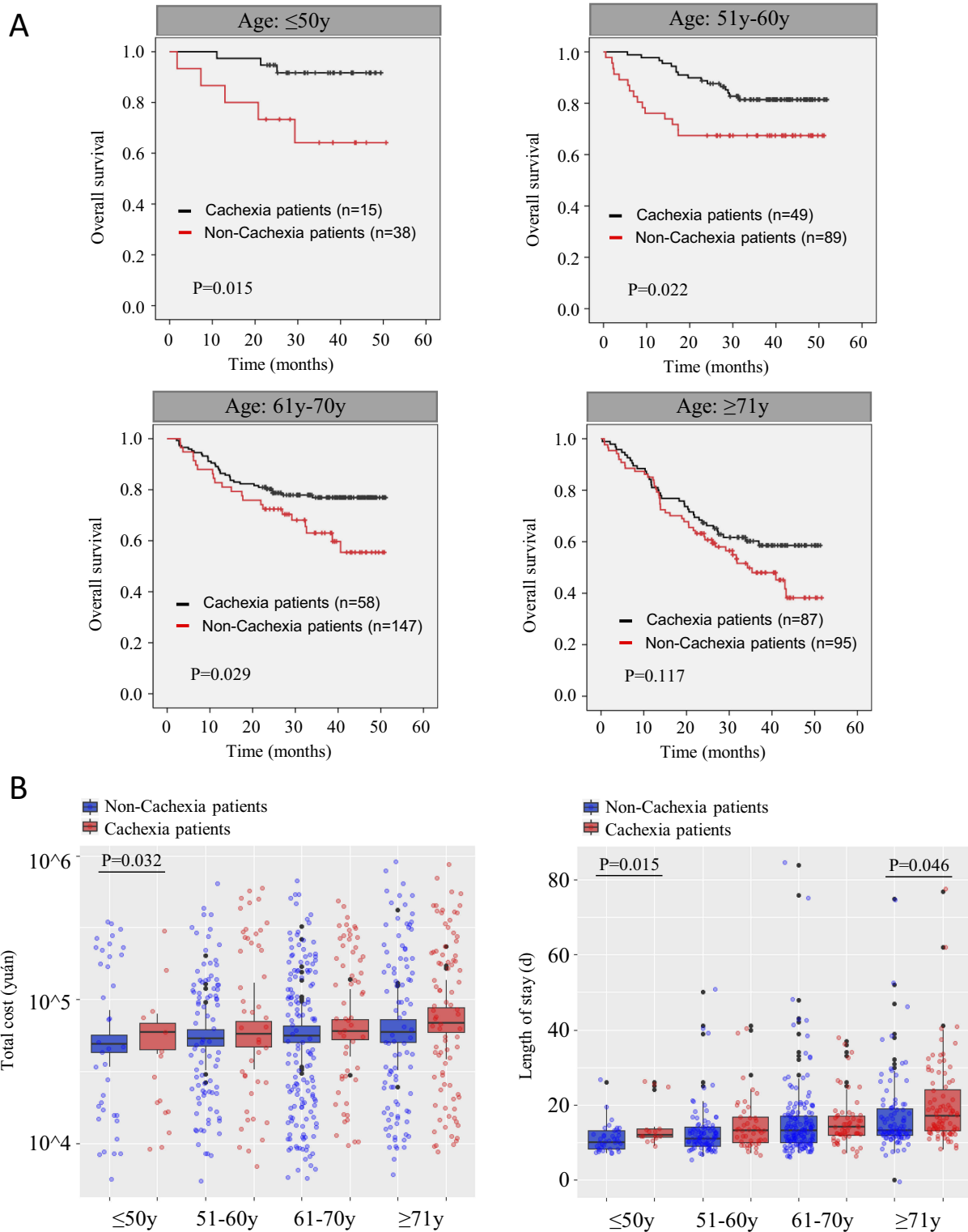


Figure 3 (A) Kaplan–Meier curve for overall survival (OS) in different ages stratum with and without cachexia. **(B)** Total cost and length of hospital stay in different ages stratum with and without cachexia.

physical function. Our findings showed that cachexia patients were more likely to be thinner, with a lower BMI; they also presented with less skeletal muscle, worse muscle function,

and worse basic physical condition (higher ASA stage and CCI). Physical condition is a strong prognostic indicator of patient outcomes,^{13,14} as malnutrition and micronutrient

Table 3 COX regression analysis of the relationship between OS and cachexia in patients with different ages

Group	HR (95% CI)	P-value
≤50 y	4.947 (1.181–20.727)	0.029*
51–60 y	2.232 (1.103–4.518)	0.026*
61–70 y	1.806 (1.052–3.098)	0.032*
≥71 y	1.411 (0.915–2.174)	0.119

Notes: Data are presented as median [IQR]. *Statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

deficiency can lead to the abnormal function of macrophages, neutrophils, and lymphocytes, which can inhibit the immune response,¹⁵ decrease response to anticancer therapy,¹⁶ and even increase the risk of tumor recurrence.¹⁷

Similar to the results of other studies,^{7,18} the incidence of cachexia was higher in the elderly group. Considering that cachexia was significantly related to age and both cachexia and age were independent risk factors for OS, age and cachexia may interact with each other. Therefore, we subdivided the patients into four age groups and examined whether the correlation between cachexia and outcome was age-dependent. Interestingly, cachexia was a more effective risk factor for survival in the youngest group (younger than 50 years old; HR = 4.947, $P = 0.029$), and it was not significant in the oldest group (older than 70 years old; HR = 1.411, $P = 0.119$), which was quite different from the findings of previous studies.^{6,19} This may be explained by the fact that the interplay between chronic illness and elements such as malnutrition and immobility results in elderly patients being particularly vulnerable to cachexia. Additionally, considering the same diagnostic criteria and their better fundamental physical condition, younger cachexia patients may have better consumption than elderly cachexia patients. Moreover, cachexia only significantly affected postoperative length of stay and hospitalization costs in younger patients.

This is the first study to focus on cachexia in younger patients, and we found it to be a risk factor for prognosis in that group. We propose that more attention should be paid to improve the cachexia status in younger patients, as it will be more profitable in improving OS and decreasing length and costs of hospitalization. Fortunately, in recent years, data from some intervention studies have shown that cachexia could be potentially managed and reversed by multimodal interventions, including nutrition support, exercise, and drug therapy.^{20–22}

This study has several limitations that should not be overlooked. First, all patients enrolled in our study were

treated at two hospitals in Wenzhou, and bias in the population selection may be inevitable. Therefore, a large-scale multicenter trial is essential to verify our conclusion. Additionally, all the patients enrolled were Chinese,

The ethnic differences lead to significant differences in the results from the European and US patients. Second, the follow-up period in the present study is less than 5 years, and complete follow-up data need to be further acquired.

Conclusion

In our prospective study, we found that cachexia was an independent risk factor for OS in GC patients. Additionally, cachexia could predict poor outcome in younger GC patients; therefore, greater attention should be paid to cachexia in younger patients.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All participants provided their written informed consent, and the protocol for this study was approved by the ethics committee of The First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University and The Second Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Abbreviations

GC, gastric cancer; ASA, American Society of Anesthesiologists; BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; NLR, neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet/lymphocyte ratio; NRS, nutritional risk screening; TNM, tumor, lymph node, metastasis.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no competing interests in this work.

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